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FIST FIGHT IN SENATE

"Gentlemen" From South Carolina Passed Lie and Came to Blows.

DISCIPLINED BY THE SENATE

Forced to Apologize in Open Session—Mr. Spooner Previously Denounced Tillman for Cowardly Attacks.

Y. M. & W. H. SOCIETY
Capitol Bldg.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Washington, Feb. 22.—In accordance with a long-time custom on Washington's birthday the farewell address of Washington was read in the senate today immediately after the convening of that body at 11 o'clock. As but few senators (Much) read the immortal document.

At the conclusion of the reading at 11:50 Mr. Lodge presented a memorial from the Massachusetts legislature in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution as would place within the power of congress to enact laws regarding the hours of labor in the various states.

When routine business had been concluded Mr. Tillman rose and made his speech in opposition to the pending Panama tariff bill which he began yesterday.

In the course of his speech Mr. Tillman became involved in a lively colloquy with Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin regarding the ratification of the Panama treaty. The South Carolina senator referred to Mr. Spooner's comments in his speech yesterday upon the part taken by William J. Bryan in urging the ratification of the treaty. He argued with the Wisconsin senator that the influence of Mr. Bryan was potent but insisted that even his influence was not sufficient to induce the senate to ratify the treaty. After he had done so that it was possible for him to do Mr. Tillman asserted the Republicans yet lacked votes enough to secure ratification.

"You know," he shouted, shaking his finger at the Republican side, "how those votes necessary were secured."

"How were they secured?" demanded Mr. Spooner.

"I know if the senator does not," replied Mr. Tillman, "I have received information in confidence from that side of the chamber. I know from that that improper influences were used in securing those votes."

"Name the man," insisted Mr. Spooner, upon whom these influences were brought to bear. "It is due the senator and due the country that you name him." "A man who imposes an order in confidence is a coward," "Do the senator know of any man who has been improperly influenced?" "He should name him."

"I know," replied Mr. Tillman, "that the patronage of a state has been proceed out to a senator since the ratification of that treaty."

"What state?" demanded Mr. Spooner.

"South Carolina," shouted Mr. Tillman.

"Then," said Mr. Spooner, "I leave you to fight the matter out with your colleague."

"Well," retorted Mr. Tillman, "I never shirk the responsibility for a statement I make. I know that he (Mr. McLaurin) voted for the treaty. I know that improper influences were brought to bear. I know what I believe."

"You simply believe," retorted Mr. Spooner, "what you do not know."

"This ended the incident for the time, but the feeling engendered manifested itself later in a thrilling and sensational scene.

Mr. Tillman, continuing his speech, read from letters from some soldiers in the Philippines detailing the alleged cruelties practiced upon the natives by the American force. He told of 100 Filipinos to whom the writer stated the water cure had been administered to obtain, in the case of a, but 26 of them.

"Mr. Boat interrupted to say that he had received many letters making charges against the American force, but in every instance the writer had given him the information either in confidence or as incident, of which they merely had heard and of which they professed to know nothing personally. The protester asking information on that kind, and declared, "I do not want anybody to tell me in strict confidence of a murder."

Mr. Burton (Kan.) interrupted to defend General Funston, upon whom he said the comments of Mr. Tillman had reflected as the soldier who were charged in the letters the South Carolina senator had read with the cruelties were under General Funston's command.

Mr. Burton read General Funston's explicit denial of the very story which had been referred to by Mr. Tillman, the denial coming in the strongest terms. "This statement," he said, "I wish to brand as an atrocious lie without the slightest foundation. Statements of this kind are simply braggadocio and braggadocio is repeated in the senate of the United States."

Mr. Burton quoted General Funston as saying that practices of this kind were sometimes resorted to by the Maccabebes scouts (natives).

"That's a confession of the truth of the charges," shouted Mr. Tillman. He said, however, any reflection upon General Funston.

Soon afterward Mr. Tillman concluded his remarks. Scarcely had he resumed his seat when there was enacted one of the most sensational scenes ever witnessed in the history of the United States senate. Pale and trembling with emotion which he in vain tried to control, Mr. McLaurin (S. C.) rose and addressed the chair, speaking to a question of personal privilege. Instantly a hush fell over the chamber and over the people in the thronged galleries. The very silence seemed charged with excitement. With breathless interest the audience, both on the floor and in the galleries, looked upon a very proud and stubborn Southern gentleman, who was laboring. Mr. McLaurin seemed to be the embodiment of the chamber. He spoke with deliberation and his enunciation was clear and distinct. Every word he uttered seemed to be hurled with a force to the remotest part of the historic old hall.

Mr. President," said Mr. McLaurin, "I regret very much that I have to take the floor at this time. I had hoped that the incident would not be precipitated by this time had by some intense. It seemed to me that the portentous event was about to happen. Senator Bailey (W. Va.) moved recess to allow him the floor of the chamber and a friend suggested that Mr. B. W. Tillman go from his seat as if to listen the letter to what was about to be said.

During my absence, continued Mr. McLaurin, a few moments ago from the senate chamber in attendance upon the committee on Indian affairs, the senator who has just taken his seat (Mr. Tillman) did that improper influence had been used in changing the vote of some body on that treaty and then went on later and said that it applied to the senator from South Carolina who had been given the patronage in that state. I think I got the gist of the introductory.

Still controlling himself with an effort but still speaking very calmly and with a carefully modulated tone, Mr. McLaurin said and his words cut through the senate chamber like a knife:

I desire to state, Mr. President, I would not use strong language as I intend had I not soon after the senate met replied to these insinuations and said that they were untrue.

I now say, continued Mr. McLaurin with distinct emphasis upon every word and half turning toward his colleague, Mr. Tillman, who sat in the same row only three seats away, that the statement is a willful misrepresentation and deliberate lie.

Mr. McLaurin got no further with his statement. Mr. Tillman who was evidently waiting for an opportunity, sprang, with tiger like ferocity at his colleague. Mr. Tyler of Colorado, who was sitting at his desk between the two South Carolina senators, was worth a dollar without a memory. Indeed the infuriated Tillman climbed over him in his effort to get at McLaurin. Without the slight hesitation Mr. McLaurin sprang to meet the attack half way. Mr. Tillman aimed a rapid blow at his adversary with his right fist. It landed upon Mr. McLaurin's forehead just above the left eye with such force as partially spent upon Mr. Laurin's coat which he had raised as an effort to parry the blow.

Instantly Mr. Laurin's right arm shot out the blow landing upon Tillman's face apparently upon the nose.

Again Tillman fired out from the shoulder his left hand. This blow did not land upon McLaurin. Then followed a rapid exchange, both senators clutching at each other madly.

Senators Warren and Scott, both of whom are powerful men, rushed toward the combatants to separate them and Sergeant at Arms Layton sprang over desks in his effort to reach the belligerent senators. But as he seized Mr. Laurin, Tillman aimed a left handed blow at his colleague which struck Mr. Layton in the face. Fortunately the blow was glancing and did no especial harm. Mr. Layton tore them apart. Both senators were still striking wildly at each other, some of the blows landing upon Mr. Layton.

An instant later the angry senators were pinioned in the arms of senators Scott and Warren. They were dragged further apart although they still made ineffectual efforts to get at each other. Finally they were forced into their seats.

McLaurin, although very pale, seemed to be the calmest of the two. Mr. Tillman was as white as a sheet. As he sat down he took out a handkerchief from his pocket and wiped his face with care that seemingly was flowing slightly from the nose. Until that time it had been supposed that no blood had been drawn in the encounter.

During the fight senators all over the chamber were on their feet. Not a word however was spoken. The senate in its history never had witnessed such a shock.

The president pro tem., Mr. Frye, was the first to regain composure. In calm unimpassioned tones he directed that the senate be in order. He tapped sharply two or three times with his gavel and in a few minutes a semblance of order was obtained, although senators having in this time partially recovered from the shock moved hurriedly about the chamber. Mr. Gallinger was first to address the chair.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Gallinger, "I ask that the doors be closed."

Again the president pro tem. requested the senate to be in order and that senators resume their seats. It was reserved for Mr. Pritchard (N. C.) in a measure to relieve the strain under which all were laboring.

He desired to address the senate on the pending Philippine bill and calling for the attention of the chair he said:

"If the senator from South Carolina (Mr. McLaurin) has concluded—

(Continued on page 2.)

LATEST DETAILS OF HOTEL FIRE

Eighteen Persons Killed and Many Others Were Injured in the Park Avenue Hotel.

SEVERAL COLORADO VICTIMS

One Colorado Springs Man and Three From Denver—Said to Have Been of Origin Distinct From Armory Fire.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

New York, Feb. 22.—For the third time since New Year's day Park avenue this city was given the scene of loss of human life. First it was the collision in the New York Central tunnel at Forty-sixth street and Park avenue, second came the dynamite explosion in the rapid transit subway at Forty-first street and the third today, was a fire which started in the Seventy-first regiment armory at Thirty-third street and then spread to the Park Avenue hotel where 8 persons were slain and many injured.

It was the Waldorf-Astoria hotel the Windsor was recalled. The fire was first seen at about 1:30 in the morning in the armory and in remarkably short time that building was aflame from end to end. The firemen made their way as best they could in the streets deep with snow and it was possible to confine the fire to the armory but after they had been at work near an hour the discovery was made that the hotel was on fire. The hotel was crowded with guests who had come to attend the festivities in honor of Prince Henry. More than 500 persons were in the house.

The fire was confined principally to the fifth and sixth floors near the elevator and air shaft. About the time the hotel was found to be on fire the lights went out and the corridors were filled with smoke. The guests unable to find their way through the darkness, were rescued from windows or ran directly into the flame swept portions of the building. It is this fact that accounts for the large loss of life although the hotel was not destroyed.

Dead.

THE DEAD

The following list of persons who lost their lives in the Park avenue fire or who died from injuries received in it was compiled late tonight:

NORMAN ACTON died in Bellevue, he was at morgue lived in Colorado Springs, Colo.

COLONEL CHARLES F. PERKINS, Hartford, Conn., commander of the First Regiment Connecticut volunteers, killed by falling body, removed from the morgue and shipped to Hartford.

WILLIAM J. BERNHARDT, 35 years old, killed in hotel, body taken to undertaking room for shipment to home in Chicago.

MRS. WILLIAM J. BERNHARDT, died in Bellevue (no disposition of body as yet of her husband).

LEE G. CONRAD, 45 years old, drought man of this city.

FRED HOVEY, 20 years old, of Lyons, N. Y., died in West Thirteenth street tuition house.

JAMES S. HAMES (not certain may be Thomas Hornell) lived in Denver and was an agent of the H. B. Claflin company.

JOHN IVLON, died in hotel, lived in Denver, agent of H. B. Claflin company.

MINNIE LEGERT, 40 years old, dressmaker of Denver, where she was employed by Daniels & Fisher.

MRS. J. M. MANES.

CAPTAIN CHARLES UNDERWOOD O'CONNELL, died in New York hospital, was formerly clerk in supreme court.

EX-CONGRESSMAN GASTON A. ROBBINS, of Selma, Ala.

ESTHER SCHLESSINGER, 38 years old, of Chicago, a buyer.

JACOB SPAHN, 50 years, Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN G. WALKLR, 35 years old, of Columbia, Tenn.

COLONEL ALEXANDER FISKER, U. S. A., retired, 60 years old, at hotel.

MRS. SALOME FOSTER, known as the "Tombs Angel."

The Injured.

Unidentified body of woman, may be that of wife of Rev. William S. Boardman who is a patient in Bellevue.

This list of 18 may be cut to 17 as one body has been identified as that of William J. Bernhardt and not that of Lee G. Conrad.

The revised list of injured follows:

Lester L. Woodbury, 30 years old, stationer of Portland, Me., burns on face and hands.

Frank Everhard, 48 years of age, agent for candy company, burns on hands and face.

E. S. Heint, 26 years of age, Columbia, Pa., burns on hands, partial suffocation.

William J. Stebbins, 85 years old, shock and burns, from West Indies.

Rev. S. Boardman, 63 years old, lived at hotel, burns. His wife is missing.

Perry W. Livingston, 49 years old, Campville, N. Y., shock and partial suffocation.

Charlotte Bennett, 35 years old, shock and partial suffocation.

Sophia Beach, 41 years old, shock and suffocation.

Emma S. Meyer, 30 years old, Savannah, Ga., shock.

Mary G. Bennett, 26 years, buyer, Denver, shock and burns.

Catherine M. Bennett, 30 years old, Denver, shock and partial burns.

Mrs. Samuel H. Hal[illegible], 25 years old, Newark, N. J., burns on face and hands.

Mrs. Anna Hal[illegible], 25 years old, Newark, N. J., burns and shock.

W. B. Bradley of South Carolina, sprained ankle.

William O. Hale, 36, of Williamsville, Mass., partial suffocation and hands burned.

Sarah Brigham, 52 years old, Savannah, Ga., shock. She is an invalid.

[illegible] street in safety. The [illegible] were so late [illegible] roof and when [illegible]

The fire in the armory started on the third floor on the Thirty-third street side where there was a set of rooms occupied by officers of the regiment. Within five minutes the whole structure was beyond saving and 10 minutes after the roof fell in with a terrific crash. There was no one in the armory at the time except a sailor and his family. They escaped by going through a trap in the battlements of the Third Fourth street side to safety on the roofs of houses to the east. This passage was attended by much danger owing to the icy condition of the roof.

Six alarms were turned in for the fire but in spite of the quick response the armory was soon doomed to destruction. The prevailing gale made it impossible to check the flames. Several hundred pounds of ammunition stored in the tower of the armory detonated in a series of minor explosions partially wrecking the portion of the wall near which it was stored. This added terror and caused fear of greater explosions to those who were fighting the flames.

It was not until almost 3 o'clock that the flames were discovered in the Park Avenue hotel directly across from the armory. A lounger ahead of the hotel had been on the roof watching the fire in the armory with guests from the hotel. He had descended to the first floor and was standing talking to a guest when a burst of flame came up through the elevator shaft. Immediately he directed his men to go through hotel to give the alarm. He rang a most immediately went out and the hotel corridors were in darkness. The flames raged up through the elevator shaft and seemed to [illegible] around the fifth and sixth floors filling the halls with dense smoke and making exit by means of the stairways a most impossible. Manager Reed ran up to the fourth floor and there entered the elevator which was descending on a stretcher at the first floor and soon after the elevator was a wreck.

Various opinions were given as to the origin of the fire in the hotel. Many assert that it was of incendiary origin. Others hold that the fire originated from sparks from the burning armory building swept by wind in the direction of the hotel, descending the air shaft which was choked by a congress the elevator and igniting debris which was piled up in the basement and near the elevator shaft. The cause of incendiary origin is scouted by guests of the hotel and by Fire Chief Croker. Another theory is that the fire started on the fifth or sixth floor and thus resulted in the damage to those floors more than to any other portion of the building. The theory advanced by the majority as to the air shaft is confirmed by many of the fire captains.

The flames mounted rapidly and the fire extinguishers made little impression. The guests of the fifth and sixth floor had been aroused and those who had not had their wraps grabbed up and some with only sheets thrown over them. Scores of people were taken from the windows of the third fourth and fifth floors of the house by firemen and by police many of the rescues being made hysterical from fright.

At the window on the Park avenue side of the hotel many persons appeared. Women were screaming frantically for help. A Mr. and Mrs. Binghey, guests of the hotel, who were to leave today on the transport McClellan for Panama, appeared at a fifth floor window on the Thirty-third street side, screaming loudly. Mrs. Charlotte Bennett and her husband of Alabama, stood on the fifth floor on a ledge directly over the portico and main entrance of the hotel. Mrs. Bennett, evidently thinking that no one was going to rescue her, struggled from her husband's grasp and shouted that she was going to jump. The firemen gathered in a circle below and stretched out their arms. She broke away from her husband and jumped out of the window when the flames had almost enveloped her. She was picked up and taken to Bellevue hospital. Her injuries are very severe. Her husband jumped into the [illegible] place as escape though he was [illegible] burned and almost overcome by smoke.

Colonel Surdette after making a desperate attempt to save his life, met death in a shocking manner. His skull was crushed and he was found shortly after 6 o'clock lying in the courtyard within the hotel. He had fallen six stories.

Norman Acton, a mine owner of Colorado Springs, lost his life in the fire. He was the largest stockholder in the Cripple Creek Mining & Milling company and was general manager of the Oro Cobre [illegible] milling company. He had been at the hotel only a short time. Mr. Acton was the Ione representative of the Oro Cobre company, called at Bellevue hospital.

(Continued on Page 7.)

MEMORY OF WASHINGTON

Anniversary of Birth Fittingly Observed Throughout Country.

BEVERIDGE ON CONSERVATISM

As the Essential in American Character and Policy—Masterly Oration Delivered in Chicago.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Chicago paid fitting tribute today to the memory of Washington. All the banks, the stock exchange and the board of trade were closed and many of the large business houses observed the holiday. Flags floated from the government buildings, clubs, schools and many business blocks and patriotic exercises were held in many quarters of the city.

In the morning an audience of nearly 5,000 school children were present at a union celebration at the Auditorium, given under the auspices of the Union League club. In the afternoon elaborate public exercises were held at the auditorium under the auspices of the same club. The afternoon celebration was attended by a large audience. After several selections of patriotic music and an invocation by Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, President Robert Mather introduced Senator Beveridge who spoke on "Conservatism." The essential in American Character and Policy." Mr. Beveridge spoke in part as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The meaning of Washington in American history is discipline. The message of Washington's life to the American people is discipline. The need of American character is the cultivation of discipline.

Washington did not give patriotism to the American colonies. The people had that in abundantly as he. He did not give them courage. That quality was and is in the American blood. He did not give them resource. There were intellects more productive than his. But Washington gave balance and direction to elemental forces. He was the genius of order. He was poise personified. He was the spirit of discipline. He was the great Conservative. It was this that made all other elements of the revolution effective. It was this that organized a nebulous independence into a nation of liberty. The parts of our time are in clubs until assembled and fitted each to its appropriate place. Washington did that. And so it is that we are a people.

But we are not yet a perfect people any more than a youth is yet a perfect man. We are yet in the making. It is a glorious circumstance. Youth is the noblest of God's great gifts. The life of a nation is like the life of a man. Read the history of a people who have done things in their day. Read the history of a people who have done things in his day. Read the life of a man who has done things in his day. They are similar as to any ocean. It is only a question of magnitude. The American people are young. Yes! Vital! Yes! Powerful! Yes! Masterful! Yes! Disciplined. Not entirely. Reserved! Not yet but will be. Moderate! Not yet but growing in that grace. And therefore on this his day, I bear you the message of Washington—he whose sanity, orderliness and calm have reached through the century steadying us when unnamed passions of riotous youth had all but reached the climax of chaos.

The American people have finally overcome every convulsion? True. The element of society has never failed to master the maddest agitations? True again. But the cost of the struggle in every instance has been measured by the strength of the instinct of discipline at the time. Today we are calm, and are conscious of no need for self restraint. Yes! But yesterday we were delirious, and the rumble of cannon on your streets and the rattle of musketry at our doors was hailed with feelings of security and relief. And many class may be recalled by men not yet old. The political convulsion of five years ago is a peaceful example of popular hysteria overcome by strenuous wills that tested the powers of conservatism to the ultimate limit. Popular reserve, the self-restraint of the people, the fireside conference would have lessened every excited circumstance in our history, and prevented many or most of them. Reason is better than bayonets. Sober second thought is better than the destroying violence of a campaign over passion born propositions.

In the daily press we read of a cooperative council of capitalists, clergymen and publicists to settle the conflicts between labor and productive wealth. We applaud it and we should. But not because it will be effective—for it may not be effective. But we hail it as an evidence that the spirit of forbearance is spreading among the people. It is an expression of the instinct of order which must become the ruling element in American civilization. And this it is which more and more will settle strikes and in the end prevent them. This it is which more and more will take willingness out of our politics until reasonable laws only remain. The remedy for friction between employer and employed is in the breasts of the men themselves and their employers. The saving of the people is in the hands of the people themselves, and nowhere else. Better than councils and commissions and congresses is the self discipline, the reasoning reserve, the regulated conscience of a free people. And congress and councils are effective only as they are expressions of this.

Indeed we have awakened to the fundamental fact that written laws are not everything and that the people are everything. Back of our statutes stands our constitution, and back of our constitution stand our institutions and back of our institutions stand our race. Let us remember that the people are the real foundation, not laws, not even constitutions. It is the people from which statutes, constitutions and even institutions spring that give these forms of civil method their meaning. The Constitution of the republic would be a different instrument as the fundamental law of a Latin nation, even though that nation copied it word for word. It would be interpreted by their racial spirit expounded in the light of their racial institutions. Every day since our Constitution was adopted we have been acting beyond the limits of its written word, but within the limits of its institutional meaning. If we had not done so we would not now be a nation.

More and more this will be so. The growth of modern industry, the gradual change of competition into co-operation, the manifold and infinitely interwoven activities of modern business, the steadily knitting together of all the agencies of production, distribution and exchange until the whole nation is welnigh an industrial unit as it is a political unit, the extension of this process until international relations are so interlaced that no nation even by war, can entirely cut the golden cords of commerce and culture that bind her to her sisters—the processes of civilization, in short—bring into play national necessities and national powers as much greater and more complex than those exercised by the fathers as the nation and its activities today are greater and more complex than they were a century ago. We cannot adopt new constitutions to meet those new conditions. They would be inadequate if we did adopt them, and each decade would make the constitution of the preceding decade obsolete if its letter alone were read. And so we rely on a law more permanent and more vital, the institutional law with its roots springing from the very soul of our race by whose living meaning our written laws and constitutions are interpreted. Our hope is in ourselves. Our safety is in our racial customs and tendencies. Our salvation and supremacy is in the character of our people.

I do not mean that we should bind ourselves to custom. I am only a limited believer in the philosophy of precedent. Precedent becomes paralysis if observed when customs no longer fit conditions. Conservatism does not mean adherence to existing order merely because it is existing order. Conservatism means the adaptation of means to ends naturally and without violence. Reason is the touchstone of conservatism. And so it is that we must foster the element of conservatism in American character as we would fan the spark of life itself, for it is that vital spark. Let the American people write over the fireside of every American home those words of inspired direction:

Prove all things—hold fast to that which is good. Time is the greatest teacher. Patience is the eternal method of accuracy and truth. Time and Patience, Patience and Time—these are the ancient counsellors who never err. These are the sages to consult when perplexing situations seem unbearable. Beware of instantaneous processes.

We are in a period of growth which is itself a proof of our youth and engaging vitality. It is inevitable that each year almost each day shall behold an increase of developments in our industrial, commercial, financial methods. Let us be not startled at them. They may be beneficent or they may be malevolent but denunciation, hasty action, conclusions which are jumped at instead of being thought out, are no proper test. The habit of mind which leads us to bitterly denounce or unreservedly praise, is not the temper which a free people should foster. For be it remembered that a free people must depend upon themselves and not upon some separate power which attempts to solve every problem for them as is the case in autocracies. We are fond of saying that in a republic each citizen is a king. But saying so does not make it so. Each of us can be a king, and therefore the nation itself clothed with majesty as no people ever were arrayed, but only by each citizen acting as a king should act, thinking as a king should think, steadily, calmly, with balanced judgment and well-considered action.

The new developments in the combinations of capital call for just such popular treatment. The increasing development in combinations of labor calls for just such treatment. We behold millions of money which yesterday were acting separately, today massed in mighty organizations for the production, the transportation, the distribution of national products. Let us not be amazed at their magnitude. Let us not be panicked at their novelty. It is not the place to slap on the statute books hasty screeds and call them laws. It will throw no light upon the real question for excited meetings to grow frenzied over excited appeals. No great problem was ever illuminated by the torch of a mob and between the conflagrations of the commune and fiery talk of agitators who feel they must carry the next election at any cost, there is little difference. Both may be useful in revolution, both may be useful in the bloody overthrow of tyrannies but neither are the method of a free people who hold their own destiny in their own hands.

It is apparent to the shallowest observer and certain to the profoundest that the great combinations of capital recently developed are based upon some of the fundamental principles of progress. It is equally apparent and certain that in their development evils and crudities have attended them. But this is true of everything. It is even true of the development of a child into a boy and of a boy into a man, and constant care is exercised in the training of the infant mind and character. Maturity is a hard process and slow, but it is a simple process. Let us simple a process be exercised in the new development of our social economy. As violence and hot words and stormy conduct spoil the vision of the parent, so will the same savage methods spoil the vision and make foolish the action of the people in the regulation of the development of capital and labor. The great combinations of capital devoted to the production of rice or flour or meats or oil systematize the industry, reduce the expense of production, simplify and make easy distribution, invade and conquer foreign markets. The organizations of wealth devoted to the preparation of meats and other food stuffs sell their products abroad as well as here. Their vast resources enable them to put refrigerating ships upon the sea and furnish the breakfast tables of London and

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ALL THE NEWS

Fair except in mountain portions today; colder.

Temperature at noon: [illegible]

Holiday in Wall street and on Chicago board of trade on account of Washington's birthday.

LOCAL

Local merchants have subscribed about $5,000 to the fund started by druggists for the purpose of starting an electric plant to furnish light and power to storekeepers only.

Strong flow of natural gas has been struck in the old Irl well at Colorado City.

The $900,000 issue of school bonds authorized by the district last fall were sold yesterday to a New York buyer.

Atkin on all well north of the city is progressing steadily and now about [illegible] feet deep.

Norman Acton, vice president of the Oro Cobre Investment Co. of this city, was a victim of the Park Avenue hotel fire in New York yesterday.

Swift Packing Co. will make this city a distributing point for the Cripple Creek district and other adjacent territory.

WASHINGTON

The house ways and means committee has adopted a resolution declaring it the sense of the Republican members of the committee that reciprocity arrangement with Cuba not to exceed 20 per cent reduction should be negotiated by the president, their action to be subject to the approval of the Republican caucus which is to be held Tuesday night.

Washington's birthday was observed in the United States senate by a fist fight. The two senators from South Carolina were the active participants in the affair.

GENERAL

A dispatch from Cincinnati says the engineers at the bicycle in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport quit at midnight throwing 2,500 men out of work and stopping over $50,000 per week in wages. It is not a contest between employes and employers but between the unions of the engineers and firemen and the organization known as the United Brotherhood.

Governor Clay Davis has declined the invitation of President Roosevelt to attend the banquet at the White House in honor of Prince Henry, assigning as a reason ill health.

William A. Stockley, three time mayor of Philadelphia, died Friday night in that city of paralysis, aged 70 years.

FOREIGN

The text of the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the sale of the Danish West Indies was distributed this afternoon in Danish and English to the members of the riksdag. King Christian said in a cabinet council that he hoped the matter would be settled as soon as possible.

The annual game of football played under Association rules between Oxford and Cambridge took place today at the Queen's club at London and was won by Oxford with a score of 2 to 0.

Grieg, the Norwegian composer, who visited Ibsen February 11, reports that the author condition is critical. He was only able to speak few words after the utmost exertion.

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Friday, February 21, says Colonel Park with 200 mounted colonial troops recently surprised a Boer force and captured 110 prisoners, together with a quantity of munition of war and a number of horses and wagons.

A dispatch from Brussels to the Associated Press, authorized by an official of King Leopold, says doubt is unknown that while his majesty has on several occasions expressed a desire to visit the United States, he has never reached the point of suggesting any date.

MINING

The Empire State company, owning the old Orphan ground, has opened good ore in a new vein from their 75 foot shaft and are sending out shipments therefrom. The mine is one of the most promising of the producers in this section.

The Alamo and Bostwick companies may have to suffer a loss of their treasuries, excepting what share they can procure of their former president's salary. There is a strong sentiment in favor of the adoption of a rule by the exchange requiring mining companies to deposit their moneys under the corporate name.

The Tamboutine company is sending out a car of ore a week from development work which is being pushed in the 200 foot level, a 10 foot body of silvanite has been opened from which some ore running $1,520 in gold to the ton has been shipped.

The Sunset Eclipse company is pushing development in three levels and expects to break into ore at any point within the next few days. Shipments are being maintained from the third and fourth levels.

The Nellie V. company has resumed hoisting in the main shaft, which will be lowered 100 feet to a depth of 750 feet. Development work is progressing in two levels, a new vein having just been opened at a depth of 140 feet.

NEW YORK STREETS ALMOST IMPASSABLE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

New York, Feb. 22.—The sleet storm that struck New York proved to be the most severe that has been experienced for several years. Telegraphic communication was almost completely suspended until this evening when it was generally restored. Throughout the day the streets were rendered nearly impassible by slush, many of them almost presenting the appearance of rivers, the sewers being incapable of carrying off the overflow. Owing to the holiday, street car traffic was at a minimum.

The greatest damage was sustained in Brooklyn where scores of horses were killed by contact with live wires which were everywhere prostrated. In Prospect park, and in many of the avenues, hundreds of trees were denuded of ice laden branches. Brooklyn bridge presented a brilliant spectacle being completely encased in a glittering crystal coating. On Staten Island hardly a wire was left standing and traffic was everywhere suspended.

Glasses — Set of 6 heavy crystal Glass Drinking Glasses, worth 25c set— IN BASEMENT...

Goblets — Handsome blown Drinking Glasses, neatly banded, worth 65c set— IN BASEMENT...

Pitchers — Large size beaded glass Water Pitchers, well worth 85c— on sale at, IN BASEMENT...

Glass Sets — Four-piece crystal glass Table Sets, worth 50c a set, while they last IN BASEMENT...

Carving Sets — Two-piece bone handled Carving Sets, worth $1.75 a set, for, In Basement... $

Carving Sets — Three-piece best steel Carving Sets, bone handle, -inch blade— worth $2.85— In Basement... $1.89

Shelf Paper — Colored Shelf Paper, 10-yard packages—fancy borders—worth 10c a package— IN BASEMENT... 5c

Dinner Sets — 100-piece Cottage Dinner Sets, made of semi-porcelain, worth $4.75— In Basement... $3.58

Foot Tubs — Large size Japanned Foot Tubs, good values at 50c on sale for IN BASEMENT...

Paring Knives — Good quality steel Paring Knives, with hardwood handle, worth 10c— IN BASEMENT... 4c

THIS STORE Is Undeniably HEADQUARTERS for TRUNKS and GRIPS, at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

New Spring Patterns — Kaufman's — EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY

Dainty Muslin Underthings

Fine lawn umbrella style Petticoats, with double hemstitched flounce, with ruffle of torchon lace, and under dust ruffle. $1.50 garments Monday and Tuesday... $

Cambric Petticoats with vertical tucked and insertion trimmed Spanish flounce, with lace edging and under protection. $2.50 Skirts for... $2.

Fine Cambric Petticoats with 3/4 length flounce, four rows of fine val. lace insertion—extra ruffle and dust ruffles trimmed with lace—a triple Skirt—worth $6.50... $5.

Fine Cambric Petticoats with deep lawn flounce and five rows of two-inch lace insertions, extra ruffle with deep lace edge and under flounce—worth $4.50—for... $3.25

French style Corset Covers with full front, belted waist, five rows of torchon insertion across front—neck and armholes trimmed to match—good 75c value... 5 c

Fine Cambric Umbrella Style Drawers with deep lawn flounce and two rows of lace insertion—a 75c garment in every particular... 5 c

Heavy Muslin Gowns with tucked and hemstitched square yoke, ruffled neck and sleeves, worth $1.00... 75c

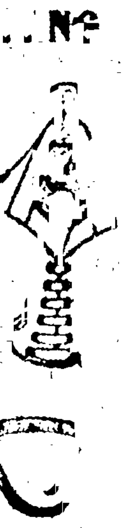
Elaborate Petticoats to be worn with Party or Evening Dresses

Five Lots of Shoes

FOR MONDAY'S SELLING

Our great unequaled Shoe Sale came to a close last night, the odd pairs, here and there, left over from the various lots of last week's selling will be on sale tomorrow (Monday only) at the following prices. Don't miss this chance.

Prices are Still Lower Than Last Week



TOMORROW	TOMORROW	TOMORROW	TOMORROW	TOMORROW
50c	98c	$1.48	$1.98	$2.48
FOR SHOES WORTH MORE THAN DOUBLE	FOR SHOES WORTH MORE THAN DOUBLE	FOR SHOES WORTH MORE THAN DOUBLE	FOR SHOES WORTH MORE THAN DOUBLE	FOR SHOES WORTH MORE THAN DOUBLE

Kaufman's — EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY — New Spring Patterns

Stylish Spring Dress Goods

Single and double corded wash silks, all colors... 39c to 50c

Soft Summer Crepe de Chine in black and colors... c

23-inch Black Taffeta Silks with high lustre and soft finish... 85c

Our best Satin Finished Foulard Silks, exquisite patterns... $

27-inch Black Taffeta Silks with high lustre and soft finish... $

New Black and Colored Moire Silks, will be much used... $1.25

38-inch Satin Finished All Wool Henriettas, high lustre... c

New line of Plain and Fancy Wool Challies in Persian and Dresden designs—dots stripes and floral effects... 50c

42-inch black and colored all wool etamines and batistes... $

Beautiful line of Satin Finished Foulard Silks... c

42-inch Granite Cloths in black and all the most popular spring colors... 5 c

38-inch Black and Colored All Wool Whip Cords, 75c value... c

54-inch All Wool Hop Sackings in grey, castor and brown...

36-inch Black and Colored All Wool Cheviots for Shirts and Dresses... 5 c

43-inch Black All Wool Granite Cloths—stylish and serviceable... 85c

38-inch Black, White and Colored Brilliantines—very serviceable and absolutely dust resisting—for petticoats and dresses... 5 c

Special Sale of Corsets

A lot of drab, white and black Corsets, broken lines Size, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30. Were 75c to $1.00 To close... 3 c

Fine sateen and French coutil Corsets, black, white and drab, broken sizes—they were $1.50 to $2.25; but Monday and Tuesday we offer them To close... 8 c

Boys' Suits Special Monday and Tuesday

Little fellows' two-piece school suits, for ages 12 to 15 years, were up to $3.50, a few left at Special... $1.98

Cute little Vestee Suits that were originally sold up to $4.98—SPECIAL... $2.48

Strictly all wool Dress and School Suits—worsteds, cheviots and serges for ages 9 to 15 years—were up to $8.48—SPECIAL... $3.98

"Star Brand" Knee Pants for boys—best made, 25 dozen pairs at... 5 c

Boys' Percale and Madras Cloth Shirts with attached and detached collars and cuffs—all new spring styles—some with lace stripes—in sizes 12½ to 14—on sale at... 5 c

A Stock of Curtains and Curtain Materials

New arrivals on sale Monday and Tuesday at prices that will tempt the truly economical shopper.

36-inch White Curtain Swisses with dots, figures or lace stripes—all new goods... 12½c

New Curtain Swisses with drawn work side borders and dotted and figured centers... 5c

10 pieces new White and Cream Colored Fish Nets for drapery materials—ranging in price from 15c to... c

English bobbinet curtains with insertion headed ruffle, trimmed with lace full length... $2.5

Simpson's best yard-wide silkalines with stripes, figures and fancy borders; worth 15 to 18c... 2½c

Swiss cottage curtains with printed floral borders, hemstitched and ruffled; worth $2.00 pair... $1.69

Yard wide Embroidered Curtain Swisses with colored stripes, dots and figures... 8c

Fancy Embroidered Curtain Swisses, with zig zag stripes in embroidered effects... 25c

10 pieces Figured Art Denims for drapery or couch cover use—always sold at 12½ to 15c a yard—for... 8⅓c

New Brussels Net curtains in dainty floral designs, full 3½ yards long; extra wide; on sale at... $5.75

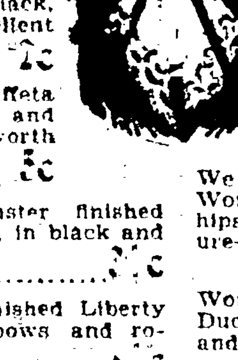
English bobbinet cottage curtains with lace and insertion trimmed ruffles, three yards long; $5.00 value... $3.98

Dotted, striped and figured muslin curtains with taped on ruffles; worth $1.50 pair... $1.19

Spring Tailor-Made Suits arriving every day. Largest line of Laces and Embroideries in the city. 25 Silk Kaftans just came in by Express. Our New White Waists are marvels of beauty. The most beautiful Wash Goods you ever laid eyes on.

Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Etc.

100 pieces silk wash taffeta ribbons in black white and colors; hair ribbons width, worth 8c Special 5c



3-inch Washable Taffeta Silk Ribbons in black, white and colors; excellent values at 18c—SPECIAL... c

3½-inch Washable Taffeta Ribbons, both plain and fancies; regularly worth 20c yard—SPECIAL... c

Beautiful 3½-inch luster finished Liberty Satin Ribbons, in black and colors; on sale at... c

4-inch, soft luster finished Liberty Satin Ribbons, for bows and rosettes; all colors; on sale at... c

5-inch Washable Taffeta Silk Ribbons, in black, white and colors; usual 35c grade; on sale at... 25c

100 dozen women's and children's union linen hemstitched handkerchiefs with corded borders... 5c

15 doz. Women's Swiss Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs... 5c

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs with embroidery and scalloped edge... 25c

We have the New Arabella Belts for Women and Misses—they curve over hips and shape correctly to the figure—all styles— 25c and 50c

Women's Soft White and Colored Duck and Madras Stocks with plain and embroidered ends— 25c and 50c

The late Novelties in White and Colored Turn-Over Embroidered Collars are here— 25c and 50c

ROOSEVELT CLUB MET IN DENVER

Notable Banquet in Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Denver Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 22.—The new Roosevelt club of Denver held a public meeting in Windsor hall tonight in commemoration of Washington's birthday. The meeting was largely attended and much enthusiasm was shown. Addresses were made by Judge Walter Dixon of Pueblo, Hon. A. B. Seaman of Denver and Hon. P. B. Stewart of Colorado Springs.

Hon. John W. Springer, president of the club, called the meeting to order and in a few well-chosen words outlined the policy of the club. The best definition for this policy as outlined by Mr. Springer is the word Roosevelt. The club wishes to as far as possible centralize the ideas and principles of the president into its deliberations and movements. Mr. Springer dwelt at some length upon the life of Mr. Roosevelt, having at one time owned an adjoining cattle ranch to Mr. Roosevelt in Montana. He characterized him as a man not afraid to take hold of an unpopular question and used as an illustration Mr. Roosevelt's state paper on the Schley-Sampson controversy a few days ago. At the close he read a telegram from the secretary of the president which expressed the president's best wishes for the club. His remarks were enthusiastically received, and Judge Dixon, the next speaker, took occasion to refer to this enthusiasm and to draw some practical lessons. The lessons that he drew were that enthusiasm is not votes. He held that Colorado Republicans must begin at the bottom and work up and that they must see to it that every man nominated for office is peculiarly fitted for the position to which he is nominated rather than fitted to help some man to the United States senate.

In opening he said: "I have an idea—something rather singular, because very few new ideas are ever coined. I think when a person stands in possession of an idea he should express it to other people in order that it may be given consideration. My idea is this: There is nothing sentimental about politics. It's practical business from the ground up. All your whooping and yelling and sentimental noise in this room tonight won't cut one bit of figure next fall unless you keep your eye on Colorado politics and begin at the bottom rung and climb upwards. There is not such thing as picking out the big spots in politics. We must get the little ones. We must elect every constable and every other Republican who runs for office from now on to 1904 if we expect to carry this state for Roosevelt this year. You must quit your whooping for these big politicians and get down to work and elect constables first, but from the ground up, lay every common brick with a little common trowel and cement with a little common mortar.

"The only thing that has perpetuated fusionism in this state was the ambition of three men to get to the United States senate. We hear of the loco weed of the western plain which drives cattle who eat of it crazy. A great many of our people of both parties have eaten of the senatorial ambition loco weed. One of our best men, a man whom the entire state loves and admires, once ate of this weed and permitted his name to be placed on the fusion ticket for governor, and oh, what happened! It is a shame to think about it.

"But my subject was to be 'Representation in Congress.' Fusionism has given us a great representation. One of our United States senators writes letters to be published in Colorado with which he hopes to smooth over the questionable action of the state treasurer, and the other senator rushes to the West Side court in Denver to get whitewashed. We have a man in the senate who ate successfully of this loco weed and who represents nothing or nobody. No party, no organization, no anything, just fusionism, the rotten limb of a rotten tree. But, friends, I hate to say that the Republicans of Colorado are no better. There are a great number of Republicans who have eaten of this loco weed and are crazy on the senatorial aspirations. There is not an office in this state that is filled but the question is always asked what effect will his election have upon the next United States senator. He can scarcely get the nomination in either party from the constable up unless he is known to favor some particular man for that office. I am opposed to this. I decline to make my position a part of a wheel which revolves around a hub which hub represents some man's aspirations for the senate. Let's make Colorado first and the United States senate second. If you give me my choice between electing a good governor and a brilliant senator, I say give me a good governor."

Honorable A. B. Seaman of Denver spoke next. His subject was "The Fusion Legislature."

Mr. Seaman said in part:

"The cause of the trouble in the Fusion legislature is because the legislature, as a whole, is composed of men who are incapable of performing their duties as legislators. I say now, and I will challenge a discussion upon the subject, that the history of the Democratic party shows that it is incapable of properly administering public affairs. The gentlemen in the legislature are having difficulty with a question because they are endeavoring to deal with a question concerning which they know nothing, and with which they have no capacity to deal. They are with it as a child four years old might be, when called upon to solve a problem in trigonometry.

"They start out with a disregard for the constitution. Look at the expressions which have taken place in that body with reference to the constitution. They start out with the idea that they may sweep away the very fundamental law of the land, and before they get very far in their progress, they find that the constitution still stands, and it will stand when the Fusion legislature has gone into the dim and misty past.

"Now, what of this? What have they done? They have attempted an act which no reasonable, calm man ever would have attempted upon the face of the earth—the entire revision of our revenue laws.

"I say to you as a lawyer that if we were to go and obtain the services of any reasonable number of the very best men there are in the land, so far as learning and experience are concerned, those men would not undertake the task which this legislature has gone at as though it were a play. The careful, conservative man would say: This is a subject so vast that it must be dealt with carefully and slowly, and not by wholesale. If we have some good ideas, let us not endeavor to revolutionize the entire taxing machinery of the state by one fell swoop. Let us do it gradually, and find how it works, and then attach something else, and move on until we have finally accomplished our result.

"Why? I might answer, and answer truthfully, because human capacity is limited. Here we are endeavoring to pass a law dealing with every phase of taxation. Now, what is the result? I sit down to endeavor to do that. Give me credit for more than ordinary, and almost for superhuman intelligence. Does any one think for a moment that I can deal impartially and fairly with all the varied interests of this state in 30 days, or 60 days, or 90 days, upon a subject of that kind? Not at all. It is not possible. Why? Because of the very limits of human intelligence and human knowledge.

"What is there upon the other side? Arrayed in one form or another, every man, and every corporation, and every interest that pays a solitary dollar's worth of taxes in this state. And what are they doing? Each viewing it from his peculiar standpoint; the farmer from his, the miner from his, the land owner from his, the man with money and personal property from his, the banker from his, and so I might go on and give a list which would take me 10 minutes to name.

"And what is each one of these persons doing? Each one is seeing how that law affects him, and if that law is not satisfactory, he is looking for means to escape.

"Now, can any ordinary man or set of men deal with that question as a whole? It is not possible. But that is exactly what a fusion legislature does. And what have they accomplished? Just about what anyone would be expected to accomplish, who undertook the task—defeat. They have succeeded in reaping defeat, and what will be their battle cry? Mark me—their war cry has been and will be: 'We are for the people, and are against the corporations.'

"They are against the corporations! What have they done against the corporations? As far as I can discover, they have aided and assisted and abetted the corporations in escaping the payment of taxes, and that is about what the Democratic party usually accomplishes. It has a faculty of doing what is expressed in a perhaps somewhat slangy phrase: of always biting off more than it can chew.

"And yet, I suppose they will go before the people this coming election and tell what wonderful labors they performed to save the people from taxation, and to make the corporations pay their just share."

P. B. Stewart of Colorado Springs, was the last speaker. His subject was "Washington." He drew many similarities between the character of Washington and Roosevelt. Both had characters of their own, neither was owned by any one man or set of men; both would do their duty as they saw it even though it cost them future political prosperity, and both stood before the American people as pure Americans. He recited from personal knowledge a number of stories in connection with Mr. Roosevelt and his appointments to show that Mr. Roosevelt always chose the best man, at one time having appointed a Democrat to a position rather than grant the request of two United States senators that a man be appointed who was known to be unfit for the place. In so doing it Roosevelt knew that it might cost him the loss of support of the whole Republican delegation south of the Mason and Dixon line in the Republican National convention of 1904.

One way, Wife, 400 Rooms Free... 5-day limit to Cripple Creek via Colorado & Southern Railway.

MUST BE SHOWN

Coffee Drinkers Require Proof.

When persons insist on taking some kind of food or drink that causes disease it is not fair to blame a doctor for not curing them.

Coffee keeps thousands of people sick in spite of all the doctor can do to cure them. There is but one way to get well. That is to quit coffee absolutely; a great help will be to shift over to Postum Food Coffee.

A case of this kind is illustrated by Mrs. E. Kelly, 233 Eighth avenue, Newark, N. J., who says: "I have been ailing for about eight years with bilious trouble and indigestion. Every doctor told me to give up coffee. I laughed at the idea of coffee hurting me, until about three years ago I was taken very bad and had to have a doctor attend me regularly.

"The doctor refused to let me have coffee, but prescribed Postum Food Coffee. I soon got to making it so well that I could not tell the difference in taste between Postum and the common coffee.

"I began to improve right away and have never had a bilious spell since giving up coffee and taking on Postum. When I started I weighed 190 pounds, now I weigh 130. My friends ask what has made the change and, of course, I tell them it was leaving off coffee and taking up Postum.

"I know husband will never go back to the old-fashioned coffee again. You can use my name if you print this letter for I am not ashamed to have the public know just what I have to say about Postum and what it has done for me."

Odd Hard Facts

Are difficult things to overcome. This is true as regards the steady increase in the business of our Prescription Department. Other druggists who fail to give their patrons the same valuable service as we do endeavor to belittle the vigilance we use in compounding and the freshness of our drugs by reason of our large trade. Do not be misled. Our

Excellent Prescriptions

Have become popular because they are absolutely accurate as regards compounding and the drugs used. Try them.

Robinson-Hutchinson Drug Co.

... South Tejon Street. Phone ...

NEWS NOTES FROM VICTOR

Choice of Two Good Attractions Offered for Opening of New Opera House.

Victor Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette

Victor, Feb. 22.—The management of Victor's new opera house has been informed by Peter McCourt of Denver that either Howard Kyle in "Nathan Hale," or Melbourne McDowell in "Cleopatra" can be secured as the opening attraction for this theater. The opening will take place about March 1 and for that night tickets will be sold at a premium. The local lodge of Elks offered the opera house management $750 for the privilege of opening the house but this offer was turned down.

Washington's birthday was quite generally observed today. Business houses closed their doors at noon. The banks were closed and the postoffice observed holiday hours. The event of the day in this city was the colonial ball given by the Sorosis club at Armory hall tonight. Society people from all parts of the camp were in attendance. A dozen couples prominent in society circles performed the graceful steps of the minuet.

The Victor Democratic club has decided to observe Jefferson day by giving an elaborate banquet. At the meeting last night a committee of arrangements consisting of H. R. Carpenter, Thomas F. Dunn, E. H. Newland, J. C. McCarthy and Charles Suttenberg was appointed.

There is some dissension between the Clerks union of Victor and that of Cripple Creek over the failure of the Cripple Creek stores to close at noon today. The Victor stores closed promptly at noon, with the exception of the Victor Meat & Produce company. Under the threat of a boycott the company closed its store. The Clerks unions have a rule that all stores must close at noon on Washington's birthday.

It's only 50 cents one way, 75 cents round trip, limit five days from date of sale, to Cripple Creek District points via THE SHORT LINE.

Upholstery Work

Now is a good time to have your Box Spring or Hair Mattress made over or your Easy Chair, Couch, etc., re-upholstered, covered etc.

We make to order Box Springs, Hair Mattresses, Box Couches, Dress Boxes, Etc., Etc.

S. W. WATSON & CO.

208 N. Tejon Street.

NEWS NOTES FROM PUEBLO

Consummation of One of Largest Real Estate Deals Ever Made in the City.

Pueblo Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette

Pueblo, Feb. 22.—One of the largest real estate deals ever made in Pueblo was closed today. The Central Pueblo Investment company, composed of Ward Rice, John F. Vail and Thomas H. Devine, bought what has been known for a long time as the "Kretschmer property." It comprises the ground fronting on Union avenue for 230 feet and extending from the Board of Trade building south to an alley; also the two-story building immediately opposite, commonly called the "Kretschmer triangle" and bounded by Union, Grand and Victoria avenues; also a strip of ground on Victoria avenue extending from near Union avenue to Grand avenue.

By reason of its central location this is valuable property, and although the purchase price is not given, the new owners consider it worth $250,000. It is the intention of this company to erect business houses and to otherwise improve the lots. The Kretschmer triangle was originally designed for a six or seven-story hotel to be known as Hotel Bismarck, but these plans as to height were abandoned and a superstructure of two stories was built upon a foundation capable of sustaining a building much higher.

The members of the Central Pueblo Improvement company are prominent men and they are characterized by an energy which assures the early improvement of their property in a manner which will add greatly to Pueblo's business interests.

A. L. Story of Sugar City, who owns the vacant lots on the corner of Division street and Evans avenue, will erect a two-story business block on the property.

Mrs. Ellen Gilvin, 67 years old, died last night at her home, No. 406 West Second street. The deceased was an old and well-known resident of Bessemer, having lived for years at 1227 Abriendo avenue. The deceased was a widow and leaves three grown sons, John, William and Richard, and two married daughters, Mrs. Crocker and Mrs. Ellen Roach. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the St. Patrick's church at 3 o'clock.

The officers of the Minnequa Town company and the Pueblo Realty company were moved today from No. 106 South Union avenue to the new bank block in the Minnequa addition. Manager Herrington says he will be ready for business Monday morning.

A. F. Macklin, district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance company, is quite sick at the St. Mary's hospital.

The Rio Grande ticket office is undergoing some change in the general arrangements that will add greatly to its beauty and completeness.

Mrs. C. N. Schenck of Denver is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Schenck of Lake avenue.

C. W. Green left last evening for an extensive business trip to the south.

Former Governor Alva Adams has purchased a large number of lots on Eaton avenue in the vicinity of the new hospital building.

Thomas Donnelly, Mrs. S. T. Young and Mrs. Addie Connor have arranged to erect a two-story building in the Minnequa addition. The first floor will be for business and the second for boarding and rooming purposes.

H. A. Knott left today for Chicago and Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Suburban Land and Investment company has filed a new plat of the steel works addition. It corrects all errors and irregularities in the old plat.

Mrs. A. Connor, late of St. Louis, will have charge of the millinery department in the Colorado Supply Co.'s new store.

John Roberts and Edward Smith, both colored, were arrested yesterday evening and lodged in jail, charged with attempting to blow up the New York goods store in Bessemer Wednesday night.

Miss Josephine Tyler and Louis E. Ellis of this city were united in marriage at Tribune, Kas. Mr. Ellis is a D. & R. G. engineer and his bride a popular young lady of East Pueblo. She has been employed by C. Miller, proprietor of the stationery store on South Union avenue, where she made many friends. They will be at home to their friends after March 1 at No. 219 Jefferson street.

The new safe to be used by the Colorado Supply company in their new headquarters was taken to the building today.

Mrs. H. D. Newell is visiting relatives in Illinois.

A. E. Lee of Kansas City will leave this city tonight for his home, after visiting with friends for several days. Mr. Lee is thinking of returning to Pueblo soon and will make this city his future home.

People living in East Pueblo are asking the traction company to give them a 10-minute service. The east side cars are always crowded and a 20-minute service does not give satisfaction.

An eight-pound boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kelley of Twenty-third and Bradford street. Both mother and infant are doing nicely.

Dunlap Celebrated Hats

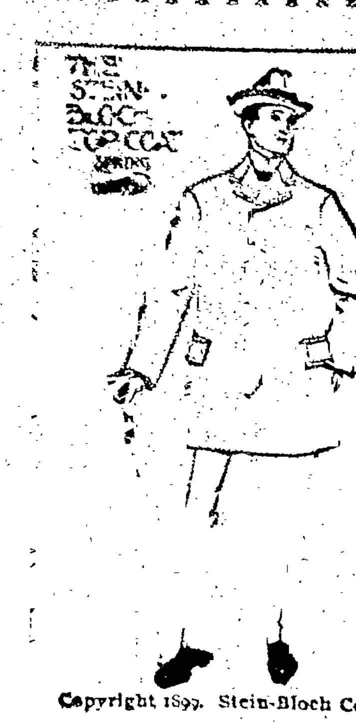
SPRING OPENING

Thursday, February 27.

C. E. EVANS & CO.

Hatters & Furnishers

N. Tejon St.


Copyright 1899. Stein-Bloch Co.
TOP COAT

LIGHT WEIGHT
OVERCOATS

BEFORE we bought ours we looked at EVERYONE of the fashionable makers models, and found almost a unanimity of opinion in favor of the two styles we illustrate—to be "in style" you must wear either one of these, short coats or one of the long coats. Of course the regulation coat is never out of style, but you will find few of the swell dressers that wear it. The conservative business man and professional man alone will wear that sort of a coat. We have them

$12.00 to $25.00

Top Coats in tan, olive and gray coverts and black and Oxford Vicunas

$10.00 to $25.00

Long Coats in a variety of rain proof "Cravenette" are new coating fabrics.

$15.00 to $30.00

CRAVENETTE

HOLBROOK & PERKINS

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

Our Store is a School for Close Buyers

[illegible]
111 South Tejon St.
THE BUSY STORE.

New Spring Merchandise is Arriving Daily

Notice our windows, where we are showing some of the new ideas, and then come in and see the many pretty things in our different departments. You will agree with us that we can say with safety and without exaggeration that our stock of new spring goods surpasses any we have ever shown.

Special Attractions For Monday and Tuesday

50 pieces new 36 inch Sea Island percales, worth 15c yd - - 2½c yard

1000 yards light colored outing flannels, worth 10c yard - - 7½c yard

10 doz. 81x90 hemmed and torn sheets, worth 60c - - 30c each

10 doz. 45x36 pillow cases, ready for use, worth 15c - - 2c each

A lot of new wrappers, made of good quality percale, neat patterns, nicely made with flounce, worth $1.00 - - 75c each

10 pieces 36 inch Henrietta in all the popular shades, a quality which usually sells for 35c yd., two days at - - 25c yard

Call at this Store and see what you can do, and find how far a little money will go Here.

HEAT[illegible] & R[illegible]NKEN

DRY GOODS, [illegible] So. Tejon St.

MEMORY OF WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 1.)

Berlin. And to supply that foreign demand the farmers of Illinois, Dakota and Kansas are called upon for cattle at profitable prices which otherwise they could not sell at all. So we see that this golden shuttle of modern enterprise shooting backward and forward, not only through our own land, but across the seas and into Europe and Asia, too, weaves occupation and prosperity for our citizens in its ministry to the wants of our fellow men abroad. The same is true of other illustrations of this same development. The diggers of iron and coal, the molders of steel, the workers in factories of cotton and wool are kept employed by the wresting of the markets of the world out of the hands of our national competitors.

These are a few of the benefits visible to all. On the other hand, the arbitrary profits from our own consumers, are the evils. But the benefits are fundamental, and the evils incidental. And you cannot shear away the good from the bad by some measure evolved over night from an excited brain and adopted next day as a party measure to carry an election the day after. The whole field of national and even international industry and trade must be considered. When you reflect that you cannot do the simplest thing without involving every activity of industrial civilization all over the world; you can appreciate how dangerous makeshift measures are. The simplest act of civilized life affects all human industry. Take, for example, your journey home this afternoon in the cab or railway or street car. It involves the growing and felling of forests. It calls into play the energies of miners searching out the ore from which are made the wheels that carry you. It involves the cattle from whose hides are made the harness of your horses, or the leather used in cars. It involves the activities, the lives and the livlihood of 10,-000 men immediately at hand; and broadening from this center of focused activity, it circles out to the remotest confines of the world's industry. If so simple an act as your journey home this afternoon, to which you give no heed, so commonplace has it become, is thus far-reaching, how infinite in consequence are measures controlling these industries, and how vastly greater even is the policy of a people with reference to them. Do I say, therefore, that no measures should be taken; no policy be formed? No, I say the reverse. But I say with greater earnestness, caused by the danger of unthoughtful and undisciplined action, that those measures and that policy should be well considered, cautiously adopted, executed with sanity and judgment.

On the other hand, this development is having its beneficial effect upon the capitalists themselves. Responsibility always brings a broader understanding and a gentler consideration of others. And dealing, as the managers of these vast agencies of production and exchange are, with all the people of the nation, and well-nigh with all the world, a new comprehension of those people is forced upon the capitalists, whether he will or no. The financier of the twentieth century has got to be more than a financier. The modern financier must be a statesman. The day of the local Wall street capitalist is past. The hour when the wizard of tricks sat in his office and considered that the world of money was compassed by his eye-sight was struck yesterday, and that hour is no more forever. Today the capitalist can no longer indulge in the legerdemain of mere stock speculation. He must build machinery; he must erect mills; he must construct railroads; he must buy steamship lines. Therefore he must understand the people, he must consider the people. The financial rashness of the black Fridays of our history was as much a manifestation of our undisciplined and capricious mode of undevelopment as was the burning of railroad properties at Pittsburg in the red days now almost forgotten.

And so we see capitalists have got to understand that the opinion of the people is as definite a factor in their great plans as the quantity of coal remaining in the mine or the producing capacity of a mill. As much a factor? Yes, infinitely more of a factor. For, after all, it is the consuming and producing capacity of the people upon which all industries are built. It is the thought and settled resolve of the people which is the most important element in the mosaic of our national economy. Thus have the constructive capitalists of America come to understand that public opinion must be taken into account as much as the amount of cash on hand on bills receivable. They have been forced to this, let us say, or they have learned it. No matter, they have come to understand it; and so we see that voluntarily the greatest corporation of the world has published to all the people a statement of its business and its operations, of its assets and its liabilities, of its products and its sales, of its history and its prospects. That is the thing which the financier of 10 years ago would have called chimerical, foolish, the unwise pandering of the theorist to the curiosity of the crowd. But the financier of the twentieth century no longer calls it so. He knows it is not so. He knows that it is a necessity of his business—a thing essential to the popular support of his enterprise. Another great corporation of Illinois whose managing mind appears to be a statesman as well as a financier, began some three or four years ago to distribute the stock of his railroad among its employes and to sell shares at lowest terms to the people living along its line. Ten years ago that would have been called socialism—today it is business. It is conservatism. It is the realization of things as they are and the adjustment of the measures of wisdom and humanity to existing conditions, in order that the best of existing conditions may be preserved, and from them still better conditions may be evolved. All this is sanity; all this is the beginning of that discipline which comes from self-restraint and the respect for the rights and opinions of our fellows.

Organizations of labor are cognate to the organizations of capital. Each is the outgrowth of that principle of co-operation which is the very spirit of civilized society. The family is co-operation; a partnership is co-operation; the simplest form of a state is co-operation; and as the state grows more perfect its citizens more and more co-operate each with all and all with each. Neither labor organizations, therefore, nor those of capital are unnatural or harmful. But the tyranny of greed may pervert the one; the tyranny of passion may ruin the other. Considerate moderation is the safety of both, and if each were to adopt it, it would be their glory as well. And if capital will not be reasonable, if labor will not be reasonable, the people will be reasonable for them. There is no place in this country for the absolutist of capital. There is no place in this country for the absolutist of riot. The bully of wealth shaking his clenched fist of gold, is wealth's worst enemy. The bully of labor shouting denunciation, is labor's worst enemy. Let the wiser labor-er elbow from his company, him of the flaming utterance and untruthful tongue. Let the wiser capitalists suppress their would-be czars. Out with the element of unreason in both camps, and the divided hosts will be one! Out with unreason everywhere in the republic! Let the spirit of Washington be monarch of the hearts and minds of men everywhere beneath the flag which Washington established.

As the twentieth century financier must be a statesman, so the twentieth century labor leader must be a statesman, too. He, too, must consider the people's thought. He, too, must measure popular tendencies. He, too, must counsel no act without weighing the effect that act will have throughout the whole complicated machinery of related and interdependent industries. And such statesmanship is being evolved. A man cannot long remain the head of one of the great armies of organized workers without developing powers of conservatism. Necessity teaches him the value of moderation. When he feels his hand upon the lever that directs the movements of a hundred thousand toilers, his awful responsibility instructs him in the value of self-restraint. The events of the last two years have proved that the directing heads of two of the greatest labor trusts are conservative counsellors. Their number will increase. More and more the organizations of labor will insist that their leaders shall be men of thought, slow to wrath, steady in action. More and more they will come to appreciate that a leader is none the less loyal because he is wise.

How majestic is the majesty of moderation!

These are the aggressive tendencies of the times when the calm of Washington counsels prudence, self-restraint, the holding well in hand of the people's thought and action by the people themselves. And there are retrogressive tendencies as well to which the spirit of Washington equally applies. The fanaticism of existing conditions is the reverse of the shield. It is as unreasoning to say that an outgrown law shall not be enacted as it is to say that immature statutes shall be enacted. One is the hysteria of precedent; the other is the hysteria of alarm. Men say, "Down with the tariff!" Men say, "Maintain the tariff," or "Lift it higher still." Conservatism says, "You both are wrong—adjust the tariff to conditions. Tariff merely for protection is no fetish; tariff for mere revenue is no God. No system of taxation is sacred. It is merely a means to an end or many ends. It is not an end in itself." This is the voice of conservatism and it is the voice of truth and soberness.

It was a wisdom higher than our own that drove us into the markets of the world. You may say that it was the wisdom of events. You may say it was the wisdom that springs from the wealth of our resources and the ingenuity of our brains and the skill of our fingers. I prefer to believe and do believe that it was a higher wisdom still, the universal wisdom of the Father. And it was his wisdom, too, that placed in our guardianship new peoples and alien races. You may say that it is a blunder that did that. I will not quarrel with you. You may say that it was a conjunction of circumstances. I will not argue the point. Whatever the compelling cause, the fact exists and the duty is ours. Call it circumstance, call it events, call it blunder, or call it the decree of destiny—other peoples are our wards and we will not desert them. Their lands are our trust and we will not betray it. All will admit that if we could succeed in discharging this trust so that these dependent peoples would be happier, our nation better and the civilization of the world thereby advanced, it would be a noble conclusion for which the most doubtful heart might yearn. All this we may accomplish. All this we will accomplish. Let no man doubt our ultimate success, for we will proceed according to the councils of conservatism. Moderation will direct us.

We daily hear dogmatic demands for the independence of our Malay wards, without considering concrete conditions. Is this moderation? Is this the method of calm reason? Is it not better to find the facts and fit our acts to these? Adaptability is the American characteristic. We are told that self-government is the American characteristic. We are told that this and that is the American characteristic. We are asked to frame our action upon this tradition or that, regardless of changed situations, of absolutely different facts. But adaptability is "the" American characteristic. Adaptability, adaptability, adaptability. The fitting of means to ends, the adjustment of measures to conditions—this is the heart of Americanism. The secret of American success has been that we have looked the facts squarely in the face and then made our measures fit those facts. We have done this regardless of maxims, indifferent to theories and even over the letter of our Constitution itself when it stood in the way. President Madison thought that the federal government had no power to build a national highway. The power to make internal improvements was not conferred on congress by the Constitution, he said. This was the view of the fathers. Rivers, roads and harbors were matters of local concern, they thought. The theory of local self-government, the sovereignty of the state, the independence of the community, required that the national government should not better local conditions. If a river was non-navigable at a point within a state through which it ran, it was not the mission of the general government to dredge it. Its care was in the keeping of the people who lived upon its banks. Local self-government, they said, was an end and not a means. But progress said that the prosperity of the people is the end, and local self-government, [illegible] or any other [illegible] of government [illegible] not a means. "Progress said, 'The lure of strict construction is built on words; demand logic built on facts.'" And so into the written Constitution the necessities of national intercourse read the power of the general government to make internal improvements. And today that power is so much a matter of course that not one man in ten thousand knows that that power was originally denied. Thus it was that the spirit of American adaptability triumphed even over the letter of the Constitution. Business is the great expounder of our fundamental law. Conditions construe our Constitution more completely than all the lawyers who ever lived. Geography, invention, exploration, are the immortal interpreters of that great instrument. Mountains, rivers, plains and lakes, railways, telegraphs, the planting of new communities, the discovery of new resources, the interchange of thought and products—to these great natural and human facts the spirit of American adaptability has conformed ancient customs, honored traditions, written constitutions. There is no written power in the Constitution for the national government to charter banks, but a man would be considered mad today who denied that power to the national government. The list of instances where the practical genius of the American people has adapted their Constitution to their needs is the most striking circumstance of our history and the profoundest proof of their vitality. From that saving wisdom of adaptability we will not now depart. If Philippine conditions require Filipino self-government, self-government we will give the Filipinos because it is wise. If legislative participation in their government is permitted by Puerto Rican conditions, we will give the Puerto Ricans that because it is wise. If Cuban conditions require American suzerainty, we will maintain that because it is wise; if utter separation, that shall be done because it is wise. If facts demand that we administer government in our far-eastern possessions without the participation of an incompetent people, that government we will, ourselves, administer, because it is wise. We are wedded to no theory; we are chained to no catch-word; our free hand is not fettered by any unchangeable method. If Washington thought, that Christmas day, drunken Hessians and all the elements of surprise existed, he crossed the Delaware and attacked like another Attila. If he thought that overwhelming British forces discouraged American troops and all the elements of weakness in his own ranks required avoidance of conflict, he retreated like another Fabius. That is the American spirit. And so with our new and world-wide duties. If facts demand autonomy for our possessions, autonomy it shall be. If facts demand guardianship at our hands, guardianship it shall be. Over the American mind and heart and directing American action, the genius of the practical still presides. We are no China cursed with custom, drugged and dead with precedent: We are Americans—the people of the appropriate and the adaptable.

The treatment of our dependencies is the world issue now confronting us. Let us then plant ourselves on the fundamental certainties. And the first of these certainties is that not a single foot of soil over which American civil authority is established will ever be abandoned. "What we have, we hold!"—this is the voice of our race. People of our blood never leave land they have occupied. No master people ever yields while they remain a master people. Emerson declares that when the powers of a man decline he draws in his enterprise; he quits business; he prepares for the inevitable end. The same is true of a people. But the American people are not on the decline. The American people are not ready to go out of business. The American people are stronger for the world's work now than any people ever were before. And our portion of the world's work which destiny has laid upon the younger and the growing races, is the duty and labor of guardianship. We are the executors of a trust estate in Puerto Rico, in Cuba, in the Philippines. That trust we will execute as thoroughly as Americans do everything. And so American government in the Philippines will be permanent. The American flag in Puerto Rico will float there as long as the republic's government itself shall stand. American suzerainty over Cuba will remain until time laces that island more closely to us with more enduring bonds. Events call for the conservatism of adaptability. Conditions demand the moderation of the free hand. The radicalism of ancient methods has no place among new conditions. Remember the parable of the new wine in the old bottles. What would we say if the ancient mariner should step from his vessel of wood and sail and spars and ropes onto the bridge of a twentieth century ocean liner, and declare that the lighted it, the steel plates, the copper bottoms and all the method of modern shipbuilding are sacrilege, because he had not done in that way? This hoary representative of a day that is dead would not be considered conservative. The board of directors that would place him in command of a Deutschland or a Lucania would not be considered conservative. Moderation means the progress of facts—not the daring of dreams on the one hand nor yet the cowardice of reminiscence on the other. And so with the dependencies of the American republic, American statesmen must deal as practical thought directed to actual conditions demands that they should deal. They must not deal spasmodically. They must not deal retrogressively. They must deal practically, steadily. The free hand must be the steady hand if it is to be the hand of the master, and the free hand can be the steady hand only when its action is governed by actual, and not imaginary conditions.

But in this great problem of our dependencies, more even than in the surprising developments of our internal economy, patience is the word of power and of success. A race cannot be transformed over night. The methods of three centuries cannot be remedied between sunrise and sunset. The character of a people is not to be altered even by the school teachers' priceless work in a season or a year. Let us not be in haste. Let us have the serenity of the situation. We are dealing with an elemental problem, a racial problem, a world question. We must act, therefore, with deliberation as large and a patience as steady as the problem is vast and historic. We must employ no magic but time, no legerdemain but that of steady and continuous effort unvarying and undismayed. There must be no spasms of extravagance, no spasms of retrenchment, no panic of retreat, no fury of advance. Let us not pine for the fruit before the seed is planted, or even the ground prepared.

So, fellow citizens, we will go on in the spirit and method of Washington, practically, steadily, calmly, without prejudice and without fear. Whatever the future may hold for the American people in internal development or foreign dominion, that future will be met with that thoughtful moderation which adapts means to ends. If old methods suffice, those old methods we will use because they are approved. If present methods suffice, present methods we will use because they are at hand. If new methods are necessary, new methods we will invent because the case demands them. The fanaticism of the old will not influence the American people. The fanaticism of the new will not influence the American people. The conservatism of adaptability, the calmness of the appropriate, the patience necessary for the doing of the work in hand whatever that work may be—these are the saving influences which will govern American action now and hereafter. The discipline of the day's work, the balanced judgment that accomplishes real things, the steady sanity essential to the settlement of actual situations—these are the counselors which now and henceforth the American people will consult. Neither passion nor fear, neither theory nor precedent, neither imagination nor [illegible], shall corrupt in the American character that orderly adaptability which [illegible] the very soul of American progress. And before these influences of light every cloud that fear discerns on our horizon will dissolve; every impassable ocean which imagination sees in our pathway will be safely crossed; every foe which foresight beholds in the distance will be vanquished; and the flag which Washington unfurled will float over ever-broadening horizons brightening every hour with increasing glories of actual achievement.

CRIPPLE CREEK NEWS NOTES

Washington's Birthday Generally Observed—A Railroad on Beacon Hill.

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 22.—The 170th anniversary of the birth of George Washington was quietly observed in Cripple Creek today. The postoffice and banks as well as the city and county offices were closed, but the day being Saturday and the established market and shopping day of the week, the principal business houses were open. The celebration of the day commenced in the public schools of the district yesterday afternoon and last night many patriotic dances were held. Tonight several dances are being held in the halls of the city and at Rubel hall an athletic entertainment is in progress.

Engineers of the F. & C. C. road have been busy during the past few days running a line from the main line of the road to the El Paso line on Beacon hill. The railroads of the camp form a veritable net work and run within a stone's throw of all the big mines. Beacon hill, however, has not had the attention of railroad builders that it warrants. On Wednesday the F. & C. C. road will put a party of graders to work and for the first time the dirt will fly for a railroad grade on this hill. The line runs along the west slope of the hill and about one-half mile of track will be laid. In the past all coal, machinery and other supplies have been hauled to the mines in this vicinity in wagons and shipments of ore have gone to the cars in the same manner.

The attendance in the schools of the district is holding out better than it has during this time of any previous year. Generally after the holidays many pupils give up their school work, but this is not the case this year. At present there are 4,350 pupils attending school in the district and of this number 1,725 are in the schools of Cripple Creek and 1,293 in the Victor schools.

A light snow commenced falling at 8 o'clock this evening, but the weather is mild and the sky almost clear.

Mrs. Katherine Williams, aged 49, died this morning at her home, 334 West Eaton avenue, of cancer. Deceased leaves a son and daughter, both grown. Funeral arrangements will not be made until the mother of the dead woman, who resides in Nebraska, is heard from.

Otis E. Young of Colorado Springs arrived in the city tonight over the Short Line and took up quarters at the National hotel.

Ira Nelson of Delta, Colo., is looking after his interests in the district.

J. C. Fraser, manager of the Denver branch of the Pinkerton detective agency, arrived in camp today and took up quarters at the National.

County Coroner L. G. Caldwell is in Florence on business.

Special Agent D. C. Scott of the F. & C. C. road left tonight for Denver on business.

G. H. Toneray of Colorado Springs is here on a visit to his father, C. H. Toneray, night clerk at the National.

ELKTON

Special to the Gazette.

Elkton, Feb. 22.—There is a great deal of activity around the Elkton mine these days. An addition to the boiler house has been about completed and the stone foundation for the two 250-horse power boilers to be installed is now in course of construction.

John Holderson has left for Canon City, where he will visit for a few days.

Mrs. Laura Hawkins, who has been visiting her aunt in Denver for the past three weeks, will return home tomorrow.

Marion F. Stark of Colorado Springs was a visitor at the Elkton property yesterday.

E. H. Hestner and wife of Colorado Springs are here on a visit to friends.

GOLDFIELD

Special to the Gazette.

Goldfield, Feb. 22.—The Socialists of Goldfield held a grand rally in the city hall building this evening. There was a large attendance and the address of the evening was by George E. Boomer of Washington.

Washington's birthday was celebrated today by an almost complete suspension of business at noon. Appropriate exercises were held in the two school buildings yesterday.

Mayor Butters, E. P. Saunders and W. A. Harrison, three prominent merchants of this city, who have been at the meeting of the State Retail Grocers and Butchers association held in Pueblo, have returned home. They report a very profitable session of the association.

A George Washington's "Hatchet" party was given last evening by Miss Pattie Doty at her home on Independence avenue. The guests numbered 20 and a very enjoyable evening was passed at games and refreshments.

The Presbyterian congregation is rejoicing over the acquisition of a new pipe organ.

HAIR WON'T FALL OUT.

If you Kill the Dandruff Germs with the New Treatment.

John N. Fuller, a well known citizen of Colfax, Wash., says: "I had dandruff so badly that it caked on my scalp. Herpicide completely cured me." George H. McWhirk of Walla Walla, Wash., says: "Herpicide completely cured me of a bad case of dandruff of 30 years' standing." They took the only really sensible treatment, a remedy that destroys the dandruff germ—Newbro's Herpicide. Stop dandruff, hair won't fall out, but will grow naturally, luxuriantly. Allays itching instantly and makes hair glossy and soft as silk. At druggists. One bottle will convince any doubter of its merits.

25c One Way, 40c Round Trip. 5-day limit to Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland Railway.

Auction

The Colorado Springs Auction and Commission Co. will sell at their rooms, 2[illegible] S. Cascade Ave., on Tuesday next at 2 p. m. the contents of an eight-room house. The furniture is modern and nearly new. Sale positive—no reserve.

[illegible] HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Spring Stock

New Tapestries, Damasks, Brocades, Brocatelles, Curtain Materials, Light and Sheer for windows; all weights and prices for Portieres. Dainty Bedroom effects, rich or delicate Drawing Room Draperies and Upholsteries.

First class Upholsterer and Draper on the premises.

[illegible]gs [illegible],
4½ Pike's Peak Ave.

Neckwear

Of an extra quality and exclusive patterns are shown in our window today.

75c and $1.00

Give them a look.

WEIR

[illegible]
[illegible] So. Tejon.

OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday, February 25

Everything New Except the Play.

Spectacular Production of Bartley Campbell's Immortal Drama.

The White Slave

A STORY OF THE SUNNY SOUTH.

A Series of Magnificent Stage Pictures.

MAMMOTH PLANTATION SCENE—Introducing an immense chorus of Darkies, singing the sweet songs of long ago.

USUAL PRICES OF ADMISSION—Reserved seats on sale at the Santa Fe Ticket Office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

NORMAN ACTON FATALLY BURNED

Colorado Springs Man Numbered Among the Dead in Park Avenue Hotel in New York.

Norman Acton vice president of the Out West Investment company, of this city was fatally burned in the fire which damaged the Park Avenue hotel in New York yesterday morning. A telegram was received in Colorado Springs in the morning stating that Mr Acton had died as the result of burns received during the fire. The body was shipped from New York to this city last night and the funeral will be held here Wednesday or Thursday. Mr Acton's widow and two children live on Nevada avenue, above Willamette. Mrs Acton was prostrated by the news of her husband's unfortunate fate.

Mr Acton was 32 years old. He came to Colorado Springs in 1898 from California with his wife and boy and girl. He became engaged in the mining and real estate business here and over a year ago entered into partnership with J M Hawkins in the Hawkins-Acton Investment company. At the first of this year the name of the company was changed to that of the Out West Investment company.

Last May Mr Acton went to New York to represent the local company in that city. His offices were at No 100 Broadway. He lived at the Park Avenue hotel. Mrs Acton and the two children continued to make their home in Colorado Springs, living with Mrs Acton's mother, Mrs Crowfoot, on North Nevada avenue.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hawkins received a telegram from Whitney & Company who have offices at 100 Broadway, announcing the death of Mr Acton. A later despatch stated that the body had been shipped to Colorado Springs. It was learned that Mr. Acton had been so badly burned that he died within a few hours after he had been taken to the Bellevue hospital.

Mr Acton was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and his life was insured in that order. He was an active member of the First Christian church of this city and it is probable that the funeral services will be held at that church. He was born in Indiana but moved to California from that state afterwards coming to Colorado Springs.

WILL ATTEMPT A COMPROMISE

Representative Sprague Says the Fight on the Mining Section of the Revenue Bill Is Not Over.

Representative Charles S Sprague returned to Colorado Springs last night to remain over Sunday. Mr Sprague is somewhat tired as a result of the hard strain that has been upon him in connection with his work on the mining section of the revenue bill. He made a statement to the Gazette as to the status of the measure and the odds that have been against the mining men in the fight on the bill.

"The amendment is not disposed of yet," said Mr Sprague. "We have had a very hard fight and we are expecting to have a little more of it, but I think that it is going to be possible to bring a satisfactory compromise measure before the members, one which will commend itself to all factions as the wisest and most advantageous that can be sent to the senate.

"We have been confronted with a very difficult situation in the fight on this measure. In the first place not nearly all the members who voted for the increase in mining taxation were in favor of the provisions that the measure carried in this respect. They were members representing big corporate interests, mostly railway interests. It was the desire of the railroads to put the measure through, not because they believed it should be but because they wanted to make the entire measure so unpopular with mining and all other moneyed interests that it would lose its effect.

"As a result of this attitude of these members there have been reports going around generally, on the floor of the house as well as elsewhere, to the effect that I personally and one or two other members who have opposed the measure, were interested heavily in a pecuniary way. It has been reported that I was to have $20,000 for my efforts, that Mr. Montgomery and I were to have $25,000 between us and that we were interested in a pool of $40,000. I have been as closely in touch with the mining men whose interests are most directly affected by this measure as anyone and I can say positively that there has not been and is not going to be a nickel used in influencing any member's vote on the measure. The mining men have declared that all the money they can put to the purpose will be used to defeat the bill in the courts if possible, but there is absolutely nothing being used in the legislature.

"In this connection I wish to state that the statement in the Denver Post on Thursday in which I presume I was referred to is absolutely without foundation. It was stated directly and without qualification in the Post that last Sunday there was a meeting of prominent mine owners in Colorado Springs and that three members of the legislature were present and returned to Denver to act as attorneys on the floor for the mining men. The three members referred to in this statement were undoubtedly myself and Messrs Schweigert and Montgomery. I was not out of Denver that day and I have looked the matter up and found that neither Mr Montgomery nor Mr Schwegert was. All three of us were in Denver throughout the day. I asked the Post man in the house where he got his information for the statement and he said it was rumored on the floor of the house. I asked him if he had any other information than that and he said he had not.

"I shall take the floor on Monday to speak to a question of personal privilege and shall make this statement to the house. The members have read this direct statement in the Post and some of them may believe it. It is entirely unfounded as can be seen from the fact that none of us was out of Denver.

"I shall also introduce a compromise measure to be considered as a substitute for the amendment that has been passed by the house. I think the members will realize the necessity of sending a reasonable measure to the senate for its action and that there is a good prospect for the adoption of the compromise measure. As a matter of fact, a sufficient number of those who voted for the amendment have told me they would support a compromise measure to insure its passage."

TO FURNISH LIGHT TO STOREKEEPERS

Local Merchants Have Subscribed $25,000 to Fund for an Independent Lighting Plant.

Local merchants have subscribed about $25,000 to the fund started by a number of druggists for the purpose of establishing an electric plant to furnish light and power to storekeepers only. Four of the druggists have been circulating papers for about three weeks to secure the signatures of business men who are willing to subscribe for stock in the proposed company, and about 50 signatures have already been obtained, the amount of stock subscribed by the signers being about $25,000.

It is believed that not much over $30,000 will be needed for the proposed new plant, and the subscription list will probably be closed some time this week. After that there will be a meeting of the subscribers, at which time more definite action will be taken regarding the forming of a corporation.

The idea of forming an independent electric plant for merchants was originated at a meeting held by about 5 of the local druggists who were dissatisfied with the quality of light furnished by the Colorado Springs Electric company. A committee consisting of F E Robinson, A Jae Ward and F H Arcularius was appointed to visit the merchants to see if they would support such a proposition. As a result of this committee's work papers were drawn up for signatures. They have been in circulation about three weeks. The subscriptions run from $25 to $1,000, no merchant being allowed to subscribe for more than $1,000 worth of stock.

Mr. Fullerton Places Property on Market

Mr H W Fullerton recently purchased the old glass works property in Colorado City. His purpose being to secure the site of the old glass works for a manufacturing enterprise under consideration. In order to secure this site he was obliged to purchase a much larger tract of land than he desired. He has authorized Perkins, Morton & Co to place a portion of this property on the market at prices which will effect a quick sale. This property is the best located of any property in the vicinity of Colorado City. The drainage is perfect, elevation high and connection will be made in all alleys with Bott's water works system.

The Telluride mill will begin operations about May 1, the Portland about June. This will cause great demand for houses. The Telluride company struck gas in their well on Tuesday last. This in addition to the oil, makes it certain that this land is all underlaid with oil and gas. At the price offered, these lots should double in value in the next 90 days. With the development of oil and gas, these lots would acquire a speculative value. A fine large school house is about to be built in south Colorado City and within five minutes walk of this property. The Telluride mill is within a five minutes walk of this property. The Portland mill is within ten minutes walk. Mr Fullerton desires to quickly dispose of this property and Perkins, Morton & Co. have established an office on the ground, with a representative in charge. Everything considered, these are the lowest priced lots ever offered in this vicinity.

Decoy Letter Had the Desired Effect

A decoy letter forwarded to J. S. Hoppen at Denver resulted in the arrest there of Hoppen on a charge preferred by Annie Gerhart, of this city. Hoppen was arrested at the Denver postoffice Friday evening by Detectives McNeil and Connor and was brought to Colorado Springs yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Dayton.

The warrant for the arrest of Hoppen was issued by Justice Ruby about two weeks ago. Hoppen and Miss Gerhart who lives on South Nevada avenue, were formerly engaged in the laundry business here. After Hoppen left town the woman swore out a warrant for his arrest, making a serious charge against him.

Sheriff Gilbert learned that Hoppen was in Denver, and was receiving his mail at the general delivery window at the postoffice. A decoy letter was mailed to him, the Denver police being notified of the fact. When Hoppen called at the office Friday evening the two detectives were there, and arrested him. Deputy Sheriff Dayton went to Denver yesterday and returned in the afternoon with the prisoner. He will be arraigned before Justice Ruby tomorrow.

He Wants Damages for Malicious Prosecution

Mr Daniels and Mrs Daniels, accused of having defaced property belonging to Mrs. F. C. Mercer, were discharged from custody yesterday in police court by Judge Hammond. The case was tried Friday morning and the decision was rendered yesterday.

Daniels is a tailor, having an establishment on South Tejon street, and he and his wife have occupied rooms in the residence at No 5 S East Pike's Peak avenue, owned by Mrs. Mercer. The owner of the property swore out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, accusing them of knocking plaster out of the walls and throwing ashes into the sewer drain. After Judge Hammond discharged the prisoners yesterday Mr. Daniels said that it is likely that he will file suit against Mrs. Mercer for damages for alleged malicious prosecution and defamation of character.

FROEBEL SOCIETY TO MEET MARCH 3

The next regular meeting of the Froebel association will be held on Monday afternoon March 3, at the residence of Mrs Victor Falkenan, 1130 Cascade avenue. Dr Faust will present a paper on subject, "The Effect of Nervous Excitement on the Growth of Children," which will be followed by discussion.

The program in full will be given later.

$5 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Mid and railway.

PERSONAL MENTION

George M. Armsby of San Francisco is at the Antlers.

P A Tagg of Chicago is at the Antlers.

D H Wels of Boston is at the Alamo.

F H Sparks of Salt Lake City, is registered at the Alamo.

John W Heal of Longmont, is one of the state visitors at the Alamo.

J M Harman of Denver, was among yesterday's arrivals at the Alamo.

W B Starkey of Des Moines registered at the Antlers yesterday.

William Hardee of Toledo was among yesterday's arrivals at the Antlers.

H B Ward has returned to Colorado Springs from a southern trip.

A. H Vivian of Chicago was among the arrivals at the Alamo yesterday.

F G Lyster of Aspen, was in the city yesterday. He registered at the Alamo.

J R Fotheringham of New York is staying at the Alamo for a short time.

Cripple Creek guests at the Alamo yesterday were D C Welch and B M Semlande.

Mr and Mrs S C Smith and W E Hayax were Cleveland O arrivals at the Antlers yesterday.

Denver arrivals at the Antlers yesterday were L R Schwanbeck C A Steyn, Howard F Fielding, Oliver Williams and wife, Miss Smith and E. B Pearce.

Mrs. J. Carothers Miss S Carothers Masters James and John Carothers and Mr and Mrs B. G Ellsworth and son, registered at the Antlers yesterday from Pittsburg, Pa.

H. M Eaton and wife Mrs Percy Smith of Zanesville O and W H Harris and wife of Tibbals, Pa compose a party which registered at the Alamo yesterday.

C. J. Heath went to Denver yesterday to see his son Edward Heath, who left last night for Chicago where he will accept a position as a newspaper staff artist. He has been with the Post in Denver.

Mrs L. P Lawton was taken to St Francis hospital yesterday morning and operated upon for appendicitis. It was reported last night that the operation had been entirely successful and that Mrs Lawton was resting as comfortably as could be expected.

Mr George L Maxwell, chairman of the executive committee of the National Irrigation association went to Denver yesterday. He will shortly leave for New York, Boston and other eastern cities where he will talk in the interests of the irrigation congress to be held next July.

LUTHER LEAGUE OBSERVES WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

The Luther league of the Swedish Lutheran church, corner Spruce and West Bijou streets gave a very interesting George Washington program last Friday evening. Rev Geo E Youngdahl presided. The church choir sang two selections: "America" and "Home, Sweet Home." Mr Rob Berg and Miss Julia Anderson carrying the solo parts. Recitations relative to the occasion were given by Miss Amanda ... and Miss ... Johnson. Rev ... Lyle, the speaker of the evening, gave a very interesting address on "Characteristics of George Washington." Miss ... Nevah, ... years old, daughter of Professor Nevah, showed more than ordinary skill on her instrument, the violin. She rendered in a very tasteful manner "Fruhlingslied"—spring song—by Mendelssohn, and also the "Star Spangled Banner." The evening was altogether a very enjoyable one and the league members had the pleasure to see a crowded house.

Ward's New Cafe Decoration for Ward's New Cafe.

The contract for decorating Ward's new cafe in the old Mining Exchange was let to ... the ... decorators.

"The color scheme will be a treatment of soft shades of nerve green. The wood work, ... "

When completed this will ... on the ... rooms in the city.

... One Way, ... Round Trip, ... Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland Railway.

REV. J. LEDBETTER

The death of Rev. Joseph L Ledbetter, D. D. of Denver which was announced in yesterday morning's Gazette, brought sorrow to many in Colorado Springs. Dr Ledbetter was presiding elder of this district of the Southern Methodist church and was well known to worshippers of that denomination in this city and to many others. He was expected down here today to hold quarterly conference and his serious illness was not known. Rev. E. Evans Carrington, who was a close personal friend of Dr Ledbetter has received word to the effect that the funeral is to take place tomorrow afternoon. Mr Carrington will leave for Denver in the morning to be present at the funeral.

OBSERVED BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON

Washington's birthday was observed by the W. R. C. who kept open house at G. A. R. hall from 2 to 5 p. m. A dainty tea was served by the following ladies dressed in colonial costume, Mesdames Miner, Fuller, the Misses Dayton, Hodge, Sherman and Mann. The hall was well filled with their many friends who heartily enjoyed the afternoon. The social time was interspersed with music, recitations and readings.

DO YOU NEED GLASSES?

If so come to us and have them properly fitted with the best lenses. We use the latest up-to-date methods in all cases and can give you the benefit of years of experience in the optical business.

For the next 10 days we will fill any prescription for lenses you will bring us, at a cost not to exceed $1.25. We will also test and fit your eyes with the best lenses in 10 year gold filled frames for only $2.50. Examination free. M. F. WARREN & CO., mf'r jewelers and graduate opticians, North Tejon street.

Denver Round Trip Rate—... Tickets to Denver and return at $2.80 at Santa Fe city ticket office March 1, 3 and 4 good for return to March 10, inclusive.

... One Way, ... Round Trip, 5-day limit to Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland Railway.

... LOCAL ...

DR. W. K. SINTON.
Dentist, 21 Paso block 'Phone 7K 3.

Advance Showing...

of Costumes, Suits and Waists for Spring of 1902..........

The arrivals in our Suit Department so far this season would easily constitute the COMPLETE STOCK of the average store in towns the size of Colorado Springs. And they are not all here yet by at least one-half. But the showing is so extensive that you'll hardly miss those on the road and as a matter of fact some of the most desirable things we will have this season are now on sale. They'll be gone later and you may miss "just the garment you wanted." It will pay you to come in and look at any rate. Our Suit Department has recently been enlarged (now occupying 3,200 square feet), giving ample space for display. The light and convenient "trying on rooms" make shopping here a pleasure and buying most satisfactory. You are cordially invited to look in at any time.

Costumes

It is a well known fact that we control for this section the productions of the greatest costumers in the whole country. The most artistic creations of E Deutsch, Julius Stein, Hyman & Brown and other widely known designers are to be seen here and nowhere else in this market. Exclusiveness is half the charm of a garment and with us exclusiveness and no duplicates are features of this branch of the business.

Waists

This season we will handle exclusively the famous "GEISHA" WAISTS, known from New York to San Francisco as the most perfect fitting garment on the market. The choice of fabrics to be found in the "GEISHA" leaves nothing to be desired. There are Wash Silks, Pongees, Mulls, Swisses, Madras, Linens, Penangs, Chambrays and scores of other desirable fabrics made in styles and designs seen only in the "GEISHA." This stock is just about complete. Now is a good time to buy.

This Is the Last Week of the Great Sale of Good Shoes

There are big reductions in the prices but the values remain "the best ever." You cannot buy "plunder" of us—not even at the ridiculously low prices we are now quoting. One week longer, remember, and then you'll pay more money or else get inferior Footwear.

Elegant New Lace and Etamine Robe Patterns in Dress Goods Department

These robes require very little making and are designed for afternoon dinner or evening wear. They come in Point d'Esprit with quilled ribbon designs, Chantilly lace with applique and flounce, Brussels Net with elaborate printed designs, and Etamine with applique and flounce. The colors are cream white, black, grey, tan, pink and light blue.

Prices Range from $25 to $50 Each

Newest Foulards

The famous Cheney Bros. line of fine foulards in exclusive designs as well as the less expensive kind. Big collection to choose from at

65c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 a yd.

Wash Silks

The very best grade of Crystal Cord Wash Silks in white and color. The cheaper ones, too. Different grades of the popular pongees. All Wash Silks this season—

All at 50c a yd.

Last Week of Our Gift Enterprise. Ticket with each 50c purchase. 16 articles to be given away Saturday night, a total of $325 in value.

The Johnson & Wilbur

Mercantile Co. 18, 20, 22 and 24 Pike's Peak Avenue

Last Week GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

SOME BARGAINS ...IN... FOLDING BEDS..

A Gum Folding Bed with Wardrobe front and drawers. Formerly $50.

Now $20..

SEE METALLIC FOLDING BEDS, METALLIC BED COUCHES, Etc.

Special Sale this week on Tables. From $10 to $25, consisting of ... ... $5, $4.50, $3.50, $7, to ... ... $2.25, $5, $5.50 ... $20 ... $4.25 ... to $25. ... Rugs from $4.50 up.

FRED S TUCKER, ... Entrance, 120 South Tejon Street.

8

CHICKERING PIANOS

... The Artistic Standard of the World. ...

Grands and Uprights

ALWAYS IN OUR STOCK.

... North Tejon ... Music Co.

Coyote and Rabbit Coursing. ...

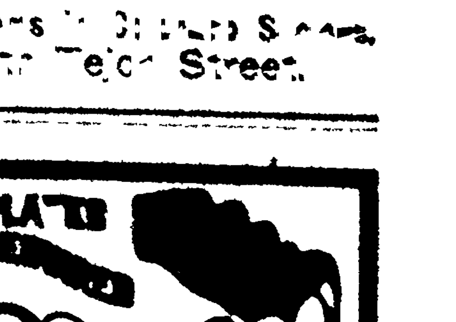
KENYON'S SADDLE AND HARNESS BOARDING STABLES

Better use

The best Whiskey, That means Paul Jones. We sell others that are good, but Paul Jones is a remarkable beer. It's $1, a full quart.

The Alamo Ward Drug Ass'n.
107 E. Pike's Peak Av. Phone Main 68.

UNTIL MARCH 1ST.



INDUCEMENTS FOR YOU

Our $7.50 Set of Teeth for	....	$5.00
Our 10.00 Set of Teeth for	....	7.50
Our 2.00 Silver Spec Set of Teeth for	....	0.00
Our 25.00 Zylonite Plate for	....	5.00
Our ... Crowns and Bridge Work	....	5.00

... in all the different methods in plate work, crowns and bridge work. We are always ... our superior work. We insist on our work being right. We administer ... for painless extraction of teeth. Consult us if ...

NEW YORK DENTISTS.

17 E. Pike's Peak Avenue

NATURAL GAS AT IRIS WELL

Flame 30 Feet High Results When Match Is Applied to Top of Well ---New Bore to Be Put Down.

A strong flow of natural gas has been struck in the old Iris well, on the property of the Telluride Reduction company. The water was nearly all bailed out of the well last week, and a cap was placed on the top to prevent dirt and rubbish from falling into the shaft. The natural gas has been lighted several times and burned in a flame 30 feet high for a while. The citizens of Colorado City have been asked to visit the well next Wednesday night, when the gas will be lighted "for fun."

The Iris well is filled with ashes below the depth of about 1,260 feet. The water which filled the bore to the top has practically all been bailed out. Gas began to flow early last week. A cap was placed on the top of the tubing to keep the dirt out. This cap has been removed several times and the gas ignited. At first it burns in a flame 30 feet high, but the flame grows smaller and finally burns itself out.

The bore of the old well is so small that Mr. Fullerton has about given up hope of being able to sink it deeper. He has written to the New York men who control the Telluride company for permission to drill a new well.

Jury Cannot Decide Schano Flood Case

Questions of rainfall, ditches and water flow were too intricate for a jury of six men who were sworn to decide Peter Schano's damage suit against the city, and the jurors were discharged by Judge Cunningham in the district court yesterday noon. Schano's attorneys will ask for a new trial.

Schano asked for $800 damages done his property on East Costilla street by a flood during a rain storm last July. He alleged that the water which flooded his place would have run off through ditches on El Paso street, had the ditches been kept open by the city.

There are two lots between Schano's house and El Paso street. During the storm the water broke across El Paso street instead of through the box ditches at the corner of El Paso and Costilla streets. During the trial the city presented evidence to show that enough rain fell on the two lots between Schano's house and El Paso street to flood Schano's property. There was a great deal of evidence about precipitation and the amount of water that would flow through the two box ditches, each 2 inches square, at the corner.

Three of the jurors believed that the flood was the fault of the city and three didn't. The jury retired Friday afternoon, and at noon yesterday was discharged without having reached a verdict.

The Long and the Short of It ...

Both of these coats are worn this spring. We have plenty of between lengths if you want them, some as low as $7.50, some as high as $35.

[illegible]

6 and 21 S. Tejon.

Our boys' suit sale comes off the first week in March—it will pay you to wait.

Springs People Who Were at the Park Ave.

The Park Avenue hotel, which was damaged by fire in New York yesterday morning, and where a score of men and women met death, has been for several years a popular stopping place for Colorado Springs' people in New York. One Colorado Springs man was burned to death in the fire, and other residents of this city who were stopping at the hotel at the time of the fire sent word home that they had narrow escapes.

The hotel was managed by E. Barnett, who managed the old Antlers hotel here for years until it was burned down on October 1, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, who are widely known here, sent a telegram to Mr. C. P. Bennett yesterday stating that both were at the hotel when the fire broke out but that they escaped without injury.

Mr. A. C. Widdecombe of this city, was another who had a narrow escape from death in the flames. His son, Robert H. Widdecombe, received a telegram from his father yesterday, stating that he got out of the fire safely, but had a narrow escape. Mr. Widdecombe's baggage was destroyed.

Mrs. C. B. Seldomridge was stopping at the hotel. Word was received yesterday afternoon by her family that she had made her escape from the burning building.

Mr. Ralph Giddings sent word from New York that he had intended to stop at the Park Avenue hotel when he arrived there a few days ago, but that the place was crowded and he went to another hotel.

Al G. Field Troupe Made Good Impression

A large audience, just in the mood to enjoy a good minstrel performance, assembled at the Opera house last evening and was more than pleased with the Al G. Field troupe which was one of the very best aggregations which have ever visited the city. The opening scene was elaborately set; and the music introduced was of a very good kind, both the funny songs and those designated as "The Sweet Ballade, Entitled——" and the jokes were new. Introduced into the opening scene an imitation of the turning-on of the Pan-American illumination was rendered, and was a popular novelty of the performance. When the setting was changed there was something doing every moment during the rest of the evening, from an original absurdity introducing public characters to the final negro quadrille, although it must be admitted that the wind-up was hardly as strong as the rest of the numbers. There was clever comedy work, extraordinary juggling and some acrobatic work of the highest order of agility. The audience left mightily pleased, and when Mr. Field brings his performers to town again, he will receive another hearty welcome.

How Contest Judges Rated the Speakers

The markings of the judges in the oratorical contest held on Friday night were given out yesterday. First, second and third places were announced on Friday night and published yesterday morning but the positions of the other three speakers were not given out.

The complete markings give Beckwith of Denver university, first; Schey of the State university, second; Coan of the State university, third; Robinson of Colorado college, fourth; Packard of Colorado college and Morse of Denver university tied for fifth.

There were six judges. Three of them marked on thought and composition and three on delivery. The markings show that there was considerable difference of opinion even among the judges. Beckwith got the unanimous verdict on thought and composition but two judges marked him fourth on delivery, while one marked him first. On thought and composition, Beckwith got first, Schey second, Morse third, Packard and Coan tied for fourth, and Robinson got sixth. On delivery, Schey and Coan tied for first, Beckwith and Robinson tied for second, Packard came next and Morse took last honors.

The first three judges marked on thought and composition; the other three judged delivery. The first column under each speaker's name shows the ranking and the second column shows percentage.

The judges were instructed to mark on a basis of 100 for the best. All but one did this. The complete markings were as follows:

JUDGES.	Morse		Robinson		Schey		Beckwith		Packard		Coan	
W. R. Thomas	3	95	6	85	2	97½	1	100	5	90	4	92½
Dr. B. O. Aylesworth	5	84	4	87	2	90	1	100	3	89	6	83
Rev. David Utter	2	98	6	88	4	95	1	100	5	90	3	96
Hon. W. H. Gabbert	6	92	5	95	1	100	4	97	3	98	2	99
Dr. C. B. Wilcox	6	87½	1	100	2	97½	4	92½	5	90	3	95
Judge O. E. LeFevre	5	87½	3	92½	4	90	1	100	6	85	2	95

Machine Type-Setters.

Said to be Hard on Operators.

The work of a typesetter in a modern printing office is very exacting, particularly if he runs a linotype or typesetting machine. It requires the closest attention and rapid and sympathetic action of both brain and hand. This machine works much like a typewriter. Such workers fed on ordinary food give up because of nervous prostration, some in a short time, and some are able to stand it longer.

One of these workers says: "I have been at the linotype three years. It has made a great change in my once robust health. About three months ago, after long expecting it, I completely collapsed, from indigestion and extreme nervousness. The daily physic I had not dared to omit for years, now and then refused relief and a physician was consulted.

"'Change of occupation and diet,' read the prescription, 'advise eating Grape-Nuts food twice daily.' I had often set up the advertisements of the Postum Cereal Co., but somehow printers are apt to think advertisements are not intended for them to make use of. I could not well change my occupation but did change the diet.

"Since then have used Grape-Nuts, both at breakfast and supper, daily. The results are truly remarkable. The first perceptible change was in the matter of digestion. It has been six weeks since I have had to swallow an aperient of any kind. At the beginning of my experiment with Grape-Nuts I weighed 124 pounds; last evening I tipped the beam at 157¼.

"My nerves, which were completely shattered three months ago, are now strong and steady, and I do not tire easily, though I go to bed an hour later on an average than formerly and have increased my capacity at the machine fully two columns of type a day. I am convinced that Grape-Nuts food is the food for persons of sedentary occupation, especially for those who work with brain in lieu of brawn." CHAS. E. ECKHARD, 117 N. Chambers St., Galesburg, Ill.

Glee Club Concert To Be Held March 7

The Colorado College Glee and Mandolin clubs will give their fifth annual concert at Perkins hall on the evening of March 7. The date for the concert has been changed several times, but it is announced that it will take place definitely on the day named.

This annual concert is one of the principal college and society events of the year. A number of society women have been named as patronesses.

Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers for the week ending Thursday, February 20, 1902, as reported to the Gazette by Henry LeB. Wills & Co.:

Alice H. Harris to Alfred F. Isham, lots 1 and 2, Haynes' add. ... 12,650
F. R. Hastings to C. E. Marsh, lots 19 and 20, block 6, Hastings Bros' add 4 ... 1
T. D. Day, et al., to C. J. G. Rickerson, lot 22, block 7, Day add. ... 1
T. P. Day, et al., to C. J. G. Rickerson, lot 21, block 7, Day add. ... 1
Colo. Spgs. Co. to Chas. F. Arnold, lot 6, block 1, Hillside add. ... 300
James M. Auld to Mary Thomas, S 35 feet lot 1, block 1, Cahn's add. ... 1
Edgar T. Ensign, trustee, to Adam Dixon, lot 27, block 1, Eastlake resub. of part E. End add. ... 1
Lazard Cahn, et al., to Wm. A. McWhorter, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 4, Cahn's add ... 7,500
James H. Alsburg to Grace E. Parker, lot 16, block 2, Young's sub. of blocks 230 and 232, add 1 ... 1
Rosa M. Morgan to J. T. Mitchell, et al., N. 40 feet lot 9, block 4, Sherman's add ... 1
Edward F. Wright to Thos. P. Barber, lots 7, 8 and 9, Colburn's sub. of block 241, add 1 ... 1
Maude R. Burnam to Ada Drewett, S. 75 feet lot 17, block 2, W. Bluff add ... 1
International Trust Co., et al., to Peter Winne, lot 3, block 61, W. Colo. Spgs. ... 500
Wm. Shemwell to Bessie W. Shemwell, lots 7 and 8, block 3, Walnut add ... 1
John M. Husung to Jeannie P. Nichol, et al., lot 5, block 6, Rock Island add ... 1,550
Julia A. Smith to Clara L. Hughes, lot 1, W. 5 feet lot 2, block 23, W. Colo. Spgs. ... 1
S. B. Scholz, et al., to G. L. Rimby, lot 2, Scholz & Eye sub. A, lots 1 and 2, block 7, S. End ... 150
John Lennox to John S. Hunter, W. 65 feet, S. 50 feet lot 12, White's sub. of block 225 ... 1
Letitia R. Hooper to H. H. Dawson, E. 45 feet, W. 145 feet lots 1 and 2, block "B," Edwards' add ... 1
C. S. Burgess, et al., to Julian Oppenheimer, lot 5, block 123 ... 1
C. W. Kurie to Mary W. Kurie, lot 3, block 52 ... 1
Lida A. Struble to Chas. Wood, S. ½ lot 3, block 2, Walnut Hill ... 200
Colo. Spgs. Co. to F. W. Patton, lot 16, block 2, Hillside add ... 325
D. P. Sill to Robert C. Hill, S. ½ lot 9, Stuart's sub. of block 227, add 1 ... 1
Susan Farnum Wheeler to H. A. Watson, lot 7, block 3, Parrish's add ... 1
Colo. Spgs. Co. to Richard H. Waycott, lots 1 and 2, block 321, add 3 ... 1,060
Lizzie A. Maunder to Martha E. Riley, lots 10 and 11, block 4, Sherman's add.; also part lot 9 ... 2,050
Tillie Davison to R. A. Barton, lot 13, block 11, S. End add ... 600
A. J. Stevenson to A. B. Stevenson, lot 6, block 1, Orrin add ... 1
Emma I. Eames to Wm. I. Gaumer, lots 27 and 28, block 124, add 1, W. Colo. Spgs. ... 1

Hastings Bros. report great activity in the real estate market. During the past week this firm has made the following deals:

Clara D. Fleming has purchased lot 2, in block 9, Hastings Bros'. Fifth addition, for a consideration of $475.

Perry Milligan bought lot 12, in block 12, Hastings Bros'. Fifth addition, for $400.

F. A. Wilson bought lot 2, block 8, Hastings Bros'. Fourth addition, for $425. Mr. Wilson will soon improve his property with a modern residence.

John A. Ward bought lot 2, block 1, Hastings Bros'. Third addition, for a consideration of $535.

Hastings Bros. deeded to C. E. Marsh lots 19 and 20, in block 6, Hastings Bros'. Fourth addition. Mr. Marsh has erected a modern 8-room and bath residence on his property.

Fanny E. Edwards bought from this firm the 5-room residence, No. 229 Mill st., for a consideration of 1,400.

J. W. Potter has bought lot 4 in block 5, Hastings Bros'. Fourth addition, for a consideration of $400. Mr. Potter has already under way a modern residence, which will be completed by April 1.

Chas. J. Hasse and August H. Hasse have bought the four-room residence on lot 2, block 2, Hastings Bros'. Fourth addition, for a consideration of $1,200.

Ernest Moore bought the west 25 feet of lot 18, block 2, Hastings Bros'. Third addition, for a consideration of $400.

H. H. Dawson made the following sales during the week:

Richard H. Waycott to Francis A. Reall, 6-room house, 74 North Walnut street; consideration $2,200.

Lee C. Matthews to A. O. Fenderson, property at ?? North Walnut street; consideration $1,600.

PROGRESS CLUB — The Four O'Clock Progress club meets tomorrow with Mrs. E. L. Davison, 408 North Tejon street.

BOULDER OIL LAND $25 PER ACRE

We have been very fortunate in securing two 40-acre tracts in the coal and oil district of Boulder, which we are able to sell for one-half the price they are asking for lands all about us. We have examined hundreds of pieces very carefully, and our experts have assured us that we have in this land the best oil land about Boulder.

P. S.---A company has been organized with sufficient money in the treasury to sink a well to a depth of 3000 feet. Some of this stock will be sold to charter members at a very low price. Kindly send in your names, and we will send prospectus, giving full particulars. Call or Write. 203 Mining exchange Building, Denver, Colorado. Telephone 4??.

JOHN McDONAGH.

Treasury Stock 2 Cents | INVESTIGATE THIS CAREFULLY | Treasury Stock 2 Cents

The Acme Petroleum Corporation

Sixty Acres--The Cream of the Boulder Field.

No Royalties. No Salaried Officers. No Commissions Paid. No Debts.

Only Treasury Stock on the Market...... Full Paid and Non-Assessable

No Royalties. No Salaried Officers. No Commissions Paid. No Debts.

Our land was selected by Capt. B. Frank Hand, a practical expert, who has during the past two years located 39 wells in California, and today every one of them is a producer. We were in the field months ago and had our pick. According to experience our property is situated right for a "Gusher," being directly southwest of McKenzie well in Newland's Addition, City of Boulder.

One barrel from Boulder worth 25 from Beaumont. Associate yourself with successful business men and not promoters. Every dollar subscribed goes for oil. Every barrel of oil goes to the stockholders. Only a limited amount of 2-cent stock left. After next Friday the price of the treasury stock will be raised. Wire, 'phone, mail or call quick.

Two Wells Going Down Within 300 Feet of Us.

Office, 308 Quincy Bldg. Phone Main 2853. Denver, Colorado.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

WM. F. KNIGHT, President, president Knight Investment Co., Denver, Colo.; HON. JOHN W. SPRINGER, Vice President, president National Live Stock Association; CHAS. K. PHILLIPPS, Treasurer, attorney, Denver; C. D. HINDLEY, Secretary, Denver, Colo.; COL. A. G. BROWNLEE, mining; SAM D. M'DANIEL, capitalist; GEORGE H. TAYLOR, manager, E. H. Rollins & Sons, bankers and brokers; WALLACE T. PERKINS, cashier Western Bank, Denver; JOHN S. WORTHINGTON, J. S. Worthington Co., Denver; WARREN C. DYER, Dyer & Hall, Boulder.

Price Will Be Raised Friday | Capt. B. Frank Hand, Consulting Engineer. | Price Will Be Raised Friday

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

LATEST DETAILS OF HOTEL FIRE

(Continued from Page 1.)

where Acton died and identified the dead man as his business associate.

Frederick B. Reed, manager of the hotel, said:

"The minute the fire started in the hotel I summoned all available men and sent them through the halls to give warning. I cannot see how anyone could have failed to have been aroused by the bells that were rung from the office. I went up stairs and got my wife who was on the fourth floor and descended with her as the were becoming dangerous. I descended for my own safety. The fire unquestionably started in the bottom of the elevator shaft. I believe that the fire was of incendiary origin and in no way contingent on the fire in the armory building."

Mr. Reed was himself burned about the face and neck and after he had been attended by an ambulance surgeon, directed affairs in person.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis said that he was at the scene of the armory fire until 2:30 a. m. and that when he left there was no fire in the Park Avenue hotel. He said further:

"I believe the hotel fire to have been a separate and distinct fire and that it started in the elevator shaft. I was surprised to learn that there was no fire apparatus and no means of escape in the building. Had the building been in the city limits it would have had jurisdiction and the building department would have compelled the manager to have standpipes and the other necessary fire apparatus. But as the building, having only seven stories, escapes the law. The fire department is free from all responsibility for the lack of fire apparatus. It was supposed to be a thoroughly fireproof building."

Fire Chief Croker said:

"I believe that the fire in the hotel was separate and distinct from that which destroyed the armory and the hotel did not catch fire from any sparks that came from the armory."

Police Captain John J. Delaney said he was positive that the origin of the fire was due to flying sparks from the armory and nothing else.

ARGUMENTS FOR COLORADO SPRINGS PUBLIC BUILDING

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Representative Bell, went before the public buildings committee yesterday in behalf of the Colorado Springs public building. He called attention to the fact that, for an unaccountable reason Colorado Springs has been passed over and cities and towns of less importance and stability have been given public buildings where suitable buildings could be rented by the government for a year at less cost than in Colorado Springs for a month. Mr. Bell gave committee statistics showing profit and receipts for the past five years, Colorado Springs being one of the best paying offices in the country. He laid facts before the committee showing the present poor postoffice facilities notwithstanding the high rental paid for accommodations. He called attention to the increase in population and to the class of buildings recently erected in the city and made an offer of a site at a price of $37,500, this being the recent offer of Mr. Stratton.

The committee will give several more hearings on the public buildings bills and will then refer the most meritorious to sub-committees for report. The Colorado Springs bill will be referred it is thought to Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis.

Bills favorably reported by the sub-committee will be incorporated in an omnibus bill which it is hoped will pass this session.

Mr. Shafroth appeared before the committee in support of his bill to increase the cost limit of the Denver mint from $500,000 to $800,000. Mr. Shafroth is sanguine that the increase will be allowed.

The house passed Representative Shafroth's bill for relief of Robert J. Spottswood and heirs of Wm. C. McClelland, providing for payment of $10,000, unpaid balance due firm of McClelland & Spottswood, for extra services performed in carrying mails from Fairplay to Leadville, extra service being made necessary by reason of unprecedented growth of Leadville.

Senator Warren was host at a "Washington Birthday" dinner at the New Willard this evening in honor of the postmaster-general. The guests were: Senator and Mrs. Teller, Senator and Mrs. Patterson, Senator and Mrs. Clarence D. Clark and Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Postmaster-General Payne and his niece, Miss Jones, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Senator and Mrs. Scott, Senator and Mrs. Ransbrough, Senator and Mrs. Quarles, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Washington, D. C., Representative and Mrs. Grosvenor, Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Representative and Miss Cannon.

MANHATTAN DEMOCRATS HELD A BIG RECEPTION

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

New York, Feb. 22.—The Manhattan club was the scene tonight of the greatest gathering of Democrats in its history. Democrats of local and national reputation from 38 states were present. It was a "reception given to out-of-town members of the club." The resolution of the club authorizing the reception stated that the time "is ripe for reviving the interests of the people in the fundamental doctrines upon which our Democratic government was founded."

The speakers announced were David B. Hill, Justice Charles H. Truax, Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston, and Edward M. Shepard.

Among the guests were W. A. Clark, of Montana; General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama; C. S. Thomas, of Colorado; John G. Carlisle, and Perry Belmont.

A large number of letters of regret were received. Among those who sent letters were Samuel Auchuer, of Illinois; Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky; Governor Beckham, of Kentucky; Senator McKenway; ex-Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa; Representative Breckenridge, of Arkansas; Governor Candler, of Georgia; George Foster Peabody, James T. Bekels and Henry Watterson. Henry Watterson's letter was as follows:

Louisville, Feb. 19.—Fellow members of the Manhattan club and fellow Democrats: I regret that in the hurry I cannot be with you on an occasion from which I look for great good to come; but in the spirit and purpose of your meeting, I am with you heart and soul.

It is to be tested in 1904, whether the Democratic party is, as of old, a saver of nations and of men, or whether it is to exist under the shadow of a great name merely as a bundle of quidditives not even efficacious and coherent in opposition.

We need to get away from visionary and theorizing politics and to address ourselves to the business of the country. We have had a surfeit of extremism and sentimentality. Moderate counsels are generally wise counsels. The fewer and simpler the issues, the surer the popular comprehension and approval. The lesser differences will merge in the greater and in the end adjust themselves.

The Republican party is a party of false pretenses. It is a clever opportunist, seeking to impose upon the public credulity with sleepless activity and alert intelligence; but, sharp practices failing, its ever-ready resort is menace and force. Even so good a Republican as Mr. Foar is told on the floor of the senate that his official privileges alone secure him against prosecution for high treason. A single year ago such a threat would have exposed its author to derision. Republicanism, however, is progressive at least in assumption, and the scandalous imputation is echoed and re-echoed by thousands of people who ought to see in it nothing other than a covert attack upon free institutions.

That is not, of course, its immediate intention, or as seen. The Republican party has not quite got so far as that. It is at present less an imperialist than a commercialist; and yet, behind the ear of corn it holds out to the country may be seen the blind-bridle of arbitrary power. All its acts and utterances tend toward a policy of conquest and aggression. In the outlying territories come under our jurisdiction as a consequence of the Spanish war, by comparison with which the reconstruction of the southern states will appear in the light of the merest trial trip.

The underlying principle of contemporary Republicanism reads "Scratch my back and I'll scratch your back." The reverse proposition reads "If you don't I'll crush you." The odious sedition laws of the old Federalists are revived and upon these are grafted the modern gospel of subsidy and tribute to be levied in favor of those organized interests that exude freely to Republican campaign funds. Thus we have a government of the syndicates; for the syndicates and by the syndicates. Patriotism, as construed by the Republicans, is but another name for syndication. In Cuba it evolves a scrap the sugar duties and tobacco. In the Philippines about the offices, the contracts, the public franchises and hemp.

There comes a difference of opinion among Republicans, as in the case of Puerto Rico. Rather than face a division of his party, President McKinley recedes from his "plain duty" and gets the syndicates have their will. In the case of Cuba, President Roosevelt seems more moderate. And what follows? Why, the leaders get together, propose a rebate to the Cuban sugar planters and a bounty to the Louisiana sugar planters and other producers of domestic sugar, and, at once exclaim the faithful, "let it go at that." Who yields the rebate to Cuba? The American tax-payer. Who yields the bounty to the home producers? The American tax-payer. Everything for the syndicates. Nothing for the people. That is latter-day Republicanism pure and simple.

It seems to me that we have here a very pretty quarrel as it stands. Why complicate it with visions, which may be premature and out of the common sight, or with theories, about which there will be differences of opinion? It is a good rule to cross no bridges until we come to them. We live in a country where, there being neither rank nor titles, business considerations are bound to prevail. We live in an age of things actual and real. Let us meet the Republican claim that the Republican party is the only true representative of the business interests of the country by exposing the fallacies of that pretension and at the same time by showing the merits of our own system of Jeffersonian Democracy: taxation for public purposes, embodying a tariff for revenue only; cleaner methods of administration at home and in the outlying teritories; recognition of the power of the people and a greater sense of official accountability; in a word, let us oppose against the Republican government of syndication and the syndicates, a Democratic government, land in the written law of the land, strictly construed, and headed for the benefit of the many, not the enrichment of the few.

On these lines I believe we can carry the election of 1904. To some overzealous Democrats they may seem insufficient. But all in good time and everything in its order. I am one of those who believe that half-a-loaf is better than no bread. We are first of all to arrest the downward course of public life, and to restore the old ideals of liberty and law, to rescue the government from the syndicates, to put a restraint upon arbitrary power—not to reform the world, nor to deal out specifics of universal application—and, if in the beginning we draw a line between the possible and the impossible, whilst it may not meet the hopes of the more fervid—it will surely conduct us out of the long, dark night of dissension and into the dawning light of the days of a Democracy, reunited, unterrified and undefiled!

Henry Watterson.

The Hon. Charles H. Truax, President Manhattan club.

Mr. Hill, among other things, said:

I speak tonight in favor of the maintenance of the old landmark Democratic party. In that path there lies safety, honor, success. We trace our political lineage back to Jefferson, who was the author of that immortal protest against British imperialism, known as the Declaration of Independence. Opposition to the precepts and practices of imperialism was thus one of the cardinal principles of our party faith at the very inception of the government. We should adhere to the policy involved in Jeffersonian expansion, the reasonable and natural acquirement of territory adjacent to our own. Whenever the American flag of right floats it should be as an emblem of a free government and the aegis of constitutional liberty.

Neither should tariff, wars nor custom duties obstruct the path of American trade from one portion of this government to another portion.

The spectacle is at present presented of Cuba relieved from Spanish oppression only to be enslaved by the United States in commercial bondage.

Justice demands that these impositions seal, cease. Nothing but self-interest stands in the way of tariff reform for Cuba.

The Democratic party should again press to the front the issue of revenue reform. The Republican principle or practice of protection is based on the right to use the powers of government for individual purposes. Our Republican friends make revenue the incident and reason on the most subject of all tariff taxation.

The power of reciprocity is and always has been a Democratic policy.

We believe in [illegible] construction of the Isthmian canal, [illegible] the Pacific [illegible].

We believe in some rule for [illegible].

We favor an appropriation to the City of Chicago providing for the [illegible] of Chicago, [illegible] the people.

Opposition to dangerous corporate combinations of capital should continue to be the Democratic position.

The Monroe doctrine, first enunciated by a Democratic president should remain a settled policy of the republic.

"We believe in hard money—the money of the Constitution and are unalterably opposed to irredeemable paper currency.

"If any further enunciation of Democratic policy upon the financial question is regarded as necessary in view of the existing monetary conditions, then it is suggested that a simple declaration in favor of the general principles of bimetallism furnishes a common ground upon which all can stand.

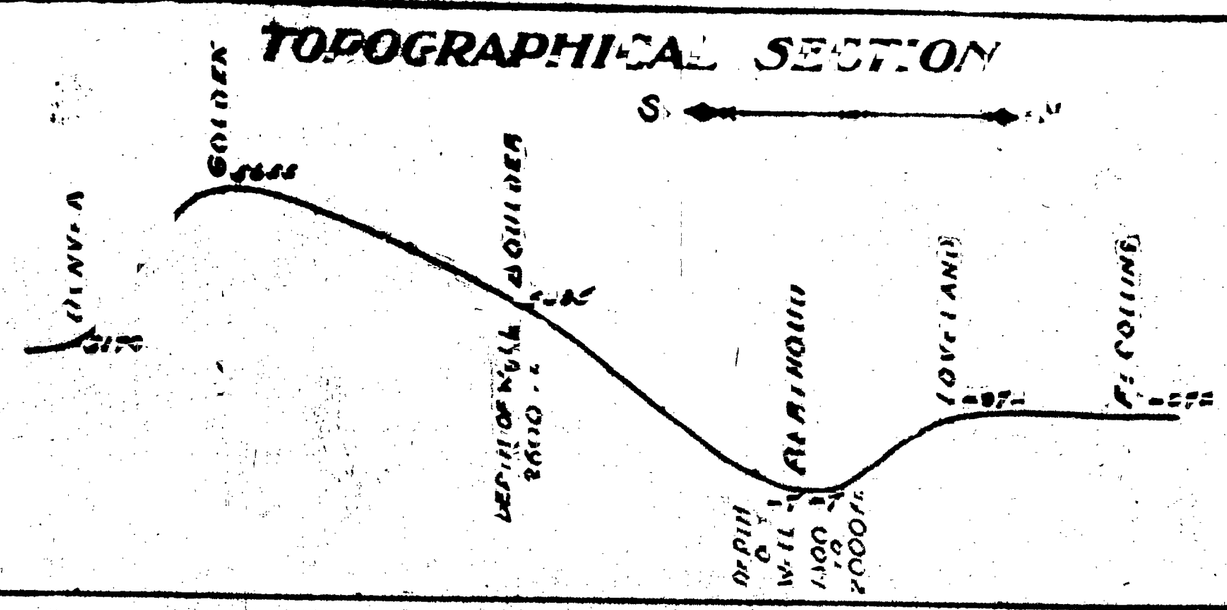
"New York will be the great battle ground of the campaign of 1904. Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated for president. It is true that with unseemly haste and before the burial of the late president, he publicly announced that he would not be a candidate, but soon thereafter he retracted the statement.

"Permit me to say in conclusion, that the views I have expressed are my own, but I believe that they are in accord with the sentiment of the Democracy of the middle states."

THE BERTHOUD BASIN A LAKE OF OIL

Here are the Telegraphic, Physical and Geographical facts—See Cross Section

TOPOGRAPHICAL SECTION



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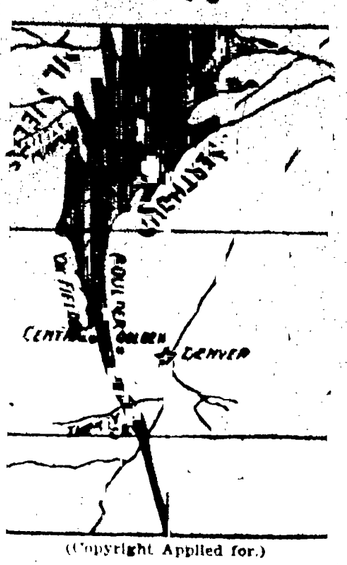


(Copyright Applied for.)

"IN THE BERTHOUD BASIN"

The cross-section has removed the upper strata, the coal measures, and a part at least of the Foxhill sandstones; hence only a portion of the Foxhill is must be penetrated to reach the Montana shales, which are the oil basin proper; but it is frequently the case that the Foxhills themselves contain the oil as well.

Second—The cross-section shows the relative elevation above sea level of the principal points on the trend of the northern Colorado oil basin and the depth of the oil stratum at these points, beginning with Denver on the south and ending with Fort Collins on the north. The difference in elevation between Boulder and Berthoud is 588 feet.

Third—The croppings of the oil stratum at Boulder is nearly perpendicular; depth of oil stratum, 2,600 to 3,000 feet. The croppings at Berthoud is a gentle undulating slope. The oil measures of northern Colorado are in a stratified formation.

Fourth—From the superficial geological data it has been determined that the oil stratum should approach 500 feet nearer the surface at Berthoud than further south, owing to the physical fact stated in article one above.

Fifth—The difference in elevation, together with the last above mentioned fact, would make the approximate depth of the oil stratum at Berthoud not to exceed 1,500 to 2,000 feet.

Sixth—The Berthoud basin is the natural oil reservoir, being the greatest depression on the trend of the northern Colorado oil fields. The width of the oil area at Boulder is not to exceed three and one-half miles, while at Berthoud it is seven to ten miles.

"Denver Republican, Feb. 16, 1902.—Inquiries from Chief of U. S. Geological Survey.—Prof. Penneman of the university today received a letter from the chief of the United States geological survey, asking what would be necessary to make a thorough survey of the field here, and to give a reliable report of the stratification and geological formation.

"A recommendation has been made to the department to make a thorough test of what Prof. Hayden, in his map, describes as the oil field. It takes in a narrow strip at Morrison and Golden, broadens out at Boulder, and IS ESPECIALLY wide at Berthoud, Loveland and Fort Collins."

Seventh—Berthoud is located approximately forty miles north of Denver, in a direct line.

No leases or options can now be obtained in the Berthoud basin, without paying a big cash bonus.

This company controls 1,400 acres, the title to which is perfect, and has an option to purchase 720 acres, all located in the heart of the Berthoud basin.

Positively only 250,000 shares for development will be sold at 5 cents per share.

The next sale, if any is made, will be at double this price.

"The Texas Western Oil Company, of Corsicana, Texas, organized last February: Shares, face value, $1; now selling at 50. Southern Oil Company of Corsicana, Texas: Capital, $1,200,000.—It is now impossible to buy these shares at any price. Advance in California oil fields: Union Oil Co.'s sold at $1, now $1,500; Kern River Co.'s sold at $1, now $28; Oil City Pet. Co.'s sold at $10, now $30; Hanford Co.'s sold at $3, now $118."

Buy now and sell on the advance if you are dissatisfied.

Wire or Telephone for Reservations, and mail Draft or Money Order payable to

NEWELL & NEWELL, Fiscal Agents, 324 Boston Building, DENVER, COLO.

GRAND TALK ON VITAL SUBJECT

Are you in Colorado Springs for your health? If so, then this article possesses interest for you, for it is a full statement of what PHILIPS' LUNG SERUM is and what it can accomplish.

What is this special serum?

The blood, in health, is composed of red and white cells at a certain ratio. An abnormal increase in the number of white blood cells is called LEUCOCYTOSIS. When a person eats a hearty meal, there follows, in the course of a couple of hours, an increase in the number of white blood cells in the blood. This is called DIGESTIVE LEUCOCYTOSIS. It is a well-known act that a person feels much better after partaking of food, and when that food is readily digested, this sense of well being continues for some time. After cuts, bruises and surgical operations, a similar train of conditions ensues and is called INFLAMMATORY LEUCOCYTOSIS. This is nature's method of conquering disease, and we are thus brought face to face with so-called natural conservatism. These LEUCOCYTES possess the power to destroy bacteria, and the additional function of producing a non-irritant and non-toxic antiseptic. This product occurs in the form of a phosphorized proteid, and is found in both animal and plant life. Philips' Lung Serum is an artificially digested animal extract—a phosphorized albumen—a bacteria-destroying proteid—a non-poisonous germicide—a tissue builder—a perfect food.

Is it harmless?

Being a non-poisonous and non-irritating substance, it is perfectly harmless and can be taken internally, hypodermically or inhaled.

How does it act?

As before said, the blood is composed of red and white cells at a given ratio. The function of the red cells is to supply oxygen to the tissues and carry away carbonic acid and other waste products. The function of the white cells is that of natural scavengers of the system. They play the part of an armed force, ready to attack and destroy any intruding bacteria. In all microbic diseases, BUT CONSUMPTION, these white cells are increased, by nature, beyond their normal number. This serum acts by assisting nature in increasing the number and activity of both the red and white blood cells. By supplying the latter with natural food the individual is able to withstand the effects of microbic invasion and to finally overcome and throw off the affection altogether. When this serum is used, we add this much to the natural resisting power of the body against bacterial germs, without which we would fall immediate victims to the first contagion that attacked us.

Why is it beneficial in Lung troubles?

As it has been demonstrated that the lungs act as a reservoir for the white blood cells, and as they are germ destroyers, it will naturally follow that they attack and devour the bacteria present. They, at the same time, supply the lungs with the food necessary to perform their normal functions.

What is the result obtained with this treatment?

It lessens the expectoration and improves its character. There is less disposition to cough. Chest and abdominal soreness subside; bowels are regulated; night sweats arrested; sleep is more natural and restful; fever disappears; appetite increases; the powers of life are strengthened; resistance to disease increased; nutrition improved and body health augmented.

Will it cure permanently?

The cure is permanent because the bacilli are destroyed, the cavities (if any exist) are closed, and by the use of a few tonics and the proper food the patient is made strong and well.

What about climate as a cure for lung troubles?

No air, however pure or charged with ozone or turpentine or anything else, will kill the bacillus tuberculosis. A life in the open air strengthens the resisting power of the body. If you have tubercle bacilli, you must use germicides. Without these the bacilli will multiply anywhere, in spite of the climate; with these, you are better off as your lungs come in the north, than in the most favored spot on the globe without them.

Do not depend on the climate to cure you. If you have tubercular germs you must use germicides. Call on Dr. Philips, let him examine you, explain his treatment and what it has done and is doing. This treatment can be taken at the patient's home, wherever that may be. If you cannot come to the office, write. Examination and opinion free, either in person or by mail. Office 34 N. Tejon St. Hours from 9 to 5 and 7 to 8; Sundays 7 to 8.

DR. FRANCIS PHILIPS.

34 North Tejon Street.

Hours 9 to 5 and 7 to 8.

MR. BALLINGER'S TRIMMING

Gazette Force the Action of the State Board of Equalization.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 22.—Mr. Ballinger calmly lit his cigar yesterday after his severe drubbing by the friends of the state board of equalization. He was evidently thinking of a new amendment which he has worked up at home and which he will introduce. It will provide that the state board of equalization shall certify out the assessment roll on corporate property before the several county assessors are compelled to certify out the roll on local property. The object of the amendment is plain. It will compel the board of equalization to value corporate property at its full cash value or the assessors will retaliate by cutting down the value of local property, thus placing the state in the same old financial straits.

The members of the house who voted for the equalization board proposition solely on the ground that the other would bring on endless legislation, while themselves compelled to support the Ballinger amendment, else they will not be in accord with their reasons expressed yesterday for doing so, Mr. Ballinger. This amendment, which gives the assessors the power to practically dictate the assessment of corporate property without being directly connected with its valuation.

The house did a short session this morning and appointed a subcommittee to revise the revenue bill so that all sections will agree. It is not thought the bill can reach the senate before Wednesday or Thursday.

The mining men feel tender yesterday were beaten because of certain reports which were circulated during the session. One of the reports was that members of the house met a number of the mining men of the state at a banquet given in Governor Thomas' honor, at which the market there was agreement with the mining men. The miners wanted time in which to get the mining men together to give amendments. Another report was that at a meeting of mine owners held at Cripple Creek last Saturday, arrangements were made to defeat the mining amendment. Neither of the reports have been true, but they have effectually taken the wind out of the sails of the mining men who had come to Denver to lobby for the amendments. It is said that the mining men will ask the house to take them up immediately the house bill which has reported favorably.

[illegible]

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

[illegible] advices [illegible] that at city is [illegible] and [illegible] districts. [illegible] the [illegible] world [illegible] telegraph [illegible] the storm is the [illegible] in the world [illegible] far as wires are concerned, that ever visited that section. Within the city limits scarcely a single overhead wire is in working order. Poles are down in all directions and wires are dangling from house tops on nearly every street. On Front street, which skirts the Delaware river, 30 big poles on one line are broken off and are lying in the street. This is but one route. There are dozens of routes leading into the city and almost all of them are as badly crippled. It is stated that on the Pennsylvania railroad between Philadelphia and New Brunswick more than 150 poles are down. Officials of the telegraph companies say it will fully be a week before all of the routes are even in fair working condition. The damage to wires apparently is much worse than was inflicted by the memorable blizzard of 1888, although the storm does not cover nearly so much territory. Four persons were killed in Philadelphia during yesterday and last night by coming in contact with heavily charged wires.

At least 25 horses were killed during the day by broken wires.

Late last night the street railway company operating all the lines was compelled to abandon its service and at midnight the efforts of the officials were devoted entirely to getting the cars then on the street back into the car sheds. By this morning, however, they had succeeded in clearing the wires sufficiently to permit the running of a few cars on each line.

Hundreds of men are at work clearing the wires and until they are convinced that all danger from contact with electric light wires is past the officials of the various telegraph companies will not attempt to operate their wires.

STANLEY A CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 22.—Governor W. E. Stanley today made a formal announcement of his candidacy for United States senator. He is the first candidate to make an avowal of his intentions. In his announcement Governor Stanley says:

"From correspondence and interviews I am satisfied the people are not unfriendly to my candidacy and while it is said that the people have little to do with making United States senators, I shall leave my candidacy in their hands."

[illegible]

Special to the Gazette.

Anaconda, Feb. 22.—White Swan council, Daughters of Pocahontas, gave a very enjoyable ball last evening at the public hall. The attendance was large and the [illegible] perfect. During the evening a dainty lunch was served by Mrs. Edith Alderson, Mrs. L. P. Day, Mrs. Bath, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Houston.

IF NOT WHY NOT

Call on Arlington Bros.

[illegible]

[illegible] Southern Depot [illegible]

[illegible] OF A SCHOONER.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

New York, Feb. 22.—Captain Baker of the Morgan line steamer El Cid, which arrived today from New Orleans, reports that about four miles off Sea Girt, N. J., he sighted the wreckage of what appeared to be a schooner or barge. The hull had been cut in two as if by collision. On one of the pieces of wreckage there were two men, one of whom was sitting down, dressed in oil clothes, and appeared to be hurt or benumbed by cold, as he did not move or show any interest in the approaching steamer. The other was walking around waving his hands. The El Cid stopped her engines and a boat was manned and swung over the side ready to lower when a big wave swept the two men from the wreckage and they rose no more to the surface.

[illegible] Way, [illegible] Round Trip.

[illegible] Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland [illegible] way.

[illegible] ST. FRANCISCO.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The Examiner says that every indication points to the [illegible] of that a big railroad and financial deal is on the tapis by which George J. Gould's Missouri Pacific will gain an entrance into San Francisco. Prince Poniatowski, F. S. Bullock, one of his partners in several enterprises, and Senator Clark of Montana are represented as being connected with Gould in his scheme to extend the Gould railroad system west from Salt Lake to San Francisco. Gould will make a tour of the coast next month.

The suggested railroad scheme is said to contemplate the erection of a [illegible] depot and hotel on Market street in this city. Then a railroad will be built south to the San Mateo county line. From there on a road will be built to Los Angeles to connect with the line Senator Clark is building to Salt Lake. At the Utah capital, Clark's road will connect with the Rio Grande Western to Denver. At Denver it connects with his Missouri Pacific to St. Louis. From the Missouri metropolis to Toledo he owns the Wabash road which is now being extended to Pittsburg.

LOW RATES TO THE GOLD CAMP.

50 cents one way, $1 cents round trip, limit five days, to Cripple Creek and Victor via the Short Line, the scenic route of the world.

It's only [illegible] cents one way, [illegible] cents round trip, limit five days to Cripple Creek district points via the Short Line.

Elegantly equipped passenger trains via the Short Line to Cripple Creek daily.

Incomparable scenery over Colorado's best railroad—the Short Line. Low rates—[illegible] cents one way, [illegible] cents round trip, limit five days.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

FIST FIGHT IN SENATE

(Continued from page 1)

He was interrupted by Mr McLaurin who said, "very calmly

"I will now proceed with my remarks which were so uncerimoniously interrupted

"I call the senator from South Carolina to order interrupted Mr Teller

Which one of the senators? Inquired Mr McLaurin with some asperity

This one, said Mr Teller indicating Mr McLaurin and the other one too, for that matter."

Mr. President interrected Mr Foraker, "I join in that Suiey he continued with great feeling his face pale with excitement," there is some way to protect the dignity of this body"

Certainly, said Mr Burrows who had been endeavoring vainly to get the eye of the chair and the senate cannot let this thing pass Mr President

Mr President again said Mr Gallinger I ask that the doors might be closed

Mr President said Mr Foraker who had moved into the main aisle I move that the senate go into executive session

Without comment every senator still laboring under the emotion which all endeavored to conceal the motion was agreed to and at 2 o2 the doors were closed

The proceedings after the doors were closed covered almost two hours of time and resulted in the adoption of a resolution in the form of an order, as follows

Ordered That the two senators from the state of South Carolina be declared in contempt of the senate on account of the altercation and personal encounter between them this day in open session and that the matter be referred to the committee on privileges and elections with instructions to report what action shall be taken by the senate in regard thereto

The discussion which occurred in the secret session was based largely upon the foregoing resolution the first suggestion of which was made by Mr Foraker In presenting the resolution immediately after the doors of the chamber were closed Mr Foraker took occasion to remark that the occurrence had been in outrage upon the dignity of the senate of which the senate should take cognizance

Mr Hoar indorsed the resolution of Mr Foraker, but said he thought the action of the senate should be more explicit than contemplated by the resolution He therefore moved to amend it by ordering that the two senators from South Carolina be declared in contempt by the senate for disorderly conduct and speech in its presence and that both shall be taken in custody In support of this amendment he said that no court or any other parliamentary body would commit men for so grave an offense against its dignity, to await its judgment

Mr Blackburn and other senators then stated that the two South Carolina senators were willing to apologize and thus purge themselves of the contempt and in view of this statement Mr Lodge withdrew the portion of his amendment providing for their commitment

Mr Foraker then accepted the amendment of Mr Hoar and it was embodied in the resolution Before the vote was taken a number of senators spoke and while there were many and utterances regarding both senators there was no exception in the opinion expressed as to the gravity and seriousness of the offense Among the senators who thus delivered themselves were Messrs Teller Fairbank Hanna Blackburn and Spooner Mr Hanna suggested that serious as had been the encounter in the senate it was not as grave as the charge of misconduct made against Mr Laurin and he thought that any investigation undertaken should extend to that matter

Mr Teller while uniting with other senators in deprecating the occurrence said that it was not unprecedented that there had been other simi'ar affairs on the floor of the senate and instanced among others the encounter between Senators Benton and Foote He also suggested that Mr Spooner was not entirely blameless for today's occurrence, because by his interrogatories he had provoked Mr Tillman to make explicitly the charges which had been but vaguely made before his interference in the debate

A motion was made by Mr Teller looking to the opening of the doors This was voted down 18 to 42 The Republican senators generally expressed themselves as willing to hear the apologies promised but generally insisted that there should first be action on the resolution

On the suggestion of Mr Bacon there was a division of the two branches of the question The first vote was taken on the declaration that the two senators were in contempt and it prevailed by a unanimous vote of 62 to 0 on a roll call The remainder of the resolution referring the matter to the committee on privileges and elections was adopted without a roll Both the South Carolina senators remained in their seats during the entire session

After the secret session the senate at 5 15 resumed business in open session

Mr Blackburn made a statement of what had been done in executive session and asked whether any statement could be made to the senate in open session by either of the senators while they were in contempt of the senate, There was a lengthy discussion of the question and finally the president pro tem Mr Frye ruled that while these two senators were declared to be in contempt the chair could not recognize either if he should rise and address the chair, but on motion made by any senator that they be heard the chair would recognize the senator making the motion and would hold that the motion was in order

On motion of Senator Blackburn both men were given permission to make statements in a breathless silence, Mr. Tillman rose to address the senate He was calm and collected.

"Mr President I have always esteemed it a high honor and privilege to be a member of this body I had never had any legislative experience when I came here and my previous service as governor of South Carolina for four years had unfitted me in a measure to enter this august assembly with that dignity and regard—proper regard I will say—for its traditions and habits and rules that is desirable

"I have been here seven years. I have in that time learned to judge men with a little more catholicity of spirit than I did when I came here. I have found a great many people here in whose personal integrity and honor and regard for their obligations as gentlemen I have implicit confidence, but I have seen so much of partisanship, I have seen so much of what I consider slavish submission to party domination that I confess I have felt somewhat at a loss how to judge men who in one aspect appeared more or less despicable I say this because of the fact that one of the senators has seen fit to allude to some matter that occurred in the debate this afternoon I now wish to say that so far as any action of mine has caused any senator here or the senate as a body or the people of the United States to feel that I have been derelict and that I have not shown that courtesy and proper observance of the rules of this body, that I regret it, I apologize for it I was crazy to do that two minutes after I had acted but under the provocation which was known to all of you I could not have acted otherwise than I did and while I apologize to the senate and am sorry that it has occurred I have nothing more to say."

Mr McLaurin rose at the conclusion of Mr Tillman's brief address. He, too, was calm, but it was evident that he was suppressing his emotion by an effort He spoke with greater feeling than had been manifested by his colleague

"Mr President, I did not realize that I was in contempt of the senate nor do I think now if my words are read in the record that I was in contempt of the senate but at the same time as the senate has ruled that I am in contempt of this honorable body, I beg leave to apologize

I desire to say Mr President, that I have been very sorely and severely tried I was in attendance on the committee on Indian affairs when I received a message from a friend in the senate that my presence was needed here

The history of the vote on the Spanish treaty is known to all of you There have been statements in newspapers and insinuations that I had been influenced by improper motives in connection with my vote on that treaty Knowing in my own soul and knowing that God in heaven also knows that it was false when I was told that it was centered down to me I was so outraged by what I considered a most brutal assault upon my honor as a man and especially in view of the fact that in the beginning of the session after the action of my party associates I made a most careful and deliberate statement explaining all those matters, I did not feel as a man that I could ever hold my head up again if I did not resent it in the place where it was delivered in the strongest and most forcible terms that I could employ

"With that Mr President I am done except I have this to say If there is any more talk of that kind or any more

As Mr McLaurin uttered the last sentences of his address intimating that if there was any further effort to press upon him the accusations which had been made against him there might be trouble there was an evident stir in the chamber Several senators rose to their feet as if half expecting a renewal outbreak of trouble Mr Bacon of Georgia and Mr Patterson of Colorado both of whom were sitting near Mr McLaurin urged him to stop where he was Mr Patterson saying I beg the senator to refrain

I will refrain then Mr President, said Mr McLaurin

After some discussion it was arranged at the suggestion of Mr Lodge in charge of the Philippine bill that discussion of the measure should be resumed, Mr McLaurin of Mississippi desiring to address the senate

Mr McLaurin then took the floor in opposition to the pending measure He denounced the method of the majority and declared that the policy was detrimental to the best interests of the United States

The senate then at 6 30 p m took a recess until 8 o'clock

When the senate reconvened at 8 o'clock not a dozen senators appeared on the floor Mr Pettigrew of North Carolina spoke a brief address in support of the Philippine bill Mr Fairbanks of Indiana followed in an hour's address in support of the Philippine bill

The senate at 10 40 adjourned

CONTRACT FOR SHOOTING THE ARMAGO WELL

(Special to the Gazette)

Houston Feb 22 The Standard Oil company which owns the Armago well today completed a contract with Pittsburg experts to bend the well The necessary chemicals will be purchased in Denver and work will begin immediately It is thought that everything will be in readiness by March 1st

The experts advise that if the shooting results in an increase of production contractors are to receive $1,000 but if no improvement is shown they are not to receive anything

There is great interest in the outcome of the experiment

PEACE STATION AT BARCELONA

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs)

Madrid, Feb 22.- The nearest approach to truth that it is possible to glean from the mass of conflicting official and private dispatches from Barcelona indicates that the situation is still of the gravest character but without any important outbreak of fresh hostility between the troops and the strikers

The senate and chamber of deputies were today presented with several reassuring telegrams by the minister of the interior, Senor Gonzales to the effect that the strike in Tarragona was ended and that tranquility prevails at Sabadell

El Correo semi official says there is a probability that a provisional settlement will be reached

Private dispatches received here from Barcelona deny that there is any probability of a settlement and say the strikers are leaving the city in large numbers. It is certain that the socialists are now endeavoring to minimize their share in the disturbances and to lay the whole blame for the rioting upon the anarchists.

According to messages received here from Barcelona the police of that city have captured documents showing that London anarchists furnished a considerable amount of funds to the strikers and aided in organizing the outbreak there

Much alarm is felt at Valladolid, where the bakers threaten to strike.

At Seville evidences have been found of an organized attempt to precipitate a fresh conflict between the strikers and troops

REPORT THAT NEW DANGER FOR STRIKERS

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs)

London Feb 22 - The Irish party attaches great significance to the evictions of tenants of 40 farms on Lord de Freyne's estate in Roscommon county, Ireland, for refusal to pay rent, and intends to make a force parliamentary struggle over the matter

John Redmond chairman of the Irish parliamentary party said to a representative of the Associated Press

"Not only are 40 tenants turned out but many hundreds are being proceeded against. The country there swarms with alive with police, who patrol the roads day and night, force themselves into people's houses and in every way create a reign of terror. Fifteen representative public men of the district have been imprisoned merely for taking part in meetings of a political nature and many others are being prosecuted Everything has been peaceable so far, but the proceedings of the government are so extraordinary that we cannot help feeling anxious lest violence occur

"The cause of all the trouble is the government's refusal to face the unanimous demand of the Irish people that it pass legislation giving compulsory power to buy out landlords and thus restore the land to the Irish people Lord Dillon's estate, which is next to Lord de Freyne's was bought out by the government and the tenants who bought the land are paying 50 per cent less rent than formerly The De Freyne tenants naturally wish to do likewise but Lord de Freynes refused to sell at any terms. The government instead of endeavoring to effect a settlement poured in an army of police"

John Dillon the former chairman of the Irish party, said

"I agree with every word uttered by Mr. Redmond The trouble, although for the moment confined to Roscommon involves a principle of vital interest to Ireland If the De Freyne tenants succeed it will be impossible for the government to resist any longer our claims for the compulsory settlement of the Irish land question The very existence of the Irish nation and the whole future of the Irish national movement are seriously affected by the struggle proceeding on the De Freyne estate and others

WOODWARD GUILTY IN FIRST DEGREE

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs)

Casper, Wyo, Feb 22 The jury in the case of Charles Woodward charged with the murder of Sheriff C W Ricker of Natrona county, January 2, today brought in a verdict of guilty in the first degree Sentence was deferred until Monday

The trial occupied but two and a half days, a greater part of which time was given up to securing a jury The defense offered no evidence because that of Woodward himself who yesterday made a confession in which he told of breaking of jail with three companions, the pursuit and battle with the sheriff and posse He says however, that the killing was not intentional that the shots were fired for the purpose of holding the sheriff and his men off until he could make his escape

Woodward was chased to a ranch near Billings Mont where he was captured after a desperate fight with the officers Since his return to Casper a large number of men has been ready to lynch Woodward, but the sheriff has prevented such an attempt by keeping a force of deputies ready for action in the event of their services being required All is now quiet and no fears are entertained of violence to the prisoner

DAUGHTERS DECLARE AGAINST POLYGAMY

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs)

Washington D C Feb 22 The congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution tonight put itself on record against the practice of polygamy A letter was read from the platform embodying a request for information from Spirit of Liberty Chapter of Utah as to whether it should admit to membership those who practice, believe in or condone polygamy So many members rushed to speak on the subject and were clamoring for recognition that it was difficult to preserve order

The debate closed with the adoption of a resolution offered by Mrs Wiley of Chicago declaring it to be the sense of the congress that polygamy be condemned

KING PRINCE STARTED FOR NANTUCKET LIGHTSHIP

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs)

New York, Feb 22 The Kiron Prinz Wilhelm with Prince Henry of Prussia on board, will arrive off Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock this (Sunday) morning The steamer was signted at 1 o'clock this morning off Nantucket lightship

Just before nightfall Admiral Evans' ships the Illinois, Olympia, Cincinnati, and San Francisco, which had been lying at anchor off Tompkinsville all day awaiting the arrival of Prince Henry were enveloped in a snow squall that obscured their view of the lower bay which they had been watching since daybreak

At that time the storm which had been raging all day increased in fury The wind blew at the rate of 50 miles an hour and at 3 o'clock a snow storm started in which increased in violence every minute. As darkness came on the holiday decorations which had been flying all day from the mastheads of the warships were hauled down and a little later nothing could be seen of the fleet but the twinkling lights that came from the portholes The day had been one of gloom in the vicinity of the men of war anchorage notwithstanding the bunting flapping gaily in the wind Early a single vessel had passed the squadron during the day owing to the tempestuous weather

The prince is scheduled to place a wreath on Grant's tomb in the afternoon and to be the guest of the Deutscher Verein in the evening At midnight he is to leave for Washington escorted by the president's delegates The program may be changed

At quarantine late at night the wind had moderated, the snow had ceased falling and a clearing sky seemed to indicate clear weather for today Ships arriving off Sandy Hook reported very tough weather outside a furious gale raging all Friday night

As soon as possible after landing today the prince will meet the official party representing the president of the United States and then the official party representing the city In the afternoon, if the weather is good probably a trip will be made to Grant's tomb At night a small dinner will be given for him at the Deutscher Verein Club house after which he will start for Washington by special train

25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.

MAKE WORKING MEN FOR PUEBLO

Putting 15,000 men to work in one plant is an event in organization, but when the plant is located at the very threshold of Colorado Springs, it partakes of the nature of a statement which cannot be accepted without ample proof This is a true presentation of facts, however and if any one doubts its correctness they have only to go to Pueblo to see it fully demonstrated

The Colorado Fuel & Iron company is expending $7,500,000 in the extension of the plant there and when completed it will require 15,000 men to meet the requirements of this modern enterprise

Pueblo's remarkable industrial advancement is not confined to the steel works but extends to the numerous manufactories in that flourishing city The three smelters are to be augmented by an immense copper and zinc plant and the deal involving the purchase of 500 acres in the industrial section has just been concluded

There are quite a few additional industries on the tapis, and Pueblo is attracting the serious attention of investors of the entire country

Rents have advanced to a most satisfactory point with house and property owners and the demand for houses is unprecedented

A trip to Pueblo at this time would not only prove interesting but profitable to those seeking investment There is an old saw which runs 'Strike the iron when hot' This especially applies to 'Hillside' addition at Pueblo The city is growing at such a remarkable pace that the demand at present for houses cannot be satisfied, and many strangers will anxiously snap up anything in the way of a house the desire is to get away from the industrial portion, where naturally there is smoke and fumes from the plants

"Hillside' is in the most desirable residential section of Pueblo away from the objectionable parts

One and a half miles northwest of the postoffice on the street railway and situated on the highest ground lies this new desirable addition 'Hillside' is already provided with water mains sewer telephones and excellent fire protection. There are no railroads or viaducts to cross in reaching it

Ten dollars down and monthly payments of five dollars bearing six per cent interest buys a hundred and twenty-five dollar inside lot or one hundred and fifty dollars each secures a double corner lot providing application is made at once Full information may be obtained of Perkins Morton & Co This is the first addition offered in Pueblo and as the entire 400 lots must be SOLD AT ONCE it means immediate profits to the advance who get in on the ground floor

3-SO-CALLED NOTES

Vera Barton and Roxy Fraker have been absent the past week on account of illness

Leslie Gunnel has gone to Boulder.

Fred Rector has returned having been kept from school by pneumonia

Robert Robbins is ill

Mr Davis, of the Manitou schools was a visitor on Tuesday

Dr Baker, president of the State university read a paper on 'Modern Chivalry' before the school on Monday

The auditorium was well filled by pupils and friends of the High school on Tuesday afternoon at 2 30 Frederick Warde kindly made its customary visit to the High school and gave a most interesting and profitable talk on the art of oratory The advice of Hamlet to the players was his text, and he illustrated the principles of oratory by quotations from Shakespeare including the speech of Brutus and selections from the Merchant of Venice

Winfield Pickard has gone to Salt Lake

Edgar Vaughn Anna Graham and Genevieve Wiley have entered the Fourth class

Ethel Dugan and Peter Dorin have left school

Mr. Mason made an address before the Pedagogical department of the State university on February 14 and the State Athletic association at Denver on the 15th

Exercises appropriate for Washington's birthday were held in the auditorium on Friday morning after the battalion had raised the flag Two selections were sung by the Boy's Glee club and one by the Girls Glee club Rev Edward Braislin made an address on the "Essential Qualities of a Great President"

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Everhart will go to Mexico for a pleasure trip about the first of March She will accompany her brother-in law, Mr Max Schmidt of New York, and a party

F C Smith left for Chicago last night to join his sister, who left earlier in the week

Where Would You Like to Go?

Unusual opportunities afforded prospective SETTLERS by the COLORADO & SOUTHERN railway for Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and British Columbia during the months of MARCH and APRIL:

Portland and Ashland Ore., Tacoma and Seattle Wash., Nelson and Robson, B C and intermediate points ... $25.00

Spokane, Wash., and vicinity, Thompson Falls and Mullan, Mont Ellensburg and Wenatchee Washington ... 22.50

Butte, Helena, Anaconda and Garrison, Montana ... 20.00

Stop overs allowed

HOMESEEKER EXCURSION RATES to NEW MEXICO February 18, March 4 and 18, April 1 and 15, and May 6 and 20

One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Stop-overs allowed

Have you heard that "He who enters THUNDER MOUNTAIN receives his reward in Gold," If not call on H D Milton, commercial agent COLORADO & SOUTHERN railway, 15 Tejon street, Colorado Springs Colo 'Phone No 21.

Have you seen the improvements
Hastings Bros. put on the Arcade
63 lots 50x142, 2 houses 5 to 8 rooms.
Select your lot and build now and let the rent pay the monthly payments. Lots $275 to $700.
HASTINGS BROS.
22 North Tejon

COLORADO CITY NEWS

Clemens Claims Good Results on Bald Mt.

It is understood that another strike has been made on Bald mountain, the same region from which Mr Street reports his find This strike was made by F W Clemens known to his acquaintances as 'Frosty' Clemens Mr Clemens, when seen yesterday, said

I call my claim the 'Big Tracer,' and I have a shaft in 85 feet and at that depth I have had the ore assayed, and have certificates that show that it runs $240 to the ton This assay was made by J W Vinton of Victor, one of the best assayers that I could find The results of his assay looked so large to me that I was rather doubtful about its accuracy, so had the result confirmed by another assay which gave the same result as the first My claim is located on the south side of the east ridge of Bald mountain and is directly over the hog back from the claim of Mr Street My lead formation is spar and fluorine commonly known as fluorspar the foot wall is a ledge of granite with porphyry hanging wall It is from the hanging wall that I get the best results from the assayer Several men who have been in my mine and seen the formation confirm my opinion that I have a true fissure vein, and the vein which I have opened up thus far is widening out instead of pinching out, as a good many claims that I have worked elsewhere have done I believe that when this locality is opened up it will prove to be one of the richest if not the richest in this section of the country, and I see no reason why it should not be as good if not better, than the Cripple Creek claims I know that there have been a number of other prospectors in the vicinity of my claim but none of them have gone as deep as I have most of them having given up the search when they had proceeded only from 15 to 20 feet There are a few holes deeper than these but in each instance the men working them have found the ore in some quantity and most of these claims are still being held pending the opening up of the district which I believe will not be far off now

WOODMEN ENJOY THE WAVOTT RINK

The roller skating at the Wavott rink last night was well patronized the orange race proving to be very interesting The race was contested for by four young men first honors being carried off by William Strott The other entries were Messrs Fred Coppin Workhuser and Finnel Other entertaining features are promised for the next evening's skating, next Saturday night

MISSIONARY TEA FOR BAPTIST CHURCH

The ladies of the Baptist church will give a missionary tea at the house of Mrs Lamont on North Third street next Wednesday afternoon the following being the program for the afternoon

Scripture Reading Mrs Cowen
Duet Mesdames Bell and Lamont
Reading Mrs Bell
Prayer Mrs Griffin
Mite box opening
Refreshments

BRIEF CITY ITEMS

SALE OF LOTS—Mr Anthony Bott reports the sale of lots 20, 21, 22 23 and 24 in his fourth addition, to A D Stitting consideration $500. Also the sale of lot 3 block 88, to Joseph N Welker

K OF P—At the last meeting of the K of P lodge of this city Mr. A D McRea was installed as vice chancellor to fill the vacancy in that office by J P Jackson grand district deputy The lodge will have a special meeting, and an entertainment on March 7 to celebrate the thirty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the order

WOODMEN Perhaps the largest lodge meeting ever held in this city was the joint meeting of the Woodmen of the World and the Women of Woodcraft held in the Woodman hall last Friday evening the hall being crowded to its fullest capacity These two organizations work hand in hand and the Women of Woodcraft take pride in the fact that although they are the younger of the two orders they have a slightly larger membership than the Woodmen lodge

German Sunday school and preaching by O Lussenhop will start at German Sunday school here this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the W C T U hall on Colorado avenue All children are invited Divine service at 3 p m Rev Lussenhop Lutheran pastor, will deliver the sermon

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr J N Nelson makes a trip to Cripple Creek again today to look up his mining interest there

Mr Fred Munson has gone to live in Pekin, Ill

Mr C H Bates, who has been spending the past week in Denver, will return home Tuesday

Miss Anna Roberts the soprano of the Baptist choir of Colo Springs, is reported ill at her home in this city.

Attorney F W Dustin has purchased the residence of Mrs Stott located at the corner of Jefferson and Seventh streets and will soon move to this place to make his home

Miss Mayte Newell is reported as fast improving and she hopes to soon be able to be out again

Mr W H Scott has removed to Dehoque.

Mr R W Smith has gone to Denver to make his home

Mr E W Lane has removed to Canon City

Mr. J W Palmer, a prominent member of the school board of Victor, visited his family here Friday afternoon and evening returning to Victor Saturday forenoon

For Real Estate
Bargains
Inquire of
Chas. E. Emery
New State
Denver Gazette and News
'Phone 879-A

For Real Estate
Agent for the
Sale of Sale.

8-room house, new lot 35x120, easy payments	$1,500
5 rooms and bath, new, south front	1,250
5 rooms and bath, Monroe avenue	1,400
4 room, lot 50x120, close in	800
Lot 40x120, a bargain	350
Corner lot on Jefferson	550
Lot on Lincoln between 21st and 22d sts	450
Good lots on south Side a fine investment that will bring big returns each	100
A snap 4 good lots at each	50

Good lots to trade for cattle or horses Could use a good team and outfit

For Sale—The furniture and business of a 10-room rooming house on Colorado avenue, paying $700 per month.

2 good corner lots, close in 600

For Real Estate
422½ Colorado Ave.
Colorado City.

HAVE O. CASSIDY, THOMAS F. CROW.
CASSIDY & CROW REAL ESTATE CO.
REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE LOANS,
ARCHITECT, U. S. LAND SURVEYOR.
507 Colorado Avenue. P. O. Box No. 62. Room 3, Upstairs.
COLORADO CITY, COLORADO.

LODGES

REBEKAHS

Monte Rosa lodge met Friday evening in regular session. A very interesting and instructive meeting was held There was initiation Eight members were added to the lodge A large number of visitors were present and a full attendance

MACCABEES

Take Notice—That on Tuesday, February 25 the review of the Maccabees will take place, over Johnson & Wilbur's store and every member of Balance Rock Tent is earnestly requested to be present, as State Commander Gibson will meet with the sir knights to assist in the initiation of the new candidates A team will be formed and dressed in the degree uniform to do the degree work Also Col. Carter the United States uniform rank organizer, will meet with the sir knights that evening All sir knights in the city who are in good standing are cordially welcome.

LADIES OF MACCABEES

Kate L. Carter will meet Monday night February 24, in K P hall

Members will please attend. The degree team will turn out as we have candidates to be initiated.

WOODMEN

Columbine Homestead had a special meeting Friday night—one of the best attended meetings in several months.

Good talks were made by several homesteads and those who were not present missed a good time.

Several strangers were over and

Save $1.00.
Good for one dollar if you have your Piano tuned within 30 days. Single tuning $1.00, by the year, 3 times, $3.00
B CASSIDY,
821 E Alonso

and instructed in the mysteries

Fifteen applications were presented, which is about the average of each meeting

All members are urged to come next Friday

Don't let Colorado City Homestead get ahead of us which is what they will do if you don't hurry.

25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.

25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway

$2.00 One Way, 40c Round Trip. Sunday limit to Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland Railway.

25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.

$2.00 One Way, 40c Round Trip. Sunday limit to Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland Railway

TRAINS TO PUEBLO
COLORADO & SOUTHERN RY.
6 45 a m
1 00 p m
2 20 p m.
6 20 p m.
City tickets office, 1 North Tejon st.

Excursion Rates

To all southern and southeastern tourist points, also Ft Worth Texas via Rock Island route. Full particulars at City Ticket Office, No. 1 Pike's Peak avenue. 'Phone 75. W. W. Wood, gen.

St. John Bros.
'Phone 399. 18 E. Kiowa

ONE NIGHT TO CHICAGO

CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH-WESTERN LINE
The Train for the East is The Chicago Special
Leaves Denver daily at 4 p m. via Chicago-Union Pacific and Northwestern line, arriving in Chicago 8 30 p m, next day No change of cars, all meals "a la carte" in dining cars You can also leave daily at 10 30 p. m, and arrive in Chicago 7 42 the second morning For tickets and reservations apply to ticket agents connecting lines, or address
H WHEELER,
General Agent 801 Seventeenth St, Denver.

A Suggestion
Not only do we do perfect work but we launder the men in a way that will prolong the life of a garment several months more than other laundries. We especially recommend the domestic finish, which is produced without almost no wear to the garment. It is also the most stylish finish for laundry work.
Let us call for a trial package
Our wagons run everywhere.
Eagle Laundry,
117 N Tejon Street
'Phone 82

OIL AND HOW TO GET IT

Some Interesting Comments By The Colorado Press

Oil, and how to get it, is the all prevailing subject of conversation throughout Colorado today. It is now conceded that the quest on of oil has passed the experimental stage and the conservative banker and financier is investing heavily. Intelligent men who cannot give the matter their personal attention are purchasing stock in incorporated companies, and by the combination of many small amounts securing substantial interests. It is only necessary to make a reasonable investigation to know how to invest intelligently.

WELLINGTON COMPANY A SUCCESSFUL FLOTATION — Remarkable success has attended the flotation of the Wellington Oil and Gas company, whose property in the Boulder fields is within eighty rods of the McKenzie well. The officers of the company are all well known Denver citizens, the president being Frank C. Goudy, a former nominee for governor of the state. The Wellington company owns twenty acres in the heart of the district, and people who are familiar with the location have been flocking to the company's office and buying stocks almost as fast as the certificates could be written.

Before a scrap of printed matter could be issued in the way of a prospectus, the company had sold 200,000 shares of stock and now has sufficient money in treasury to buy its rig and sink its well one thousand feet. The work on the Wellington company's property will be under the supervision of Captain J. J. Nelson, a well-known Pennsylvania oil expert.—Daily Mining Record.

EXPERT DRILLERS — Captain Nelson of Pennsylvania is going to drill the first wel for the Wellington Oil company, which owns a tract half a mile southwest of the McKenzie well. He has had extensive experience in the Pennsylvania oil fields, and says the prospects here are as bright as anything he ever saw in an oil district. Hon. George R. Meiklejohn of Fullerton, Neb., former assistant secretary of the treasury during President McKinley's first term, was in the city today. Mr. Meiklejohn has mining interests at Magnolia, this county, but took time to run out to the oil belt, and expressed great surprise at the brilliant outlook for this new industry.—Rocky Mountain News.

THE WELLINGTON OIL AND GAS CO.—Hon. Frank C. Goudy, Republican nominee for governor in the last state election, has accepted the position of presicent of the Wellington Oil and Gas company. This announcement was not made sooner because Mr. Goudy wished time to look into the property and management before connecting himself with it. That he accepted shows that his investigation was satisfactory. The Wellington company owns its property, has $5,000 cash with which to prosecute development, which will begin at once. Mr. W. W. Degge, the manager, has been mining in Boulder county for the past 18 months and knew how to secure the best location.—Denver Republican.

If location counts for anything the Wellington Oil and Gas company feels justified in claiming to have the physical center of the Boulder field. Their first well is located about a quarter mile southwest of the McKenzie No. 2. The heaviest stockholders and directors in this enterprise are the gentlemen connected with the Wellington Gold Mining company, which has been notably successful in that branch of the hidden wealth of nature and may be expected to direct an equally conservative management in searching for oil.—Denver Times.

A RECORD BREAKER—The Wellington Oil and Gas company has evidently broken the record in the matter of raising funds with which to develop its property. Its first announcement appeared in last Sunday's papers. Tuesday evening the entire block of 100,000 shares was largely oversubscribed through the advertisement in the newspapers alone, the company not having either prospectus or stock certificates until Thursday.

Mr. W. W. Degge, the moving spirit in the Wellington company, secured a tract of land in the heart of the known oil basin, and with his characteristic energy began at once to prepare to develop it. He secured the active co-operation of Captain J. J. Nelson of Oil city, Pa., an expert oil well driller of twenty years' experience. Captain Nelson spent several weeks in Boulder county last year as the guest of Mr. Degge. His practical knowledge will be invaluable to the company.

Hon. Frank C. Goudy, so well and favorably known throughout Colorado, and who was the Republican nominee for governor in the last state election, after a careful investigation of the property and the proposed management, accepted the position of president.

This company owns its property outright, and has $5,000 in bank with which to prosecute development, which will begin at once. The company proposes to sink three wells on its property.—The Denver Post.

The Oil Business of Denver!

CO. FRANK C. GOUDY, President — W. W. DEGGE, Manager

W[illegible] 1[illegible]

Tuesday we sold half as much oil stock as the entire Western Oil Association, and they did a pretty lively business at that.

[illegible]?

Because we have the best location in the Oil District and are selling our stock at a price that commends itself to the careful investor.

[illegible] S[illegible]

In the very heart of the Boulder Oil Basin, within eighty rods of the celebrated McKenzie well. Owns absolutely its own property. No leasing. No royalties. No restrictions. No salaries. Capitalized 1,500,000 shares. In treasury 500,000. Par value 10 cents. Non-assessable. Nonforfeitable.

According to the map of the United States Geological Survey, under the direction of Hayden, this property lies in the very heart of the Boulder Oil Basin.

This map shows a width of oil formation at Boulder of 3½ miles.

The opinion of those who pin their faith to the Hayden map is that the best wells will be found near the middle of the strip, as is the case with the McKenzie and Arnold wells.

The Wellington property, being one mile northeast of Boulder, and half a mile southwest of the McKenzie, is therefore in the very center of the known Oil Belt.

LOCATION IS EVERYTHING—STUDY THE LOCATION CAREFULLY.

[illegible] DIRECTORS

PRES.—HON. FRANK C. GOUDY, (Republican nominee for Governor of Colorado in 1900.)

Secretary-Treasurer—W. W. DEGGE (The successful manager of the Wellington Gold Mining Company.)

DIRECTORS—O. A. Erdman, General Counsel, Denver, Colo.; George E. Brown, M. D., Denver, Colo.; A. C. Ashbrooke, Real Estate, Denver, Colo.; Dr. David A. Strickler, Oculist, Denver, Colo.; Captain J. J. Nelson, Oil Expert, Franklin, Pa.

Depository—Colorado National Bank.

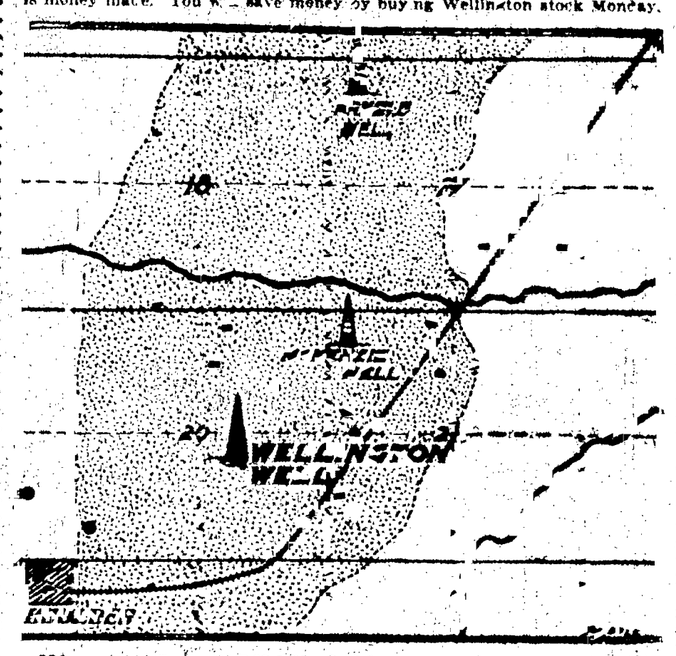
Study the location carefully.

LAST NOTICE!

This will be your last opportunity to secure WELLINGTON OIL AND GAS STOCK AT

3c MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Tuesday night the price will be marked up several points. Money saved is money made. You will save money by buying Wellington stock Monday.



W[illegible] WELLINGTON STOCK SELL[illegible]

We have had such a rush of business during the past week that it has been impossible for us to send out our weekly letter to our ten thousand correspondents. When the rush is over Tuesday we will send out a letter which will create such a demand for Wellington stock that within ten days the price should double.

THIS IS IMPORTANT—In making an investment in Oil Stocks not the least important consideration is to get into a company that has the facilities for selling a sufficient amount of stock to thoroughly develop the property; not merely sufficient to sink one well, but several. You should secure a company whose management has had sufficient experience in selling to be able to create such a demand for its stock that it will readily command a good price in the open market. This the Wellington is prepared to do.

OIL AND HOW TO GET IT!

First—Get oil land. That is the primary element. You cannot be absolutely certain that your land contains oil until you have sunk the well and found it, but by an intelligent investigation you can remove as nearly as possible all doubt by locating immediately adjoining producing wells. This we have done, and so have nearly eliminated doubt so far as the Wellington company is concerned.

Second—And equally important—Raise sufficient money to sink the well. This we have done and have now on hand sufficient money to sink our first well.

Our expert oil well man is now in Pennsylvania looking after machinery, and we will probably have our first well down before most companies that put their orders by proxy a month ago.

WE NOTE COMPARISON

Most of the companies claim to be in the very center of the Boulder Oil Basin. As the known Oil Basin is less than four miles wide, and many of the companies are six to eight miles apart, you will recognize the importance of satisfying yourself as to which is truly in the Basin. Do not be content with the map as shown in our prospectus, or that shown in the prospectus of any company having stock for sale. It is so easy to stretch an oil basin on paper; much easier than it is to stretch the basin itself. Look at the various claims set forth by the companies, then compare them with "Hayden's Map of the Cretaceous Formation," which is authoritative information from the United States Geological Survey. Then compare with Civil Engineer Teal's official map of Boulder County. From these you will see that the claims set forth by this company are correct.

CHANCES OF SUCCESS

The chances of success in the various Boulder oil companies depend primarily upon four points:

First—Is there oil there?

Second—Can they raise sufficient money to sink wells?

Third—Have they good and sufficient title to their lands?

Fourth—Is their management not only honest, but competent?

OUR ANSWER.

First—Is the oil there?

Answer: The fact that the Arnold and McKenzie wells have gotten oil assures us that the oil is there. The official maps show that the Wellington Company should get the same oil, as we are directly in line with them.

Second—Can they raise sufficient money to sink wells?

Answer: In two days after announcing the Wellington Co.'s advent in the field, before a prospectus or line of printed matter was prepared, before the certificates of stock were even printed, we have sold sufficient stock and received the money, giving a plain receipt for it, to pay for the derrick and sink a thousand feet. We answer this question unequivocally—yes, we can raise the money. Money now on hand to sink first well.

Third—Have we good and sufficient title to our lands?

Answer: Our land is bought and paid for. Legal counsel has passed upon the title. It is absolute.

Fourth—Is the management not only honest, but competent?

Answer: We refer you to the standing of our officers and directors.

A Small Block Offered at

30c Share

This will be taken up rapidly. To be sure of securing a block

Post Tuesday

Tuesday it may go higher.

W[illegible] 30[illegible]

Our land is paid for. We have five thousand dollars cash—sufficient to erect derrick and nearly sink well. Work will begin at once, then up goes the price.

YOU CAN BUY WELLINGTON OIL STOCK NOW FOR 3c A SHARE BUT NEXT WEEK AND PAY 5c OR MORE FOR IT.

The Wellington Oil and Gas Company

W. W. DEGGE, Manager

27 Jackson Block, 7th and Tremont, Denver, Colo. Phone 976 Black.

Ashbrooke Bros., Real Estate Agents

Sporting News and Notes

LAWTON TOOK THE SPALDING MEDAL

Shemwell Retains the Shemwell Cup and Tied Garrett for the State Individual Championship.

Despite the fact that it was not a day of high scores, the sport at the Broadmoor range of the Colorado Springs Gun club yesterday was exceedingly interesting. The competition for all the trophies was close and exciting.

A. J. Lawton and W. W. Shemwell had the honors of the day, Mr. Lawton taking the Shemwell trophy from J. W. Garrett and Mr. Shemwell retaining the Shemwell trophy in addition to shooting a tie with Garrett for the gold watch which is the emblem of the Colorado state individual championship. The tie will be shot off probably next Saturday.

The Strang handicap trophy was up and was won by Mr. Sanderson in a shoot-off from tie in which he competed with Garrett and Shemwell. The shoot-off was at 25 birds, Garrett and Shemwell shooting from scratch and Sanderson having a handicap of six dead birds. The actual score in this shoot-off was Garrett 23, Sanderson 23 and Shemwell 23.

The day was not a good one for high scores and the only score in any of the events that was up to what those who competed regard as first-class was Lawton's score of 97 in the Spalding trophy event. Mr. Lawton had not been at the traps for several weeks and his work was of the best possible character. Shemwell retained the Shemwell trophy with a score of 96. Garrett and Bonbright were decidedly off color in their work and this notwithstanding hard preliminary practice.

About 4,000 targets were thrown in yesterday's shoot.

Following are the scores:

State individual championship at 50 targets:

Garrett—18, 18, 10; total 46. Shemwell—20, 19, 7; total 46; tie.

This will be shot off in the near future, probably next Saturday.

State championship, Shemwell cup, 100 targets:

Garrett	17	23	22	82—87
Shemwell	21	24	23	22—91
Bonbright	18	18	23	21—79
Huff	24	21	23	21—89
Dailey	22	19	20	20—81
Dingman	22	16	16	19—73
Jones	19	13	17	17—66
Carroll	18	23	20	18—79
Lawton	22	21	20	23—86

Shemwell won.

State championship, Spalding medal, 100 targets:

Garrett	24	23	21	21—89
Shemwell	23	21	21	25—91
Bonbright	22	21	20	16—79
Lawton	25	23	24	25—97
Huff	22	23	19	23—87

Lawton won.

Club shoot, Strang handicap medal, 50 targets:

	Score.	Hdcp.	Tot.
Garrett	25	23—48	3	48
Shemwell	21	21—48	0	48
Bonbright	22	23—45	0	45
Lawton	23	20—43	0	43
Sanderson	18	20—38	10	48
Strang	16	20—36	10	46

Shoot-off:

	Hdcp.	Tot.
Garrett	21	21
Shemwell	21	21
Sanderson	23	23

Sanderson, D. C., won shoot-off and medal.

Complete Program for Summer Meet

J. W. Coffey, secretary of the Colorado Springs Racing association, has issued a circular containing the detailed program and conditions for the summer meet which will be held at Roswell June 10 to 14 inclusive. The program follows:

First Day—Tuesday, June 10.

First Race, one mile—For 3-year-olds and upward. Purse $150, of which $35 to second, and $15 to third. Three year olds to carry 105 pounds, 4-year-olds and upward to carry [illegible].

Second race, four and one half furlongs—All ages. Purse $150, of which $35 to second and $15 to third. Ten pounds below the scale.

Second Day—Wednesday, June 11.

First race, one-half mile—All ages. Purse $150, of which $35 to second and $15 to third. Weight for age.

Second race, six furlongs—Selling. Purse $150 of which $35 to second and $15 to third. If entered for $600 to carry proper weight. Three pounds allowed for each $100, down to $200.

Third Day—Thursday, June 12.

First race, seven furlongs—Purse $150 of which $35 to second and $15 to third. Winners at this meeting to carry top weight, those having run second allowed five pounds, those having run third allowed seven pounds. Maidens allowed 10 pounds. Ten pounds below scale.

Second race, one mile—Selling. Purse $150, of which $35 to second and $15 to third. If entered for $800 to carry proper weight. Two pounds allowed for each $100 off to $400, then three pounds for each $100, down to $100.

Second race, three furlongs—All ages. Purse $150 of which $35 to second and $15 to third. Ten pounds below scale.

Fifth Day—Saturday, June 14.

First race, one-half mile for non-winners at meeting. Purse $150 of which $35 to second and $15 to third. Those having run second to carry five pounds penalty. Maiden allowed five pounds. Ten pounds below scale.

Second race, six furlongs. Purse $150 of which $35 to second and $15 to third. Winners at this meeting to carry eight pounds penalty. Those having run second to carry three pounds extra. Those having run third to carry proper weight. Those having run unplaced allowed five pounds. Ten pounds below scale.

Third race—Antlers hotel stake for Colorado bred 2-year-olds. Purse $250, $200 to first, $35 to second, $15 to third. Four furlongs. Ten pounds below scale. Winners of one race to pick up five pounds, winners of two or more races, seven pounds. Entry 5 per cent, purse to close May 1. Five dollars to accompany entry; balance night before race.

The running conditions are as follows: Western Jockey club rules to govern as far as practicable.

Races to commence at 2 o'clock sharp. Dial indicates time each race starts.

Signal calls—First bugle to warm up. First bell to saddle. The second bugle calls the horses to the post. The bugle will sound precisely five minutes after the saddle bell. Owners, trainers, jockeys, or others having care of the animal who does not send the horse out promptly to the post signal will be fined.

Every horse entered for the purse must start, unless declared out by 11 o'clock a. m. the day of the race. Entrance in all running races will be 5 per cent. of the purse and must be paid before the jockey is weighed out.

Owners will not be allowed to enter a horse in two races the same day unless the horse starts in both races. This does not apply to handicaps. All jockeys must make their weight by 2:30.

Jockeys must weigh out 30 minutes before the time set for the race they are to ride.

When two or more horses are entered in purse race by the same owner all or none must start.

But one horse can start in same interest in any race. In making entries for purse races the name, age and sex of the horse, and the weight and color of the rider must be given.

Each nomination for a purse must be made on a separate blank.

Conditions of races govern the weights to be carried. Owners and trainers are responsible for horses' weight. Where a dispute arises to weight to be carried, the judges' decision shall be final, and no recourse is to be taken on the association.

Four or more entries of different interests to start, or the race may be declared off by the management.

Applications for stalls for season to be made to the secretary, stating the number of horses to serve.

No starting [illegible] except for horses in training, and those entered to have the preference.

Entries to purses close [illegible] p. m., day before race.

In case of bad weather or other unavoidable causes, the association reserves the right to declare all races off that have not been started by 4 o'clock p. m. on the last day of the meeting.

Right reserved to change order of program.

For further information address J. W. Coffey, room 3 Barnes block, or postoffice box 722.

[illegible] WON

HANDICAP GOLF TOURNAMENT AT TOWN AND GOWN CLUB.

Washington's Birthday Match Proved Popular With Members of the Club.

The Washington's birthday golf tournament held at the Town and Gown Golf club yesterday afternoon was participated in by 11 devotees of the great Scotch game and an interesting competition was the result.

The tournament was won by Mr. H. A. Young, with a score of 87 net, Mr. John Speed Tucker being second with 90 net. Mr. Young's gross score was 114 and his handicap 11; Mr. Tucker's gross score was 111 and his handicap 21. Following were the scores made:

Name.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. A. Young	114	27	87
J. S. Tucker	111	21	90
W. Frenaye	117	25	92
S. C. Allen	102	10	92
F. E. Bryant	102	10	92
J. E. McIntyre	102	8	94
W. Scott	122	16	96
D. Caldwell	124	27	97
[illegible] Camp	112	15	97
H. R. Wray	119	21	98
[illegible] Hawley, Jr.	122	20	102

E. P. Shove withdrew.

[illegible] to Grand Canon of Arizona, Santa Fe.

Santa Fe trains now run every day to rim of Grand Canon of Arizona.

No stage ride.

Side trip rate only [illegible].

Ample Pullman accommodations upon requesting transcontinental trains.

Open air water.

The only scenery in America that comes up to its brag.

Earth's armies could be lost in this stupendous gulch—217 miles long, 13 miles wide, a mile deep.

The chief attraction of a Californian day.

The California limited, daily, to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Illustrated books about Grand Canon and California.

C. C. [illegible]
City Passenger Agent, Colorado Springs.

[illegible]

TO CRIPPLE CREEK [illegible]

Just now [illegible] between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek [illegible] Colorado Midland railway [illegible] Springs [illegible] Cripple Creek [illegible] to Cripple Creek via the Colorado Midland railway.

[illegible]

BOWLERS MAKE GOOD SCORES ON ANTLERS ALLEY.

Mrs. Thompson Holds Honors for the Week for the Lady Bowlers—No Match Last Night.

The bowlers who frequent the Antlers bowling alleys, and they are legion, finished another week last night and another roll of honor, including the names of those who passed the 200 mark during the week, was closed. Dr. W. A. DeBerry still holds the alley record with 255 pins to his credit. This high mark was not approached during the week. Following are the names of those who made record scores during the past six days:

LADIES.

Scores higher than 125—

Mrs. E. W. Thompson—129, 136, 153, 128, 128.

Miss G. Muir—28.

GENTLEMEN.

H. J. Kroessen—232, 212, 228, 206, 209, 202.
C. Graham—207, 222, 204, 236, 208, 210.
Mr. Kuppinger—207.
Dr. DeBerry—211, 221, 202, 202, 210, 201.
J. B. Osborne—212.
Dr. Ellison—230, 203, 212.
George B. Jenkins—224.
F. K. F. Taylor—201, 209.
A. H. Ansley—229.
W. Sowers—206.
Fred Dixon—200, 201.
B. McClemmons—214, 202, 235, 202.
Dr. E. W. Thompson—209, 211.
P. E. Twitty—209.
Al Helmer—206.
J. L. Nichols—206.
[illegible] Duffner—206.

There was no game on the alleys last night. Regular habitues of the alleys played all night and some good scores were made. Next Saturday night the Elks of Colorado Springs will meet the Elks of Denver and a big battle is promised.

The Antlers bowling team will, in all probability, go to Denver next Saturday. There are games to be played with the Tivolis, the Overlands and the D. A. C.

As a rallehoor the return games with the Tivolis and the D. A. C. will be bowled on this trip. The present plan is to bowl the D. A. C. on Saturday night and the Tivolis on Sunday. One of the regular Antlers team and one of the strongest cowards is opposed to Sunday bowling and will not take part if a game is arranged for next Sunday. His place will be filled by a substitute if the game is played.

[illegible]

[illegible] One Way, 60c Round Trip. [illegible] daily limit to Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland Railway.

[illegible] Springs [illegible] to Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland Railway.

[illegible] Springs [illegible] to Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland Railway.

College Baseball Men Hard at Work

The Colorado college baseball men are getting in every day of practice that the weather will permit them to.

Yesterday the Tigers were out and had a fair practice. Hester was in the box but did not exert himself because the day was cold and there was danger of hurting his arm. He is showing up in good shape and it is believed that he will prove the wonder of the college season. The academy exclusion act, recently passed by the State Athletic association, bars Cox, the star third baseman of the college team, but Captain Packard has a good supply of material to draw from and it is confidently expected that the Tigers will be in their old time strength this year.

Packard has been drilling the men on batting particularly and is determined to have a hitting team if at all possible. But few of last year's team have got out as yet but it is the general opinion that all will be in uniform before many days have passed.

It is expected that the team will have good support from the students this year as nearly all are ashamed of the poor support given the team last year. That it was a disgrace to the college is admitted by all and there will be loyalty to burn this year. This will help materially in winning games.

TERRY McGOVERN WON IN FIFTEENTH ROUND

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 22.—Terry McGovern defeated Dave Sullivan tonight in the arena of the Southern Athletic club in 15 rounds of as desperate fighting as was ever seen. From the first tap of the gong until the end it was slap-bang, hammer and tongs, nearly every second, both men working away with all the energy they possessed.

McGovern, knowing that the fight meant his position in the front rank as a fighter, was after his man every second. In a majority of the rounds he was on the aggressive and Sullivan was forced to do far more defensive work than his opponent. He put up a wonderful fight, however, was game to the core and lost the fight more through a blunder of his own than because he was knocked out. When the Irish came, he was groggy and going fast. The chances are that he would not have lasted many more rounds even had he risen to his feet before Fitzsimmons counted 10.

In the fifth round Sullivan was at his best, forcing the fighting especially in the latter part of the round and plainly had McGovern going. The latter was used in very unsteady fashion as he went to his corner and nothing but his superior recuperative power enabled him to come out in shape for the sixth round. He came out strong, however, and although there were times when Sullivan seemed about to turn the tide his way again, from that time on McGovern kept steadily but very slowly gaining the upper hand. He fought ever forward and Sullivan was gradually, but surely going backward. Sullivan was badly punished, his left ear being split open, his lips cracked, his nose well pounded up and his right eye partly closed. The latter happened early in the fight and McGovern paid particular attention to it throughout.

During the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth rounds Sullivan was slowly going. McGovern was at him like a whirlwind in an instant. He gave him no rest and Sullivan was, whenever possible, hanging on for his life. The end came when the fifteenth round was nearly over. McGovern had forced Sullivan into a neutral corner. He landed a storm of right and left swings and, catching Sullivan with the left square on the jaw, sent him down on his back. Sullivan was up like a flash but did not rise from his knees. He was confused, groggy and nearly out. The seconds counted nine and as he put down the sponge Sullivan started to rise but did not get higher than a low crouch. The instant his knee was off the floor McGovern came after him and Sullivan, barely knowing what he was about, went down again. The referee promptly declared him out and McGovern the victor. Sullivan attempted to question the decision but Fitzsimmons would not listen to him. After the fight Fitzsimmons said:

"Sullivan was down more than 10 seconds before he tried to rise. He was on his knee fully five seconds before I began to count and had he stood up when I said nine and been saved by the gong, I would still have declared him out. He was down and out for keeps."

Preceding the fight challenges to the winner were received from Eddie Gardner, Austin Rice, Harry Harris, Young Corbett and Abe Attell. Sam Harris, McGovern's manager said McGovern's next fight would be with Young Corbett if the latter held to his challenge.

YOUNG CORBETT WILL DEFEND CHAMPIONSHIP

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Springfield, O., Feb. 22.—"I will defend the title to the championship against anybody in the world, but nobody can force me to fight till I am ready, and I think the public will let me know when it is time to fight again," said Young Corbett tonight, as he read the Associated Press bulletin announcing the victory of McGovern at Louisville. "I am glad McGovern won; I think it disposes of his claim that he was not in condition when he fought me at Hartford last Thanksgiving. I beat him in two rounds and he asserted that he was not in condition. Now it takes him 15 rounds to put Dave Sullivan out and Sullivan was never better than a fourth-rater. I beat McGovern square and was the first man that ever made him break ground. I can do it again any time, but I am not going to be forced to fight."

An Elegant Map

Covering the lines of the Colorado & Southern and connections, from Galveston, Texas to Ogden, Utah, has just been issued by the passenger department of the C. & S. Ry. This is one of the most complete and up-to-date maps gotten out for this territory and can be secured by sending ten cents to cover postage to T. E. Fisher, General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colo.

75 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.

50c One Way, 40c Round Trip. 5 day limit to Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland Railway.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

WEATHER FORECAST

Washington Feb 22—Forecast for Colorado Fair Sunday except snow or rain in mountain districts, colder, Monday fair north winds

Satisfied people wear Ashby's spectacles

Expert manufacturing jeweler at Ashby's Anything made to order, difficult repairing

YOKE FELLOWS—The Yoke Fellows band will meet this morning at 9:30 at the Y M C A

BOYS MEETING—The boys meeting at the Y M C A at 4 o'clock this afternoon will be addressed by Rev W C Veazie

Y M C A The regular men's meeting at the Y M C A will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock It will be addressed by Mr W C Veazie

DANCING CLASS The private dancing class under Prof Mercier meets at the Antlers ball room every Wednesday evening at 8:15 Admission by membership only

RAVEN CLUB DANCE The regular dance of the Raven club was held at the Alamo last night and was an enjoyable event There were a number of the popular young people of the city present

WEEKLY DANCE There were 6 couples at the regular weekly dance at Weber hall last night First-class music was furnished and an enjoyable evening was spent

RUMMAGE SALE—The ladies of the First English Lutheran church will hold a rummage sale on Thursday, February 27 at the Alamo sample room rear of the Alamo hotel on Cuchara street All sorts of useful articles will be on sale at reasonable prices

MINISTERS MEETING—The regular meeting of the Colorado Springs Ministerial association will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the First Baptist church Rev T A Hazlett of Colorado City will speak on Our Duty to the Philippines "

DRUM CORPS BALL—Arrangements are now complete for the first annual masquerade ball to be given by the G A R drum corps of this city The ball is to be given at Temple theater next Tuesday night An enjoyable time is promised all who attend

FIRE SCARE—Some one kindled a fire with pine wood in a stove at Robertson's jewelry store last evening A large volume of smoke poured from the chimney and for a time people in the vicinity thought the building was on fire No alarm was turned in however

DRAWING POSTPONED—On account of important business the drawing which was to have been held by the Ancient Order of Foresters last Friday night was postponed for two weeks There is urgent business to come up next Friday night and all members are urged to be present

DR BARROWS LECTURE The lecture of Rev Dr Barrows which was to have occurred in this city on March 1 has been indefinitely postponed on account of inability of the speaker to be here at that time An effort is being made however, to arrange a new date

NEAT PAMPHLETS—The Santa Fe has issued two neat pamphlets in honor of the biennial session of the Federation of Women's clubs to be held in Los Angeles beginning May 1 The pamphlets are replete with interesting data and pictures concerning California

HARDTIMES SOCIAL The members of the D of H will give a hardtimes social at G A R hall Tuesday evening February 25 A short program will be rendered after which there will be dancing and refreshments Prizes will be awarded the most poverty stricken man and woman present Everybody invited

COLLEGE DANCE—One of the charming college dances was held at the Kinnikinnick yesterday afternoon. A number of the college young people and alumni of the institution were present and a pleasant time was spent The dance was held in the afternoon because the hall was in use at night by others

KIT CARSON CIRCLE—Kit Carson Circle No 9, L G A R, will celebrate their fifth anniversary in G A R hall, corner Cascade avenue and Huerfano street Friday afternoon, February 28 Social, etc, from 3 o'clock to 5 30, supper from 5 30 to 6 30 Small admission at the door The public cordially invited Proceeds for relief work

BAPTISMS TODAY—Today will be baptism day at the St John's Baptist church In the recent revival which was conducted by Rev W E Gladden, the pastor there were 75 additions to the church, Of this number there are about 18 to be baptized Baptism services will be held at 11 a, m 4 p m and 8 30 p m After a week of rest the revival services will be resumed tonight

NEW RESIDENCES—Hastings Bros are building several new residences in their additions northeast. They are preparing plans for a five-room residence to be built on San Miguel street, and yesterday let a contract to Johnson & Pierce, contractors for a two story five-room and bath residence to be built on Custer avenue The six-room modern residence which they are building on Institute street will be completed about the fifteenth of March

Edward Fletcher, of Grand Rapids, Mich, is visiting his sister Mrs R S Maunder, of No 514 Aqua street

"77"

FOR

GRIP

"77" PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

It seems so simple for anyone to risk having the Grip or Pneumonia, with perhaps a weakened constitution forever after, when they can positively be avoided and prevented by the use of "SEVENTY-SEVEN" ("77"), Dr. Humphreys' Precious Specific for the cure of Grip and Colds. The best results are obtained by keeping "77" handy (in the vest pocket), and taking a dose at the first chill or shiver. Taken early, it cuts it short promptly. Taken during its prevalence, preoccupies the system and prevents its invasion. Taken while suffering, relief is speedily realized, which is continued to an entire cure. At Druggists, 25c., or mailed

Humphreys' Med Co., 61 John Street, New York.

The Churches

Congregational church—Rev A B Fraser, pastor Meetings held on the second floor of the old city hall, Colorado avenue and Ninth street Sunday school at 2 30 o'clock Preaching service at 3 30 Rev Horace Sanderson, of Denver will speak Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7 30 The proposed change in the hour of service will take place March 2

St Paul's M E—415 S Nevada avenue C W Cunningham pastor Services at 11 a m and 7 30 p m Preaching by the pastor in the morning. Subject, "God and Our National Life" The missionary societies in a very interesting program in the evening service will present "The Success and Needs of Missions" Sunday school at 9 45 a m Class meeting at 12 noon Junior League at 3 p m Epworth League devotional service at 6 30 p m You are cordially welcome to all these services

St Stephen's—Corner Tejon and Monument streets Rev A N Taft rector Holy communion 8 a m Sunday school at 9 45 a m Morning prayer and sermon 11 a m Anthems Tenor solo, "Jerusalem Thou That Slayest the Prophets" (St Paul) Mendelssohn, Mr V L Clemence Chorale from the "Elijah" Mendelssohn "Cast Thy Bread Upon the Lord" the choir Full choral evensong 7 30 p m followed by the first part of Spohr's "Last Judgment"

Hillside Congregational Prospect and Moreno streets Rev A E Fraser, pastor Sunday school at 10 a m Preaching service 7 30 p m Rev Horace Sanderson of Denver, will speak Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7 30 p m

Grace Episcopal—Corner Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street Benjamin Brewster rector At 7 30 a m the holy communion, 9 30 a m, Sunday school, 11 a m morning prayer litany and sermon 7 30 p m evening prayer and sermon During the offertory at the morning service "In His Steps" (Leo Manfried) will be sung by Mr Joseph Balfour and at the evening service Mr Herbert Bevan will play "Berceuse" (Godard) on the violin

Latter Day Saints (non-Mormon)—The morning preaching hour will be filled by Elder J F Curtis, late from the missionary field on the topic "Duties of a Christian" Elder Curtis will also preach at 7 30 p m Sunday school at 10 a m Church near corner Willamette and Prospect streets Mission services at 7 30 p m at 621 Baltic street W C Duncan pastor

Second Congregational—Manly D Ormes, pastor will preach morning and evening Sunday school at 9 45 a m Young people's meeting at 6 30

Mt Olive Baptist—917 S Weber Jas. A Haycraft pastor Early prayer 10 30 a m, Preaching at 11 a m and 7 30 p m Theme for morning, God's Opportunity to Men Special service in the evening Sunday school at 3 p m

German Lutheran G A R hall corner Cascade and Huerfano Rev. O Lussenhop, pastor, 225 E Vermijo street German Sunday school at 10 a m Divine services at 11 a m Everybody welcome

First Congregational Corner of Tejon and St Vrain Services at 10 30 and 7 30 Rev W C Veazie will preach morning and evening Morning music Anthem—Te Deum in B flat Dudley Buck, Offertory soprano solo Adore and Be Still," Gounod Mrs Garrison evening music Bass solo and quartet "Even Me, Warren, offertory, cornet solo, Mr L B Skinner

Swedish Lutheran—Corner Spruce and West Bijou streets Rev George E Youngdahl pastor Sunday services 10 45 a m and 7 30 Sunday school with bible class 3 30 p m All cordially welcome

First Cumberland Presbyterian—William G Templeton the pastor will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock the subject being "The Joy of Salvation Restored A special service in which officers of the missionary society will take part, in the evening Sunday school at 9 45 a m Christian Endeavor at 6 30 p m Junior Endeavor at 3 p m Special music by the Templeton trio at both morning and evening services

Swedish Mission—317 E Boulder street Services at 11 a m 4 and 7 30 p m Sunday school at 3 p m All are made welcome

All Souls Unitarian—Corner Dale and Tejon streets Rev Alva Roy Scott, minister Morning service at 11 o'clock subject "Some Causes of Crime" Children's church at 12 15 o'clock subject "The Vine and the Branches or Sources of Good"

First Lutheran—Corner Platte avenue and Weber street Sunday school at 9 45 a m Preaching at 11 a m and 7 30 p m, conducted by Rev Dr. E McNair, during the absence of the pastor

First Church of Christ Scientist—Corner Pike's Peak and Wahsatch avenues Sunday services 10 30 a m and 7 45 p m Subject, "Christ Jesus" Sunday school 11 45 a m, Wednesday evening meeting 7 45 p m Free reading room open daily except Sunday

First M. E.—This congregation worships temporarily in Perkins hall on the college grounds, Tejon and Cache la Poudre streets Dr C B Wilcox, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7 30 p m Morning subject "Open Letters" Evening theme "Opportunities of Youth" Class meetings at 10 a m and 12 m Sunday school in First Christian church at 3 p m Epworth League at 6 30 p m in art room of Perkins hall Music in charge of Prof. J. C. Norman Richards. Seats free

First Baptist—Kiowa and Weber streets Edward Braislin, pastor. Morning worship at 11 o'clock The pastor will speak in the evening (7 30) upon "Christianity and the Nation," sermon suggested by Washington's birthday Baptisms. Sunday school at 12 15 Junior Christian Endeavor at 4 o'clock Y. P S. C E. at 6 20

Woods Memorial Sunday school Caramillo and Tejon streets at 3 30 p m

Schools at Cheyenne canon and at Carlton mine at 3.30

Emmanuel Presbyterian—Cor. Spruce street and Mesa road Sabbath school at 9 30 a. m The pastor, Edward P Root, will preach at 11 a m, and 7.30 p m. Junior Endeavor at 3 p m C E meeting at 6 30 p m All cordially invited.

First Christian—Nevada avenue, opposite North park. F N. Calvin, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a m Preaching at 11 a. m, and 7 30 p m. Y P S C E at 6.30 p m

Second Presbyterian—Services conducted by pastor, Rev. E. H. Lyle At 11 a. m. text, "For me to live is Christ" At 7.30 p. m. subject, "Problems of Modern Life" Sunday school at 9 40, Y. P. S C. E at 6.30

First Presbyterian—Preaching by the pastor at 11 and 7 30 Morning subject, "A new vision and a new duty" Evening subject, "Professor Pearson and the not infallible Bible—Is the Bible in Danger?" Special music Tour's "Gloria in Excelsis" and Schnecker's "My God be with us," Noyes "The Path of Life," and Hanscom's "The Homeland," (solo) at 7 30

SPRINGS MAN SAID TO HAVE A FORTUNE

Dr Lamson of Colorado Springs is reported to have fallen into a considerable fortune as the result of the death of his grandfather It is said he will not get the money until January 1, 1903 The fortune is said to be $131,000 His grandfather was C K McPherson, of Presque Isle Me, who died January 10 last at the ripe age of 93

THE CRITICS.

The critics of New York are unanimous in their praise of the artistic attractive playing of Josef Hofmann Colorado Springs people are indeed fortunate in enjoying the opportunity of hearing this great master

New York Herald, March 19, 1901—Hofmann is one of those fortunate players who appeal both to artists and amateurs He plays in perfect form and without the slightest eccentricity of pose or manner to detract from the full effect of the music The clear, crisp touch the faultless technique, and the insight of a musician were conspicuous in his playing

New York Times March 19 1901 As to Hofmann's playing, there is nothing to be added that has not been written about it. It is the playing of a master of the keyboard

This concert will take place at Perkins hall Wednesday, February 26 Tickets on sale at Knight Music Co

Great Oil Excitement at Boulder.

It would pay you to make this trip either for curiosity or to get in on the ground floor as an investment The Colorado & Southern is the ONLY line running direct to that point

City Ticket Office, No 15 North Tejon street.

Incomparable scenery over Colorado's best railroad—THE SHORT LINE Low rates—50 cents one way, 90 cents round trip, limit five days from date of sale.

SPECIAL SALE ALL WEEK

AT

This Store Is Always Busy. WHY?

PELTA'S

DEPARTMENT STORE

This Store Is Always Busy. WHY?

All this week we will have Special Sales in every department, from the Bargain Basement to the Suit Room. This means a money saving week to you, if you are in need of anything carried in our many departments. In fact it will pay you to buy for future use. We all want the most for the least money. You will agree with me in this proposition. Recognizing this fact we have planned a special sale of everything in OUR BIG STORE. We can only mention a few of the many good things to be found here. Visit the Bargain Basement.

Dress Goods Dept.

We will make all this week special prices on all our dress goods. We only ask you to examine these goods and prices. It will pay you to see these woolen goods

1 Four bundles to close out at 1-3 the real value

2 One bundle of Worsted Plaid to close out at 8c

3 Two bundles of Flannelettes, worth 18c, to close at 7 1-2 and 8c

4. One bundle of French flannel in 2½ yard lengths, just the thing for waists to close, per pattern, 85c, $1.15 and.... $1.98

5 A few pieces of Mohairs, 36 inches wide, regular 50c, to close at 25c

6 Three pieces of new goods in skirting, dark grey, medium and light, 30 inches wide Special sale 50c

7 A full line of Henriettas 36 in wide, regular 35c, sale price 25c

8 A complete line of linings, special prices

Outing Flannel Gowns

1. Outing flannel gowns trimmed with braid and ribbon, worth $1.00. Sale price 85c

2. Another lot of gowns, only white, trimmed with braid worth $1.25 and $1.35. Sale price 98c

3. Tennis cloth, blue and pink waists, $1.50, sale price ....

4. This line includes a fine popular colors, trimmed with ribbon, braid and lace—fancy stitching, worth $1.75. Sale price $1.48

Domestic Dept.

One lot dark standard prints, to close at 4c

2. The famous Coronet Percale, worth 9c, sale price. 6½c

3. One lot of Ginghams, good colors, the regular 10c gingham for only 6½c

4 Another lot of Ginghams, light colors, regular 12 1-2c and 15c, sale price 8½c

5 Fancy shelf oil cloth, regular price 12½c, sale price.... .9c

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

Here is a great opportunity to save money on underwear We offer everything in our ladies' and children's underwear at greatly reduced prices all this week Here are a few odd lots:

Children's wool vests regular 10, 15 20 and 25c; to close.. 0c

2 Ladies' wool underwear; regular 65 75 and $1, to close .45c

3 On a natural wool underwear, regular, $1 $1 25 and $1.50, to close .... .75c

Suit Department

Flannelette Wrappers .... .59c

A few flannelette Shirt Waists—a few left to close at .... .45c

Rainy day and golf skirts, in blues, grays, brown stripes with circular flare—a skirt worth $7 50—for $5.00

We have a new line of shower-proof raglans, the very thing for spring wear, from $10 to $16.50

Ladies' silk waists in Kersey satin, red, blue, black and popular colors, tucked and hem stitched, deep cuffs—$7.50 value $5.00

Bargain Basement

Every economical housewife should visit our bargain basement. See the 5, 10 and 25c counters.

1 On our 25c counter—Large, heavy glass cake and fruit plate, worth 50c 25c

2 Large glass fruit bowl with stand, worth 50c 25c

3 Extra large glass cracker jar, worth 45c 25c

4 Highly decorated fancy fruit dish, worth 60c 25c

5 Fancy opal glass comb and brush tray, worth 48c 25c

6 Fancy large size toilet bottle, worth 75c 25c

7. Bronze candlestick holder, worth 48c. 25c

8 Large size decorated meat platter, worth 45c 25c

9 Decorated opal glass syrup jug, worth 35c 25c

10 Large size fancy vase, worth 48c 25c

1 Set of 6 forks plated on white metal, worth 50c 25c

Other Basement Bargains

1. Colored glass water set, worth 98c, special 48c

2. Imitation cut glass sauce dish, set of 6 worth 35c, special 23c

3 Sheet iron double roaster, worth 48c; special 23c

4. Magnetic silver metal tea spoon, worth $1 25, special .75c

5 All size nickel plated tea and coffee pot, worth $1 25, special 59c

6. Large size granite bread raisers, worth $1 65; special $1.00

7. 25-lb Japan flour can, worth 75c; special 58c

8 Fancy colored vase, worth 19c, special 7c

9 Cotton rope clothes line, worth 10c; special 5c

10 No 2 brass lamp burner, worth 10c; special 5c

11 Medium size granite fry pan worth 25c; special 15c

12 Granite jelly cake pan worth 12c, special 5c

13 Japan tin cuspidor worth 12c, special 7c

PELTA'S DEPARTMENT STORE

NOTE—Visit our Suit Room and see the new spring Shirt Waists—they are beauties and it will do you good to see them. This week offers great things for the Bargain hunters in our store.

PELTA'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Gas Heaters and Ranges

We keep FANCY LAMPS, ...

W. H. WISE.

Phone 574. ...

OWNS OIL LAND IN TWO FIELDS

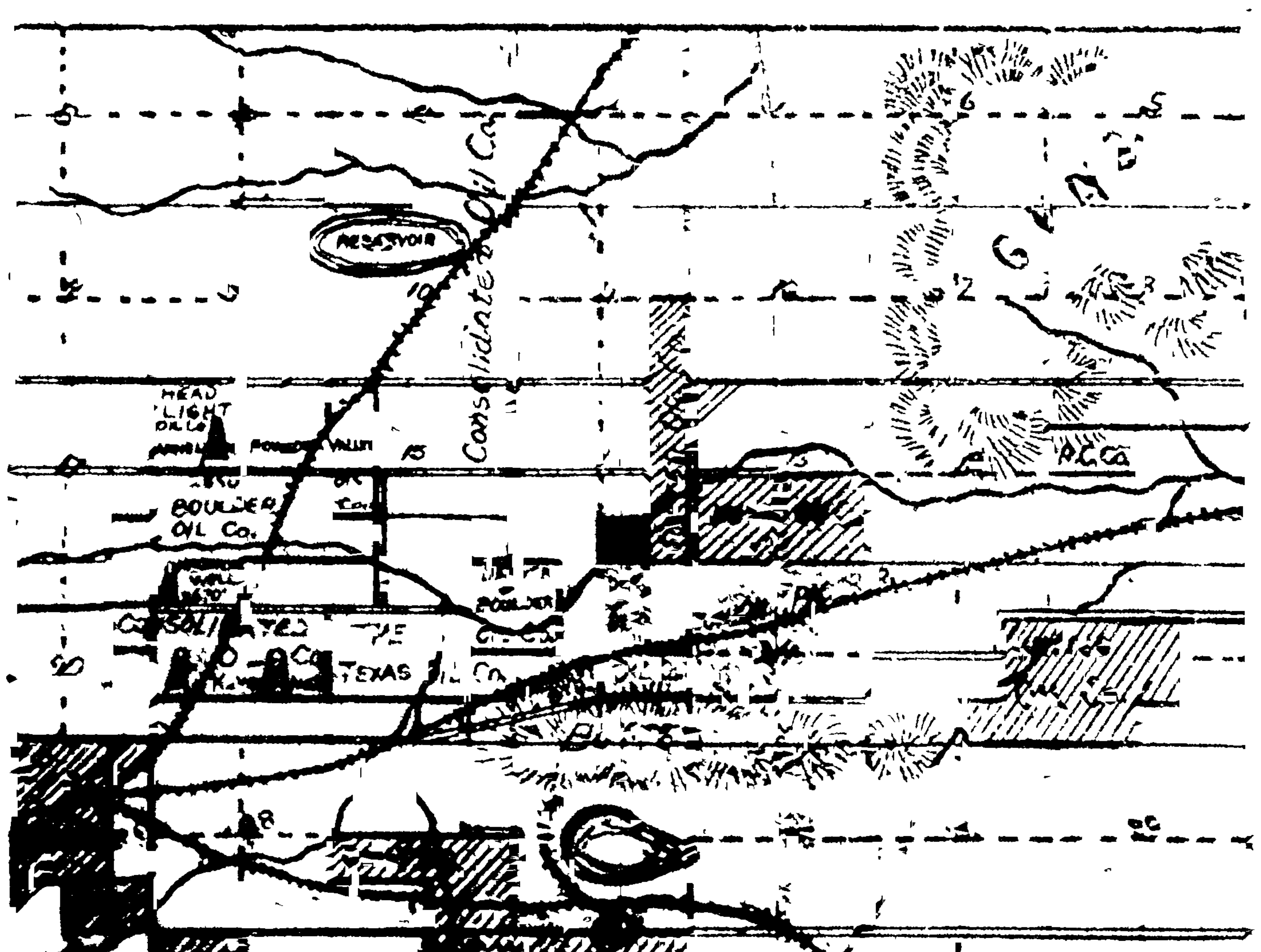
Forty acres in the Manhattan Pyke, where ... in Texas ...

640 acres in the Whiskey Creek field of Rio Blanco County Read the report of Prof Arthur Lakes on Rio Blanco County in today's Gazette This will be one of THE GREAT oil producing sections in the near future.

Send for our prospectus immediately, and then judge for yourself why this Company has advantages not offered by any other, no matter what the price of the stock

We are now sending out the 4th edition in view of the Arnold and McKenzie wells at Boulder and the wells on Whiskey Creek These are the finest views ever taken of these wells, and as we have already sent out nearly 15,000 sets, this shows the general interest We have a few hundred left, which we will be pleased to send free on application as long as they last.

Place your money where it will do the most good. If you are interested in a straight business proposition, offered by responsible people, we will be pleased to hear from you.



Map of Boulder Oil Field, Showing Manhattan Oil Company's Property.

The Manhattan Oil Company

OFFICERS:

A. E. REYNOLDS........President

CALVIN BULLOCK........Secretary and Treasurer

FRANK B. WHIPPLE........Vice President

International Trust Company........Registrar

Phone 592

200 California Building

Denver, Colorado

Rio Blanco County Oil Fields Are a Continuation of the Debeque Oil Fields.

WHISKEY CREEK OIL

OPERATIONS IN THAT SECTION

Will the oil deposits of the state of Colorado be developed to such an extent as to warrant it being called the "Pennsylvania of the west?" In face of the attention now being given to oil, this question is often asked, and can, on examination, be readily answered in the affirmative. Oil underlies a large portion of the state at varying depths and it remains for capital to wrest it from mother earth. The strata in which it is found are as numerous as are the different fields. In Florence it is obtained in fissures in the shale, a circumstance that accounts for the percentage of dry holes, while in Boulder developments up to the present time would indicate a blanket formation. Debeque comes to the front with a well indicated blanket formation which extends into Utah.

Having in view the present interest in oil developments on the western slope, it would be well to call attention to the development that is going on in Rio Blanco county, a district which was commented up in the Gazette on June 23 of last year.

The locality which contains the strongest oil indications is located in the heart of the county or toward the western slope of the Book Cliff mountains, in the valleys of Whisky and Evacuation creeks, which are tributaries of the White river.

This locality was examined by Professor Arthur Lakes, one of Colorado's well known geologists, and from whose report much of the following information is obtained.

GEOLOGY.

The general geologic features of the region are simple and can be read at a glance by studying the accompanying general section of the country. The leading feature is a gentle broad anticlinal arch or upheaval of the granite basis immediately south of the Grand river.

* * * * *

THE OIL SPRINGS.

Leaving Oil Camp and following up Whisky creek for about a mile along the edge of Oil plateau, we encounter Oil creek. The presence of the oil being distinctly perceptible by the atmosphere being changed by its smell and by the oil saturating the ground along the course of the little creek which ascends for a few hundred yards up a narrow ravine to the point where the spring issues. On the left, or north side of this ravine we pass under the walls of the oil mesa from 50 to 100 feet high, composed of variegated banded red and green shales, capped by a ledge of brown sandstone, forming the top of the plateau. In a few yards this wall of variegated strata abruptly ends by a narrow chasm leading into a sort of cave on the opposite wall of this chasm. A brown sandstone (the oil sandstone) with curious round concretions of lime and clay come abruptly against the variegated strata, showing there is a line of faulting here. The hill on the south wall of the chasm and cave appears to be formed of this sandstone near its base with beds of variegated clays above. The summit of the hill about 100 feet above the ravine is capped by a dark reddish brown sandstone smelling strongly of oil and containing a bed about a foot thick entirely composed of fossil shells. This hill shows evidence of disturbance and faulting and it is in a series of shearage or faulting cracks. In the base of this hill the oil spring occurs, issuing or coming upwards through the fault fissures or cracks in the brown and oil-soaked sandstone. The main fissure has been enlarged by hand so that a man can just squeeze himself into the aperture and see at his feet a little pool caused by the ascending oil and water as in an ordinary spring. There appears to be a preponderance of oil over water, and both together after filling the little pool which is a few inches deep, trickle over and run down the smooth face of the rock before conveyed by a pipe into a wooden reservoir below, some 20 feet, a box 6x6x6 feet, in other words, six feet square and deep. Looking into this as the light pours in, the oil is seen floating on the surface, of a dark olive green color, similar in color to that of Florence Colo. There were about six feet of oil and water in this at the time, the greater part being oil, and the reservoir was estimated to contain at the time about 100 gallons of oil. Seepage from the spring has for an untold time flowed until checked by this reservoir down the ravine and the power of the spring is evidenced by the way in which it has soaked the ground for a hundred yards or more down the ravine below the spring itself. To what depth I do not know, but a little excavation of a foot showed the earth still saturated.

* * * * *

From the fact that the oil ascends through a fault fissure or series of cracks rather than issuing along a line of stratification, I am inclined to think that the appearance of the spring on the surface does not indicate that it is the source of the oil, but that the oil ascends from still lower strata, lower than we have an opportunity of observing in the canon. I do not, however, think that the fault is a profound one, but local, and comparatively shallow in depth.

* * * * *

Across the valley of Whisky creek in nearly the same line as this canon and about a mile and a half from the spring, and a half mile below camp, we found very distinct oil float lying in the bowlders of sandstone in the bottom of the canon, but could not trace them to their source, though I have no doubt but a little prospecting would locate them in the same oil zone sandstone at the base of the variegated strata at the spring.

About 10 miles northeast there is another oil spring similar in mony respects to the Whisky creek spring at about the same horizon.

The inference from this is that there is a zone extending over a large area of this country from which oil may reasonably be expected to be found on boring for it at a reasonable depth.

Although at Whisky creek we have only one good positive evidence of oil, viz: at the spring, it does not follow that that is the only place where it is to be found. By following the very gentle slope of the strata and country, which appeared to us northwest, oil may reasonably be looked for at any suitable point, one, two or three miles away, where the oil zone or stratum outcrops or where it comes to the level of the creek or passes beneath it.

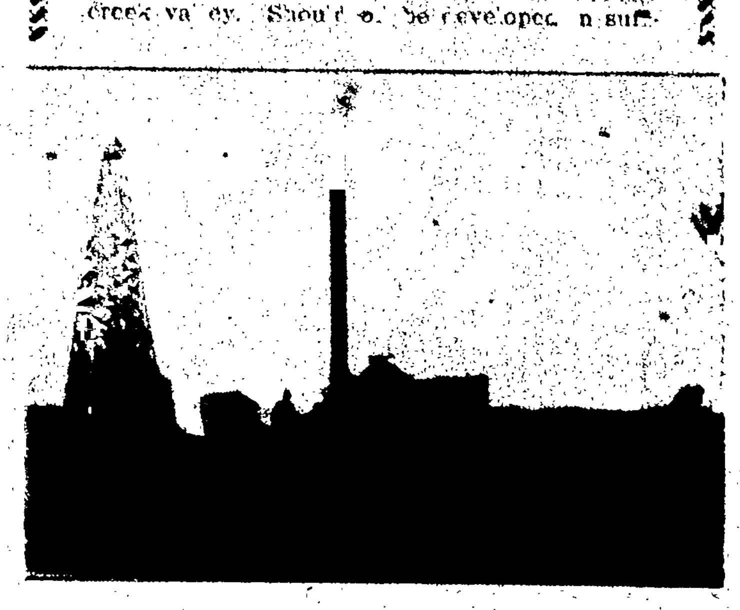
I would say that the geological and physical conditions are favorable from a geological point of view, and since the presence of oil is actually and copiously shown in the vicinity I believe this is undoubted oil territory.

The territory strata represents the bed of an old lake, the lower portion of which, judging from the character of the shells, was brackish, the shales show from their blackness the presence of bituminous matter either from animal or vegetable life, and it is from such organic conditions that oil is supposed to have arisen. Again, the rapid succession or alternation of shales and porous sandstones is particularly favorable to the storage of oil. A well put down for 1,000 to 2,000 feet on Oil Plateau, or in the oil zone, besides encountering at a comparatively slight depth the Whisky creek oil horizon would pass through a series of shales and sandstones in the underlying strata that might equally well yield an oil sand or be oil-bearing till the shales of the Marine Cretaceous are reached at 2,500 to 3,000 feet, and the same horizon as at Florence.

The only drawback to this oil region is the lack of transportation facilities. This will soon be remedied, as a survey for a railroad has been made, the route being through the Whisky creek valley. Should oil be developed in sufficient quantity then a pipe line can be laid to the main trunk line at Crevasse, about 36 miles, and the oil pumped or forced through it by steam as is done in the eastern fields. Since Professor Arthur Lakes made his report, two derricks have been erected, one at Whisky creek and one north of that at Piceance creek. The former is down 500 feet and has passed through two oil strata while the latter is now in oil. The companies now operating there are the Colorado and Utah Oil company, owned principally in Chicago; the Colorado Oil company of Colorado Springs, and the Manhattan Oil company of which Calvin Bullock of Denver is at the head. No doubt remains but what this field will in the future be a great oil-producing center. Nowhere else has such undoubted evidence been given of an oil deposit, and it only needs the application of capital and enterprise to place it on the market. As to the excellent quality of the oil, the following analysis speaks for itself:

HILLS DE DERRICK.

One of the Derricks in the Rio Blanco Oil Fields—Showing the Mountainous Formation.



Requena Well, Raven Park, Rio Blanco County.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.
Department of Chemistry, Herbert N. McCoy, Ph. D. Salt Lake City.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF CRUDE OIL.

The oil is viscous and nearly black in color. Two hundred and fifty centimeters (c. c.) was subjected to fractional distillation from a glass retort. The distillate was caught in nine equal portions of 25 c. c. The residue then remaining in the retort was a black, viscous mass which, upon cooling, solidified. The oils so obtained are numbered from 1 to 9. The solid residue is No. 10. The color varied from almost white in No. 1 to a very deep red in No. 9. Decomposition, due to high temperature necessary to boil the oil, took place in distilling off the last two or three factions. The specific gravities and flashing points of the nine fractions are given in the following table:

No. of Fraction	Specific Gravity at 20 deg	Flash C. C.	Point. F.
1	.899	70	158
2	.907	90	194
3	.917	105	221
4	.925	110	230
5	.937	115	239
6	.951	135	275
7	.936	132	270
8	.969	130	264
9	.942	100	212

10 A black solid, resembling Gilsonite.

The first two fractions (20 per cent.) will produce a high grade burning kerosene of high flashing point. The fractions 6, 7, 8 and 9 and probably a large portion of 5 also, are lubricating oils.

In the manufacture of lubricating oils in actual practice it is frequently found that a better grade of oil is produced when the lubricating portion is distilled with superheated steam or distilled in a vacuum.

The crude oil was next subjected to a vacuum distillation with highly satisfactory results. Vacuum distillations can be conducted at a very much lower temperature than distillations made in the ordinary way. The oil examined showed no trace of decomposition while distilling in a vacuum, the lubricating fractions and the lubricating oil so produced were much better in quality than those above described.

The vacuum process was carried out as follows: 250 c. c. of the crude oil was distilled in a glass retort, exactly as in the first distillation, until 110 c. c. had been collected (sample a.) (This portion corresponds to the samples 1, 2, 3, 4 and 2-5 of the 5 of the first distillation.) It is not necessary to distill this part off in a vacuum as there is no decomposition. The residue measures 140 c. c. A portion of this, 43 c. c., was distilled in a vacuum. The entire distillate was lubricating oils. It was collected in two portions. The first (b) measured 30 c. c. The second (c) 8 c. c. The residue (5 c. c.) consisted of black mass like No. 10 of the first distillation. The results of this distillation show that the crude oil will yield the following products:

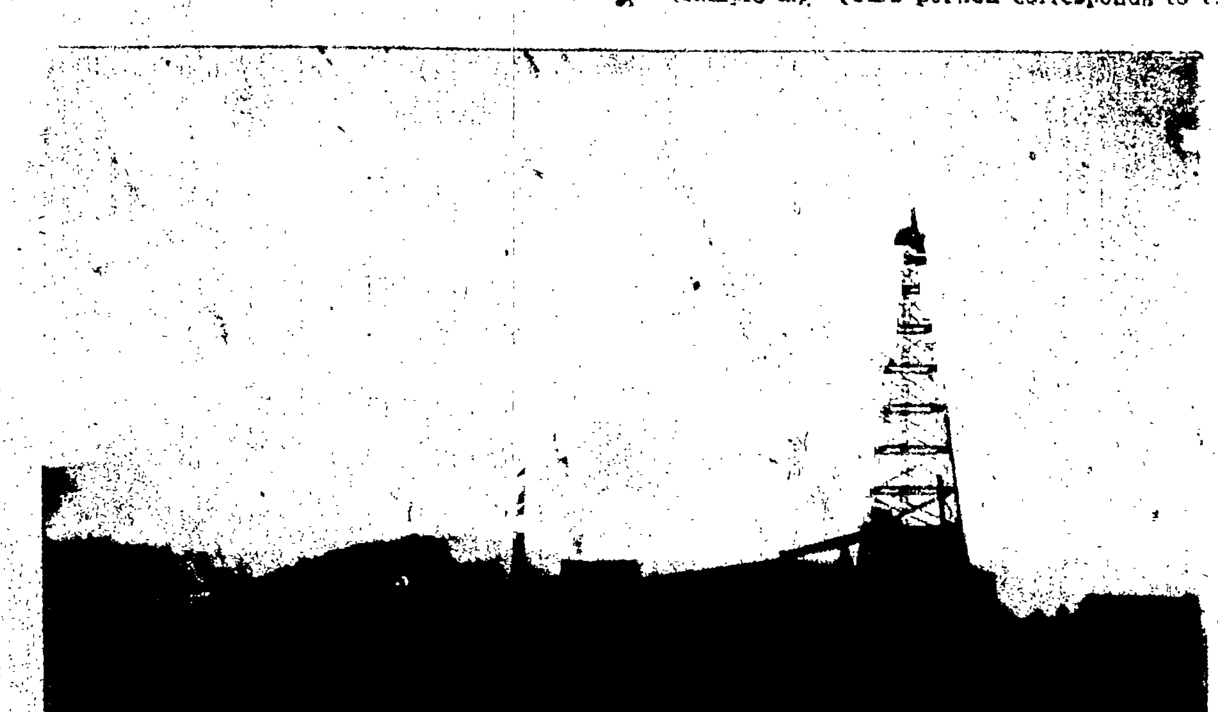
Burning kerosene and intermediate oils (a) corresponding to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 2-5 of the 5 of the last distillation	44 Pct.
Lighter lubricating oils (b) of second distillation	39 Pct.
Heavier, viscous lubricating oils (c) of second distillation	10 Pct.
Residue, resembling Gilsonite	7 Pct.
	100 Pct.

The flashing point of (b) is 338 degrees F. That of (c) is certainly much higher. It was not determined owing to the small quantity of oil obtained.

No attempt was made to refine the various products. The quality of all of the oils can be improved by refining process. Respectfully submitted. H. N. McCoy.

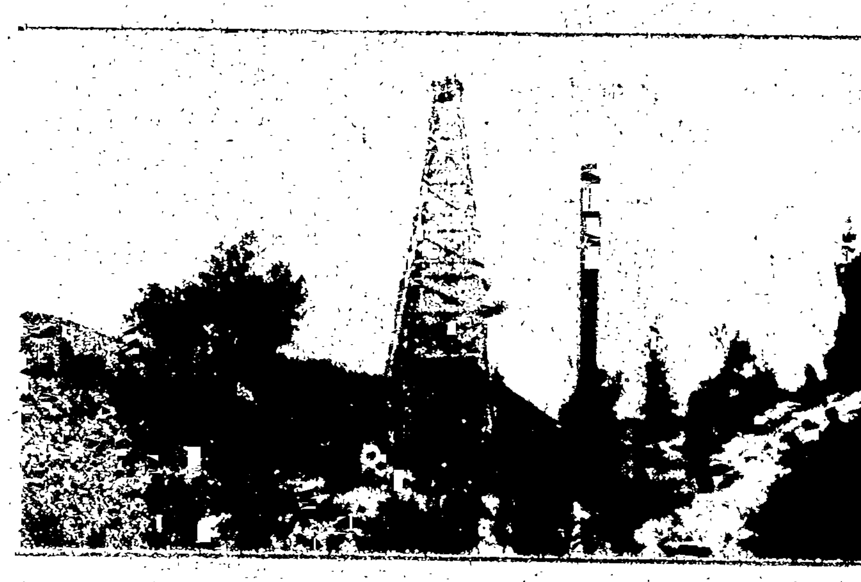
Referring to the residuum in Prof. McCoy's report it may be stated that to the north of Whiskey Creek there are good beds of gilsonite, which have been worked to some extent but are now shut down pending the construction of the railroad.

Taken altogether the oil fields of Rio Blanco offer great opportunity for men with pluck and capital and they are sure to receive greater attention in the near future.

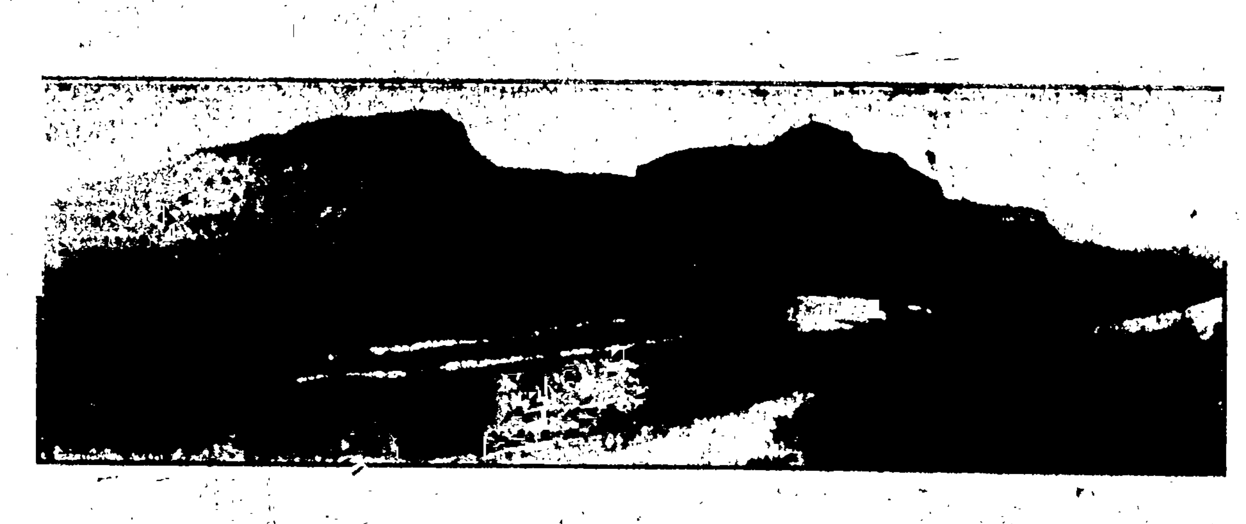


DEBEQUE NO. 1 WELL.

First Producer in the New Field—On Ground to the Left of This Well Three Drills are to be Put Down by Companies Controlled by the Colorado Securities Company.



WHISKEY CREEK DERRICK, RIO BLANCO COUNTY.



WHISKEY CREEK COMPANY.

Showing Part of the Big Oil Basin Which is an Extension of the Debeque Field.

WHISKEY CREEK OIL SPRING, RIO BLANCO COUNTY.

THE SOUTHERN CORNER OF THE UNITED STATES

Los Angeles, Feb. 18, 1902.

Dear Gazette:—The past week was spent in the extreme southern corner of the United States, and one day I crossed the border into Mexico. San Diego county is the southern corner of our country.

The Santa Fe railroad dominates it, the wonderful railroad. You leave Los Angeles about 9 o'clock in the morning and arrive at San Diego in five hours. It is a beautiful ride just through orange country, in which are the pretty towns of Orange, Santa Ana and Ocean Side. The valley is well cultivated with orange, lemon and olive groves on every side. It is a big flower garden even at this time of the year.

There is quite a large colony of Springs people at Santa Ana. The Morses and Randalls live there. Chas. Olden has a farm near there and H. C. Hollister has lately bought a fine place there. At Orange Mr. and Mrs. Martin Slaughter came aboard the train and we left company at San Diego.

During the ride we passed the old Capistrano mission, as fine a view as one can find anywhere. The old convent was built in 1776, but was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812. It was rebuilt and on the day of its dedication was wrecked again with much loss of life. The great walls still stand.

Most of the ride the railroad keeps close to the sea. As you rush along the great white waves come rolling in, breaking in white foam on the sands. It is a picture of which one never tires.

San Diego is the most conspicuous example of "what might have been" that I ever saw. Its location is ideal and perhaps some day it will be—but not now. The bay is the most perfect harbor that nature has yet made.

The bay comes in for several miles, deep and wide, with a narrow entrance at the north while a strip of sand on which is Coronado, makes a natural breakwater, so that the bay is perfectly calm. The land gradually rises from the sea to the hills back. Such a spot on the eastern coast would result in a great city.

San Diego is a very nice city but seems dreadfully slow, just like Colorado Springs, its tourist crop is its best product. All about it the country has that red, burnt up appearance that reminds one of the country in the vicinity of Grand Junction. Wherever they get water on it however it blooms and blossoms just as in Colorado.

At Los Angeles they tell you that San Diego is a dead one, but we found all of the desirable business blocks occupied and did not see any vacant houses.

Excepting for the tourists I do not see how the people find much business. The cultivated land amounts to some gardening and a small district to the south is in fruit lands. Only one large boat came into port in the four days I was there and that was the regular steamer to San Francisco.

Away back in 1849 when the travel to the coast was by the isthmus of Panama, the place was of some importance, and was located in the flat lands known as "old town." Some 30 years ago the present town, four miles away, was started. In 1887, for some reason, the place had a great boom. It is the only place I was ever in where they will admit they ever had a boom. Many fine business blocks were erected. They have good hotels and some fine residences on the hills.

Two sons of General Grant live here, Jesse and Ulysses. The last named you will remember married the daughter of Jerome B. Chaffee, who dominated Colorado politics twenty years ago.

There are a number of pleasant places to visit in the vicinity. One of them is a drive up the Mission valley to the ruins of a mission. It is the oldest mission in California, and is visited now because Mrs. Jackson made use of it as the place where Ramona signed the marriage register. Beside it is an Indian school where half a hundred Indian children are being taught.

There is a little railroad running down to the border called the National City & Otay railroad. For a dollar they take you down and back in time for lunch, with a side trip, if you want it, up to a big irrigating dam in the mountains. It is a pleasant ride through lemon groves a large part of the way.

The dry bed of a river separates the two countries and you stage for about a mile to the Mexican city of Tia Juana. The river bed is a neutral strip. There is nothing to see at Tia Juana. The few houses are built of pine and are mean. There is no appearance of a Mexican town about it.

But it was the first time that most of us had ever stepped foot off of Uncle Sam's soil, so we raised our hats to President Diaz and his people. We sincerely hope that we did not see the best of his people nor the best of his land. Curios were offered at about the same rate as on the American side and were probably smuggled over for the tourists to smuggle back. The custom house flag fluttered as we came along but no one asked anyone to disgorge. Rube, the negro guide, a familiar character, accompanied the party and dutifully steered them to the shops in which he has an interest.

Coronado is practically an island, although a narrow strip of sand connects it with the mainland, and is reached by a ferry. It is a beautiful place with numerous cottages and palm-lined streets. The great Del Monte hotel is the feature of the place. It is on the shore where the finest surf I have ever seen forever breaks. One never tires of watching it. The hotel is a city all in itself, with casino attachments and shops to supply every want. It is filled with people now. I have not time or space to describe the place.

Colorado Springs guests at the hotel now are Mrs. A. F. Carpenter and Miss Brinley, Mr. J. A. Hayes of the First National bank is now at the Angelus in this city but will shortly go to the Del Monte for a long stay. He is feeling first rate since his arrival.

At San Diego I met Jack Watson, son of H. A. Watson. The family have taken a cottage until spring. Jack has joined a yacht club and took me for a row on the bay and we visited the various yachts at anchor.

I visited Mr. Albert Matthews and family at Coronado, where they have a pretty cottage near the hotel. His health is very good and although they sigh for the old home they are likely to remain for some time.

Some Suggestions.

I think I have done southern California pretty well, and I know that I have learned some things. If you will permit some suggestions from one trained by a life of toil in observing things from a newspaper point at least, I shall gladly give them. These Californians are slow in many ways according to our way of doing things, but in many ways they beat us. They prove it by gathering and holding the people, while we let them pass by.

Their winter climate is no better than ours. With the exception of two cold snaps your winter has been magnificent, and their's not very favorable. Yet their hotels are full and people are seeking investment, while our beautiful hotels are empty and some people worried over the outlook. Excepting the ocean, which is a novelty to me, I have seen nothing that will compare in grandeur and beauty or in magnificent luxury with what we have at Colorado Springs. What is the matter?

I say that we have not made the right effort, we are not united. For 10 years we have had but one thought—mining stocks. We have neglected our greatest source of revenue, the one permanent stock in trade that will be ours years after the mines are gone. I refer to the climate and scenery.

Lets go to work in a systematic, big Colorado way to bring them before the world and they will take care of the mining. Every town of any importance here has a chamber of commerce which not only advertises, but has a great display of the business industries. At Los Angeles thousands of people weekly visit the chamber of commerce display, which is a perfect museum. At San Diego it is not so large, but of interest, and the rooms were filled with people as early as 9 o'clock in the morning. Why don't we have such an exhibit?

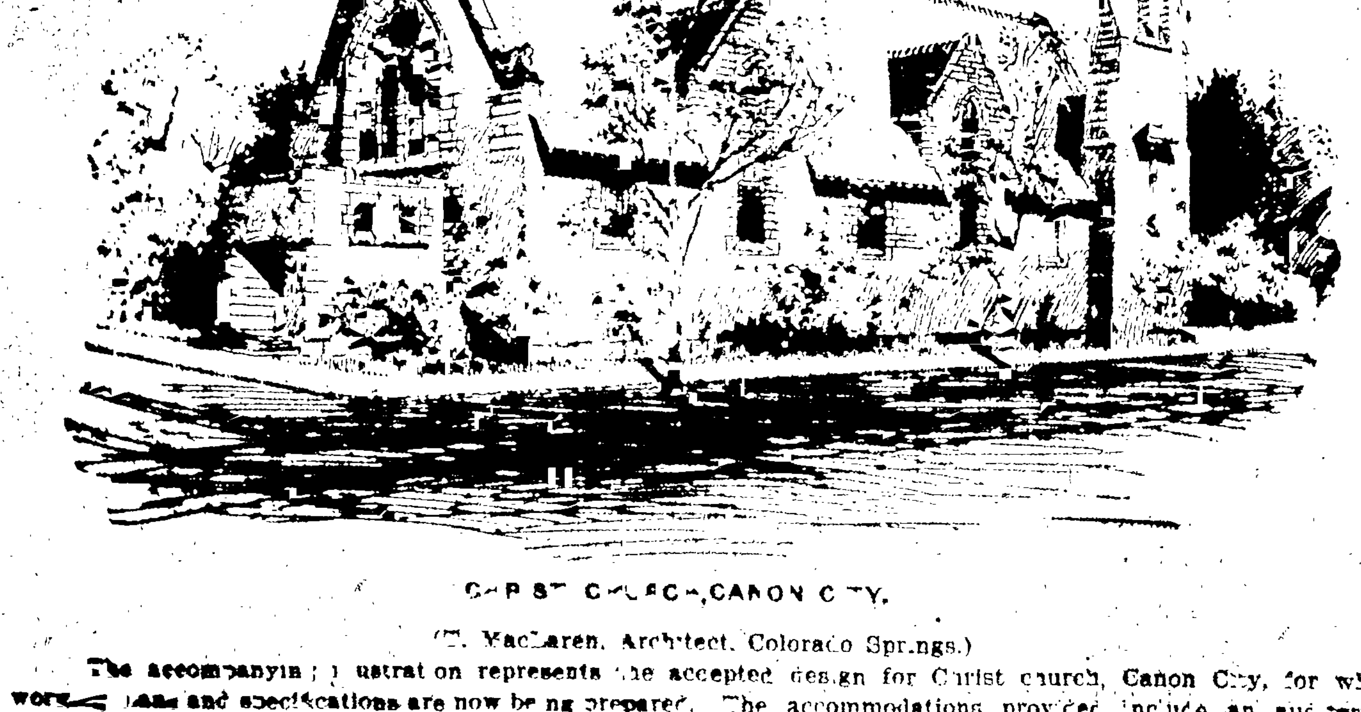
Colorado Springs must have a great sanitorium. Such institutions were once avoided, but now they have become a sort of fad—but a mighty good one. Colorado Springs should build one. But it must not be done in a small or mean way. There are half a dozen out here and they are a paying investment. Here in Los Angeles some three years ago twenty-five physicians put in each and established a fine hospital and sanitorium. It is paying them 60 per cent a year on the investment and you could not buy any of the stock at any price. Such an institution on the bills of Colorado Springs will be a monument to the builders, and will do more to help the town than even the discovery of Cripple Creek has done.

The great hotels here are filled with rich and handsomely dressed people, who are spending their money liberally. It is estimated that six hundred thousand American people leave their homes every year in search of health or pleasure. In the summer months a small portion of these come to our place, but it is only to see the show. They do not come and stay for long periods as they do here. A proper effort would bring 2½ to 5 per cent. of these to the Pike's Peak region. We must have a sanitorium and we must have casino features in the city to interest and hold them. The railroads will help if the people will act. Yours, Rog.

Epitaph.

Life called to me—a changeful call
Of joy, of strife, of woe.
Each day I pondered, "Shall I make
My answer 'Yes' or 'No'?"

Death called to me—a wondrous call,
So sweet, so calm, so clear!
I did not wait to question it,
But quickly answered, "Here!"
—Clarence Urmy, in February Lippincott's Magazine.



CHRIST CHURCH, CANON CITY.

(T. MacLaren, Architect, Colorado Springs.)

The accompanying illustration represents the accepted design for Christ church, Canon City, for which working plans and specifications are now being prepared. The accommodations provided include an auditorium seating 240, S. S. room and chapel seating 120, and choir robing room. In basement will be located boiler for steam heating plant and lavatory. The interior will show timber roof construction. Local white stone will be used in the walls, and the roof shingled. The building will be located at the corner of Eighth street and Harrison avenue.

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RANCH OF THE SILVER SPRUCE

It was the end of summer. The life that throbbed and pulsed in every vein when leaf and bud and bloom threw back again the soft caress of sun and air was slowly creeping down into its starting place, leaving out the seared and withered stalks to tell the tale. Yet here and there a spot of green, a dash of yellow, showed where the summer lingered still, drinking in the last warm sunlight slanting down across the hills. In a sunny spot a few white blossoms of the springtime nodded on their almost leafless stalks, and a wild rose gleamed amongst the brown and purple of the landscape. The short-stemmed, brown-eyed "sunflowers" still defied the frost, and patches of wild asters shed a warm glow where the valley sloped.

Along a white road winding in and out across the valley with a wheat field reaching far on one side and on the other a great stretch of ripened potatoes whose frosted vines rattled in the early morning wind, an old man slowly made his way. A heavy farm shovel rested on his shoulder and he bent half over as he walked. When he reached the gate he turned and gazed long up and down the valley, across the wide acres that held his crops, away to the blue hills and the mountains and the sky. Then he lifted the latch of the gate and went in.

In the early '60s, a young German student who dreamed of honors and wealth and fame, fell in love one day with a blue-eyed fraulein of "a an countree." He was by birth a scion of royalty, but far removed from the stress of royal favor. He wooed the damsel and won her away from a dashing officer in the emperor's army, more, it was said, owing to the successful intrigue of the young lady's mother than to her overpowering affection for the royal scion. So to make doubly sure of his lady love he carried her away from the shores of her native land, bringing her to America. In first one of the eastern cities, then another, they lived, the young student easily finding the open sesame to success in his unqualified credentials and his indomitable energy and pluck. Yet, hardly were they fairly started in New York when they left for Chicago. They had no more than become established there, when they changed again. St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, each in turn saw them for a while, then lost them. For a few years they lived on a big farm in western Kansas, more contented there, perhaps, than anywhere else in the new land. Yet that in its turn saw them depart and the mountain city welcome them for a time. But, 30 years ago, while the Indians still roamed in unfettered freedom along the banks of the upper Arkansas, a covered wagon crawled over the road, then hardly more than an old trail, creeping round the bluffs above the whirling water, or slipping in among the rolling foothills, or sliding down to the very rim of the river's edge. There was no bridge across the foam-spotted water. Only a beaten line leading down to its edge on one side, leading up from it on the other. They followed the line on the rocky river bottom, while the foam-decked waters swished around the horses' legs and gurgled through the wheels, washing the dust off high up on the sideboards, sometimes almost touching the canvas top. They struck the line on the other side, and, following it up, came to a little dip, or hollow, filled with a crystal waters, at the foot of the pine grove. There they stopped, and there, in the shadow of the mountains and the silence of the hills, they remained.

Upon the sloping hillside in the midst of the pines he built a dainty cottage. No frail pink and white shell that a puff of wind would topple down the hill, but strong, ample, built of logs, yet dainty with the daintiness of the forest leaves and the strength of the giant spruce. Tiny windows lit in the queer hipped roof, little porches running underneath, a small veranda over the low front porch upheld with carved posts, delicate hand-worked railing of the cedar round it all. Over one side creeping vines were caught and trained, choice flowers blossomed about the door, and a thicket of aspen trees formed a windbrake, so that never more than a summer breeze stirred the blooms. In front of the house the pond, now enlarged to a miniature lake by the chattering brook, rippled and shone in the sun, and skirting it, a row of silver spruce that rivaled the water in its glisten. For miles their silvery sheen gleamed out against the dark hue of the pines and pinons. From the road naught could be seen of the house. Only the varying shades of green with now and then the flame of some wanton blossom.

It was here the student brought his wife. Here, where by no freak of fate would chance to come a dashing military officer of the emperor's guards. And here for five years, in the solitude of the mountain fastnesses, they lived in peace.

Then came one day along the selfsame road, winding up and down and in and out among the hills, a band of horsemen. It was in the early morning. The peaks shone white and bleak in the gray before the breaking dawn. Suddenly a ray of light shot out across the eastern hilltops and kindled a rosy flame on their snow-tipped summits. Pale pink clouds hovering above them, lavender-tinted and purple-fringed, hung like some huge gossamer-winged bird poised for flight. The shafts of light spread out above, abroad, below, and filled the entire valley with a golden glow. On across the bridge the horses clattered, leaving sharp footprints on the white hoarfrost on the logs. They galloped up the road to the little gate where one of the riders swung himself from the saddle and went to the door. A woman stood within it, holding a loaf of bread in her hand. She looked up startled at his footstep, but with a cry of joy the man sprang forward and caught her in his arms.

After some little time the rest went to the door to see what was the matter. They found their comrade bathing the face of a fainting woman. With true gentleness they aided him until at last she sat upright in her chair and bade them go. No note of welcome, or hospitality in her voice, only wild words of entreaty and affright. So they mounted their horses and rode off up the valley. At the end of the lane they passed a man lifting the sluice gates of the ditch and they asked him how far it was to the nearest town. He straightened up to answer them. As he spoke, one of the men put spurs to his horse and laying the whip on the animal's flank went off up the road on a dead run. The other leaned on his shovel and stared after him. Several hours afterward they caught up with him, his horse covered with foam, his own face pallid, his eyes bloodshot, but in answer to their queries he would say nothing, so they let him be.

The sun had climbed up over the hill and nothing was left of the hoar frost save some damp-looking spots on the rough wood. The man threw his shovel over his shoulder and went up to the house. It was all very still. The chickens were picking round the doorway and the black cow was still waiting in the barnyard as he pushed open the door and went in. It was dark inside and he stumbled against something. It was soft and he put out his hand to touch it, and his fingers dabbled in something moist and warm. He drew back with a cry and flung open the kitchen door. The sunlight streamed in across the floor, on the red streak cribbing across it, on the bit of steel lying half hidden under the huddled form.

The man sat down in a chair by the stove and looked at it. For hours he watched that red streak creep along the crack. When it came too near to him he pushed back the chair so as not to stop it, and watched it slip on by. When it grew dark he lighted the lamp and gathering her stiff form in his arms, held her as one would hold a child, talking, chiding, pleading, even scolding a little at the silence. All night he held her, but when the sunlight streamed in the next morning he carried her to the top of the hill and buried her underneath the pines.

Twenty years since then has he lived in the little log cottage, tending his flowers, tilling his fields. No one else enters her room. Each thing is kept as she had kept it. And each day he looks up and down the narrow valley but the horseman never comes.

Julia Courtney.

Washington Letter.

(By W. T. Manning.)

Washington, Feb. 21.—To congressmen of all shades of political belief—Republicans and Democrats, high tariff men and tariff reformers, imperialists and anti-imperialists, bi-metalists and gold-standard supporters—the one bill introduced this session in which they are all personally interested is that of the venerable Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, increasing the salary of each of the whole law-making bunch from $5,000 to $15,000 per annum. What shall we do with it? That is the absorbing question with them all. Not a newspaper man can get a word from any one of them for publication, except from Mr. Hoar himself, who boldly declares that a congressman, who has not a private income, cannot support himself and his family decently in Washington at the present time on his government pay. He could do so at one time, but not now.

There is a good deal of truth in this. The expense of living in Washington, temporarily has increased enormously in recent years. Twenty years ago, a member of congress could easily make an arrangement with a good hotel for room and board at $20 per week, especially if he were prominent in official life. He was a most desirable guest, for he brought during the session a legion of callers to the house, and the majority of them, their business with him ended, found their way to the bar, either to celebrate their success or to console themselves over their disappointment. That era has passed away. The capital has now some of the finest hotels in the country, and the number of rich men coming to the city while congress is in session is so great that they are constantly full; and so the poor congressman is crowded out. Hotel proprietors no longer bid for their presence in their establishments as they did in the old days. Ten dollars a day is about the lowest figure at which a man and his wife can now live at one of these establishments, and at that figure the accommodations are not luxurious.

Again Washington has become a sort of winter city and the splendor of the entertainments given in it by fashionable society is not surpassed by those in any other city of the union. Congressmen with only their salaries to live on cannot afford to go to these costly affairs, for they are unable to return the social obligation. This practically bars their families out of society, and the result is that the impecunious legislator is very little higher in the social scale than the department clerk.

What would our constituents say if we gave ourselves the increase? This is the dread question. They recall the awful row that was raised way back in the seventies, when the congress of that day put up its compensation and made the law retroactive. Fear of such another storm makes nearly everyone of the present body quail. One argument in favor of the increase, and it is not without weight, is that if congressmen are not adequately paid we shall in the course of time have brought about such a condition of affairs that only rich men can afford to give their time to national legislation. The senate is now rapidly becoming a very plutocratic body. In it are millionaires and multi-millionaires like Senators Clark, Walsh and others, that could be named. Fifteen thousand a year is perhaps too high, but ten thousand would not be unreasonable. It is true that very many representatives are not worth to the country or to anyone else the money they are now receiving; that is, they could not earn it in private life. These chaps would probably be crowded out under the increased salary system. In other words, a better class of men would seek a seat in the national legislature.

Unless the views of the Republican managers in the senate are greatly changed during the next three or four months, the three territories, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, which are on their knees praying to be made states, will be doomed to continue yet longer in their bondage. Politics is, of course, at the bottom of it. Arizona and New Mexico are Democratically inclined and the Republicans do not feel like giving the minority in the upper house four more votes. The Democrats would act in precisely the same way under similar circumstances. Oklahoma is said to be Republican, but people are rushing in there so rapidly that there is no telling how long she may remain so. The Republican party has been singularly unfortunate with respect to the creation of new states. When it brought in the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho a dozen years since, it was confidently believed that they were certain to remain in the Republican column, but they dropped out of it and the Democrats gained control of the senate. That is a risk not to be lightly incurred again.

Oklahoma is certainly entitled to admission. Her population is now large enough to entitle her to two representatives in congress. Her progress is phenomenal and there is a strong sentiment in favor of letting her in, but it is difficult to open the door of statehood to her and close it against the other two on purely political considerations. Then there is the question of the disposition of the Indian territory. Union with Oklahoma is its manifest destiny, but Oklahoma does not want it at the present time which adds to the complications of the situation. This trifling with Oklahoma is arousing very bitter feelings against the Republican party and it may have a very serious effect on the organization in the territory when she is finally admitted. As for New Mexico she has been a territory ever since we acquired her from old Mexico, and has been knocking at the doors of the union for more than a generation. Her growth has been slower than that of Oklahoma, and her future is not so brilliant, but she has all the qualifications that are requisite for admission to the great sisterhood.

The sympathy for the president and Mrs. Roosevelt during the anxious days when the oldest boy was very nearly at the point of death, was universal. Political animosities vanished and intelligence regarding the little fellow was sought by everybody from venerable senators down to the little pages that wait on them. Socially the Roosevelts are liked by all classes in Washington and the little ones are particularly popular on account of their strenuous naturalness, if I may use such a term.

Have the Democrats lost or gained by the position they have taken on the Philippine question? The Democratic senators and representatives think they have gained or profess to think so, while the Republicans are confident that their opponents have made their position worse in every section of the union. Many Republicans declare that they are in receipt of letters daily from Democrats, who say they voted for Bryan twice, but will never vote for any Democrat again, because of the semi-treasonable utterances of Ben Tillman and other extremists. Still, as I wrote last week, there are many men of Senator Hoar's way of thinking within the Republican ranks.

Although we are not a party to the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, the opinion here is that indirectly it will have the effect of making us more than ever a world power, and may yet force us into a war to aid in carrying out the objects for which the alliance has been formed, the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Chinese empire, and the maintenance of the "open door" policy commercially. Russia, it is argued, is not in the habit of abandoning any dream of aggrandizement upon which she has entered, and her resources are practically limitless. In a war on Chinese soil, that is, in Manchuria, she would be more than a match for England and Japan. What should we do in the event of such a conflict? Suppose Russia declines to desist from her Manchurian plans and policies, and that she is backed by France, what? These are momentous questions, and the answer to them may not be long delayed. Russia, however, in the working out of her projects of empire possesses marvelous patience, and the beginning of the end may not be a long way off. "If," says an army officer of high rank, "the czar should deem it wise to regard the alliance as a threat to him and act accordingly, then the storm of war may burst before the year is much older, and our position with respect to it will become interesting. It may be said that it is none of our business. That is nonsense. We will, sure as fate, be dragged into it, or run the risk of losing the friendship of China and Japan which we now possess. That friendship severed, the outlook for our trade in the two countries where we are making such efforts, diplomatically and otherwise, to push it would be rather blue. It is all a question of self-interest. Be it remembered that we are for war purposes a Pacific power."

The announcement of the alliance gives great satisfaction to all who are in favor of a powerful navy. They feared that with the ships now building the limit had been reached. Now, their cry is we must be prepared for all emergencies and contingencies, and we must not be content with fourth or even third place among the naval powers of the world. That means a gigantic expenditure for the sea-fighters. It fairly staggers the imagination.

Something That Will Do You Good.

(From the Camden, S. C., Messenger.)

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with such good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup. Sold by all druggists.

Protest of Indian Tea Growers.

Advices from Calcutta reveal a state of serious opposition on the part of representatives of the tea interests of India to the imposition of a further burden on British-grown tea. At a recent meeting held under the auspices of the Bengal chamber of commerce, a deputation was constituted to see the viceroy and urge the pressing necessity of immediate representation on the part of the government of India to the home government, deprecating a further fiscal burden on tea. Speeches were made showing the serious results likely to ensue if Sir Robert Giffen's suggestion was adopted. Sir Patrick Playfair said that £3,700,000 was already realized by the English exchequer annually from Indian tea. Relying upon the expression of sympathy by the chancellor of the exchequer last April toward the tea industry, he hoped that the secretary of state for India would successfully influence the cabinet to prevent further taxation.

The following resolution was also adopted: "That, in view of the present position of the tea industry in India and Ceylon, this meeting regards with the greatest apprehension the possibility of the British import duty upon tea being further increased. While fully alive to the difficulties of the financial situation of the British government, and the need of extra taxation in order to meet the war expenditure, this meeting considers that British-grown tea is already overtaxed, and protests strongly against any addition thereto."—(New York Times.

Dr. Terc, a medical man of much repute in Vienna, advocates as an effective remedy for rheumatism the saturating of the patient's body in the venom of bees. For the purpose he extracts the venom, treasuring it up in quantity and applying it artificially in the way of punctures. He found this treatment on his discovery that rheumatic patients do not suffer from a bee's sting to anything like the same degree as other people. He found that the tumefaction or swelling that follows the sting of a bee does not appear in the rheumatic patient unless he has been stung several times, while in some cases the stinging is hardly felt. When the patient suffers himself to be stung repeatedly his immunity against the poison of the bee becomes complete, and he feels no pain whatsoever. What is more, he gets cured of his rheumatism.—(Los Angeles Herald.

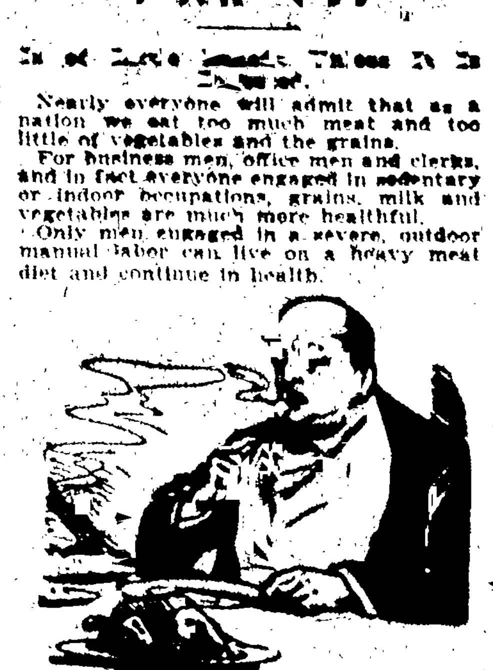
SHAM FOOD.

In of Late Meats Takes It Is Changed.

Nearly everyone will admit that as a nation we eat too much meat and too little of vegetables and the grains.

For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everyone engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk and vegetables are much more healthful.

Only men engaged in a severe, outdoor manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in health.



As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion and it is of no use to advise brain workers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

It is always best to get the best results from our food that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and several years' experience have proven Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be a very safe, pleasant and effective digestive and a remedy which may be taken daily with the best results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can hardly be called a patent medicine, as they do not act on the bowels nor any particular organ, but only on the food eaten. They supply what weak stomachs lack, pepsin diastase, and by stimulating the gastric glands increase the natural secretion of hydrochloric acid.

People who make a daily practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect digestion, which means perfect health.

There is no danger of forming an injurious habit, as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestives; cocaine, morphine and similar drugs have no place in a stomach medicine, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best known and most popular of all stomach remedies.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and after a week's use note the improvement in health, appetite and nervous energy.

Labels.

A casual visitor to a New York lithographer saw heaps of labels of European and Egyptian hotels, and expressed surprise that the hotel keepers should find it worth their while to send so far for their printing. "A little trade secret," responded the proprietor, confidently. "I supply dealers in second-hand trunks and bags with them. A well labeled bag is worth at least a dollar more." This reminds us of the experience of a well-known playwright who asked for a particular kind of hock at a New York wine merchant's. The ingenious youth who chanced to be in charge at the moment went—not to the catalogue or to a bin—but to a drawer, and after long search turned round, with apologetic manner. "I'm very sorry, mister," he said, "but we are out of those labels."—Los Angeles Herald.

Half Rate Denver Return.

The Santa Fe will sell tickets to Denver and return at $2.00, March 1, 2 and 3, good for return to March 10, inclusive. Get tickets at city ticket office in Opera house block.

POINT SUBLIME, AMERICA'S MOST GORGEOUS SCENIC PANORAMA.

"It is worth a trip from Boston to view the marvelous splendors of that view from a Short Line train at Point Sublime," writes a prominent citizen of that city. There are 50 equally wonderful and magnificent panoramas of indescribable grandeur on the trip between Colorado Springs and the Cripple Creek district over the famous Short Line. Thousands of people are taking advantage of the present low round trip fare of 80 cents. Trains leave Colorado Springs at 10:37 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

REDUCED RATES

over RIO GRANDE R. R. to Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington points, March 1 to April 30. Call at Rio Grande uptown office, 16 N. Tejon St., for full particulars.

NEW EQUIPMENT

on Rock Island fast trains to all eastern territory. Best dining car service.

QUICK TIME TO CALIFORNIA.

Take the Santa Fe Limited train. Leaves Colorado Springs daily. No extra charge for tickets.

Delightful Winter Trips

To all resort points in the south and southeast at attractively low rates via the

COLORADO & SOUTHERN R'Y.

Here are a few of the many resorts to which round trip tickets are now on sale:

TEXAS—
Fort Worth
Houston
Galveston
Austin
San Antonio
Beaumont
Mineral Wells
Rockport
Corpus Christi

LOUISIANA—
New Orleans
Lake Charles

MEXICO—
City of Mexico
Monterey
Guadalajara

FLORIDA—
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Key West

CUBA—
Havana

NEW PROVIDENCE—
Nassau.

Ours is many miles and many hours the shortest line between Colorado and the south. Our through trains carry handsome Pullman sleepers and elegant cafe cars. Meals a la carte.

T. E. Fisher,
General Passenger Agent,
Denver, Colo.

TRAINS TO DENVER.

Colorado & Southern R'y.

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City ticket office, 1 North Tejon St. Phone 1.

The Full Dinner Pail Oil Company

OFFERS

100,000 Shares of its Treasury Stock at

2½ CENTS PER SHARE

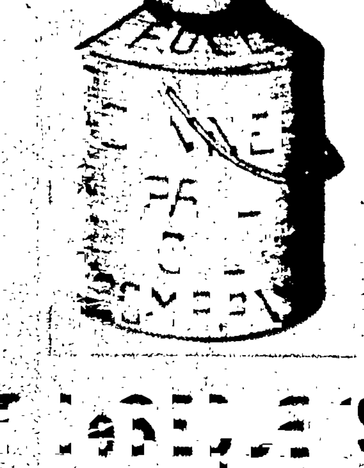
$25.00 PER THOUSAND

The money will be used in sinking additional wells and in purchasing more equipment.

The company is organized under the laws of Wyoming. There are 1,500,000 shares, with 750,000 shares of stock and 2,400.00 in cash in the treasury.

The company owns forty acres of oil lands, twenty acres on the immediate north and twenty acres immediately south of the De Beque well No. 1, the largest producer in the district.

There is no doubt in the minds of the directory that an oil well, possibly several of them, will be "brought in" as soon as the necessary development has been accomplished. The product of the DeBeque field is salable, and this company, at this early and premature date can place its future product at $2.50 per barrel.



Experts pronounce the De Beque field an ideal oil district, and of greater value commercially than any other known field in the world. Oil can be raised at a shallow depth. There are strong probabilities of gushers at a greater depth. One gusher of DeBeque oil would be far more valuable than fifty of such at Beaumont.

THE OIL AT DEBEQUE IS VALUABLE

At 2½ cents per share, Full Dinner Pail Oil Company's stock is decidedly an attractive offering. Write, wire, or phone your subscriptions to

Edwin Arkell & Co.

[illegible], COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

In the event of oversubscription, the 100,000 shares offered will be prorated among those actually purchasing, that is, among those who order with remittances.

Stock to be Registered With The Colorado Title & Trust Co.

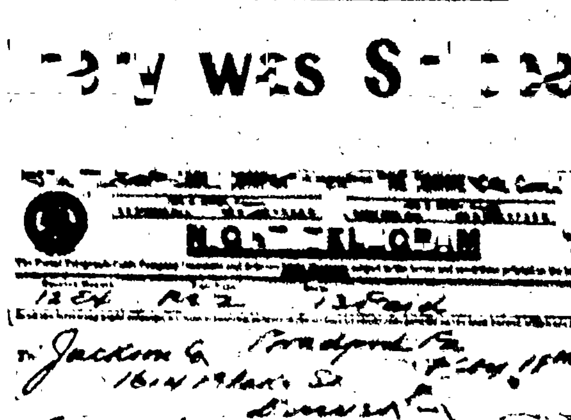
The Golden Basin Oil Company

OFFICERS

[illegible], Pres.; [illegible] BOOLLETT, Vice Pres. and Treas.; E. M. [illegible], Sec'y.

Our Machinery was Shipped Yesterday

We Own 800 Acres of the Best Oil Land in Boulder.



[illegible] S. [illegible] United States Geological Survey [illegible]

While other companies loudly proclaim the fact that they are near oil-producing wells, and the advantage of the Boulder district as the future oil district,

We Have Taken

the very best scientific advice and located our wells on the Welch ranch, (800 acres) a little east and south of Golden. Our

Reasons for this are

the fact that the most flattering prospects are shown for oil at 2000 feet nearer the surface than in the oil region farther north, and second, the United States geological survey and Prof. Lakes' report both manifest the fact that at this point there are

Three Distinct Oil Horizons

giving us three chances to Boulder's one.

Our machinery is ordered and ON THE WAY. Our derricks are being constructed and soon the correctness of our prospect will be shown. In the meanwhile a small portion of the allotment of treasury stock can be had at ground floor price ...... 3c Per Share

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Offices, Rooms 32 to 34 Kittredge Building.

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Pueblo's Annual Pay Roll $9,000,000!

The Stupendous Industrial Strides Pueblo is now making attract almost National attention. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is expending $7,500,000 in improvements and will employ 10,000 men. The statement is made by conservative statisticians that Pueblo will have a population of 100,000 within two years.

GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR AND MAKE MONEY

400 Lots on Capitol Hill, Pueblo, Colo.

Go on sale tomorrow morning, Monday, Feb 24th. Safest, surest and most profitable investment ever offered.

Delay Means Regret!

These lots naturally will SELL VERY FAST. The object is to dispose of the addition within the week. Therefore such low prices.

Delay Means Regret. Act Tomorrow.

$125 Each for Inside Lots
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$10.00 down on each lot and $5.00 per month per lot at 6 per cent interest on deferred payments.

Here's What We Offer

"Hillside" is located about one and one-half miles northwest of the postoffice, situated on the highest ground in the city, is provided with water mains, sewer, street car service, telephones and excellent fire protection. No railroads or viaducts to cross in reaching "Hillside," and is far away from smoke and gas of smelters and factories.

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DR. PAUL WILSON, Pueblo, Colorado

The Duty of Keeping One's Self in Repair

At the time of writing this paper there was something so inconsistent, that it appeared quite amusing to me, in the fact that I was about to speak to the ladies of the club on "The Duty of Keeping One's Self in Repair." I had been nursing an ulcerated tooth for several days, my muscles were still stiff and sore from the common-place occupation of fall house-cleaning, while the hinges of the casket in which I am supposed to keep my beautiful thoughts and brilliant ideas had been rusty and out for many a day. Opening with a crack and a groan only to reveal the few ideas there, mouldy and covered with dust.

I felt quite on a par with the bachelor, or maiden lady, who insist on giving advice to their friends with family as to the manner of training their children. With this difference perhaps—they seldom doubt the merit of their advice. I have never for a moment doubted my inability to give advice worthy of merit.

As I was pondering over this subject a few days ago providence for once was kind. There was placed in my hands an article dealing on this very subject. Dwelling at length and in many flowery terms on the duty and even necessity of the woman, particularly the wife and the mother, of keeping herself in the very best of repair for the welfare and happiness of the home. That no woman whose frail body was racked with pain, whose nervous system was on the verge of collapse and in consequence their mental faculties at their lowest ebb, was in fit condition to justly perform the many duties which devolved upon them.

This article went even further and told how this dreadful state of affairs might be corrected. This frail body must first be made whole. Every organ should be made to perform its own particular function.

This once accomplished, and the wonderful organism of the human body set in motion according to nature's laws, pure and life giving blood would be sent tingling through the veins. Soon the nerves would relax their tension, the mental faculties would acquire their equanimity and life would once more be worth the living.

This wonderful transformation was to be accomplished by the use of "Hood's Sarsaparilla." "Dr. Pierce's remedies," I am told are equally good. "Paine's Celery Compound," and a score of others, and with the calm assuring countenance of Lydia E. Pinkham still continuing to smile out upon us from the newspapers of the day, bringing hope and cheer to the discouraged and despondent, what possible excuse can be given for being physically at least out of repair.

But, seriously, this is a more serious subject to which I know many a conscientious woman has devoted much thought and consideration.

The path of each and every life follows a course all its own. Each have their peculiar duties and responsibilities, different aims and ambitions in life, hopes and discouragements. That of one is strewed with roses, is lighted from its beginning to its end by the warm rays of heaven's bright sunshine. For another there is nothing but sorrows and trials, for her are left the thorns. Her path leads through many a narrow and winding way, over-shadowed with threatening storm clouds. One has many to do for, little to do with. Another, much to do with and few to do for. And so the world goes.

And because of this dissimilarity in our lives this subject as all others will be viewed from many different standpoints.

I will only attempt to speak of it as it has presented itself to my own narrow vision and as it has appeared to me individually.

And by repair I understand that more is meant than a mere toning up of the physical body, rather, a toning of life itself.

In other words the duty we owe to our Creator and ourselves to live this life which he has given us in the very broadest truest and noblest way which our abilities, surroundings and environments will permit.

"Of making the most of the gift that is in us."

Of those more fortunately situated in life those with abundant means, physical health and cultivated minds, this can not be so hard a task.

They are indeed favored, who find so many of the obstacles and boundaries which restrict and limit the lives of others removed for them, and whose opportunities for enriching their own inclinations and desires for advancement so unlimited.

For another this is a more difficult problem. She who from force of circumstances must needs be house-keeper, nurse-girl, sewing-girl, as well as companion to husband and child, whose every hour and every day is full to overflowing with its many cares and duties.

This restless American people of ours moves at a rapid pace, and I care not how intelligent or brilliant the mind or high the college standing may have been, it will not take many days for her to realize that she is entirely out of harmony with the outside world and is being left away behind. How is she to prevent this dwarfing and narrowing of her life and its opportunities? Or is she to attempt to prevent it?

Is not this life of sacrifice and devotion to her home and family sufficiently noble, or is she not doing her full duty by giving up her own personal desires and ambitions for the needs of others? I hesitate to say. This was the unquestioned life of our grandmothers and are any brave enough to question their nobility or usefulness?

But woman's sphere is changing. More is expected of us than was of our grandmothers, more will in turn be expected of our grand-daughters.

I am old-fashioned enough to believe that woman's first and supreme duty is to her home and to her child. We must not forget that "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," and that we, more than father, teacher or friend are responsible for the success or failure of the young lives placed in our care.

But I believe also, that for this reason, if for no other, we should endeavor to broaden, and keep in repair, our own lives, and incidentally the home life in every possible way.

I think it was at a meeting of the women's clubs in Missouri, that the question arose —"What woman in Missouri is worthy of the greatest honor?" Several names had been mentioned, when one arose and suggested the name of the Missouri farmer's wife. She who had performed all the work which devolves upon the wife of a farmer, who had fed and clothed her family of children, had managed that they might receive good educations, helped them to become useful men and women, and yet found time to be a good neighbor, in all that the term implies, and to keep herself intelligently informed on the news of the day.

She was unanimously chosen as the one above all others, worthy of greatest honor and praise. And she deserved the distinction.

She had recognized the duty of keeping herself in repair and had performed that duty to the best of her ability. What she has done, others have done, and can do. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her immortal book with little ones at her knee and many cares and worries to distract her thoughts.

We cannot all be Mrs. Stowe, but I do think, that "where there is a will there is a way." That if we would spend less time bickering over the trivial affairs of every day life and study our lives more scientifically as a whole, "do less plodding and more planning," we might change their course not a little.

I wish that the American woman of moderate means had courage enough, and independence enough, to live more simply. We waste such a vast amount of energy and time in paying homage to the life of pretense with its artificial standards.

If we might strive more to live a real life of honest endeavor, where each man and each woman is judged by his own true worth. Where friendships are honest and the clothes one wears do not signify.

If we could fortify ourselves with the thought that the greatest minds in the world, and the men and women whose names stand for something, sit down to the plainest meals and in the plainest clothes.

"If we could bear in mind that life is more than meat, and mind more than clothes."

I think it is well for the average woman to avoid extremes.

We might profit a little by the experience of the engineer. He has learned that to obtain the best results from his engine, each and every part must be given due attention. That no amount of oil poured on at one point will answer as well if the others be left gummy and soiled.

The most complete and well rounded lives are those which have many and various interests, those of the home, church work, club work, if you wish, or its equivalent. Personally I am much in favor of a reasonable amount of club work for the home woman. And also social pleasures, for "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and we are our Jack's mother, you know, and built on much the same plan.

The extremists, cranks we sometimes irreverently call them are found in all classes however, and they have their place to fill.

"It takes a crank," says Holmes, "to make the wheels of the world go around."

Another thing I wonder how many of us realize how sadly out of repair ofttimes our hearts are. In this beautiful city of ours, where so many are living through such sad and bitter trials, where few of all whom we meet, but have their heart-aches, a few words, not necessarily of sympathy, but of cheerfulness and good-will, some little act of kindness, would be of considerable value. Yet they are so often withheld.

I wonder why. Is the heart too cold and unresponsive? I fear we live too much within ourselves and for ourselves. Again we allow the deeds or actions of others to annoy us to an absurd degree. Particularly as we grow older, do the pleasures and pastimes of children distress us.

Not long ago a petition was being circulated among the residents of a city of Colorado, having for its object the placing of a street light on the corner in the center of the neighborhood. All had gladly signed but one old gentleman, a retired minister. "No, he wouldn't sign. He didn't care for any more light." A sweet faced, white haired little old lady spoke, —"Why brother, I am astonished at you, a minister of the gospel should refuse more light on any subject. What can be your objections?" "Well, for one thing, insects would gather around the light in the summer evenings and disturb them. But the worst feature would be the boys. They would congregate under the light, play marbles, etc., and make such a noise. Boys were such a nuisance." "Yes," she answered, "boys are a nuisance, they always have been and I suppose they always will be. But for my part I think it would be a rather dreary world without them just the same." True he was of feeble health, but so was she.

"He who would live in a good old age who would carry youth and freshness, symmetry and beauty of mind and body into ripe years, must have a cultured heart as well as an educated mind, and a well kept body." (Nov. Success.) This brother had neglected the culture of the heart, the sister had not.

And lastly,—each must work out this problem of their own lives. Some will achieve greatness and their names live on in history, the large majority will be unheralded and unknown.

But let us bear in mind that however narrow our lives or lowly our station, we each have a place to fill and a work to do. And is it not our duty to keep ourselves in repair, mentally, physically, and morally, that we may fill our place the more acceptably, and perform the task allotted us in the more skillful manner?

Remembering that—

"No stream from its source
Flows seaward, how lonely soever its course,
But what some land is gladdened. No star ever rose
And set without influence somewhere. Who knows
What earth needs from earth's lowest creature? No life
Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby."

—Eucora A. McGregor.

November 2, 1901.

A Defense of the American Press.

First of all it must be pointed out that no press of any country attains to that supreme potentiality over popular opinion which has been achieved by the press of America. Were it guilty, as a whole, of animus toward England, the present amicable relations of the two countries would be impossible of continuance. The idea intended to be conveyed will perhaps be clearer to those who have visited or lived in America, and have realized with what marvelous celerity and strength the public pulse of that country responds to press suggestions and agitation—responds in a way that is apparently quite foreign to English character. This extreme sensitiveness of popular judgment in the United States has been to many an able cultured American a source of deep concern. They have seen grave issues, upon which they believed the future welfare of the country to depend, tossed and bandied by the flippant influence of certain sections of the press that neither professed nor practiced moral or political principle. Yet today the majority of those who once wrung their hands at the lack of all sense of moral responsibility exacted by many American papers have come to the conclusion that an evolution, greater than they dreamed of, has been in process, and that out of evil good has come, for recent history in America shows that, in the main, public feeling has been influenced in the right direction by the methods, however questioned they may be, of the American press, which in its vast composition is so heterogeneous as to defy all attempts at analytical generalisms.

There are over 2,000 daily papers published in the United States, but what I desire particularly to emphasize is, not so much their numerical strength, as their unusual scope for good or evil. Once this phase is clearly grasped, it becomes obvious that Anglo-American friendship could not continue to exist if the bulk of the news sent from England were impregnated or even tainted with Anglophobe spirit.—(W. A. Goode in the [illegible] Review.

To Reform the Russian Criminal Code.

The committee of jurists which was appointed in 18[illegible] by the Russian council of state to draw up a new criminal code has made its report. The entire addition of the code [illegible] recommendation [illegible] responsibility, as applying to minors and persons not mentally sound, are defined in accordance with the English law. The work of drafting this part of the report was consigned to Prof. Tagantseff, president of the department of criminal appeal.

The criminal law at present in force in Russia is the old code of 1845, supplemented by various later enactments and is no longer suited to the requirements of modern Russian life. The committee which is responsible for the new code has devoted some 15 years to its task. One feature of the revised code is that it does not seek, as is the case with the one at present in force, to define every separate crime which may be punished, but relies upon broad general definitions.

Instead of the 1,711 paragraphs of which the old code consisted, the revised one contains about a third of that number, in spite of the fact that it deals with a number of crimes which were unknown, or practically unknown, in 1845, such as blackmailing, strikes, and so on. Under the new code strikes become criminal when they are directed against the government or when they lead to injuries to persons or damage to property. The old "staircase of punishments" to employ a Russian phrase, finds no place in the new code. According to the old law the lowest punishment was a "reprimand," and all other punishments were reckoned as equivalent to so many reprimands. The penal system was very complex, and included punishments of many kinds and grades ranging from the reprimand to transportation and capital punishment. In the new code all this is done away with, and imprisonment of various degrees of severity becomes practically the only punishment.—(New York Times.

A London Publisher's Confession.

One gets confessions now and again which are distinctly interesting, though it may not be possible to turn them to any practical use. Here is an example. Yesterday a publisher was talking of 20 years ago. "Then," he said, "I could publish any novel that came along, if it were not hopelessly bad, and be sure of a profit; which I could generally estimate pretty accurately before the MS. went to the press. The only possibility of error lay in the fact that the book might by chance achieve an unexpected success and so bring an unexpected profit." He went on to explain that conditions are changed, and of course they are, or he would not have talked with such frankness—admitting all that was most vehemently contradicted only a few years ago, when Sir Walter Besant spoke of the ethics of publishing.—(London Morning Post.

The Men Who Control the Country.

There, then, is a vast continent oddly [illegible] with 200,000 miles of railroads. Many of the roads are great independent ones, and some are systems controlled by groups of men outside the [illegible] large syndicates. But practically half the stupendous network, affecting in one way or another every inhabitant in the country, is in possession of five [illegible] of men with headquarters in New York. A strip of land [illegible] of miles wide, [illegible] at the Washington ports in the northwest and sweeping east to the lakes, is practically [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. Harriman's lands [illegible] California [illegible] southwestern states, [illegible] the prairie states, [illegible] to the coast. The Central states live to the rhythm of the New York Central [illegible] railroads. [illegible] the railroad [illegible] and for the most part with a view of competing syndicate lines on either side. And who that travels on railroads or receives freight from railroads or sends his products by railroads within our borders does not do so over the colored lines on the accompanying railroad map? When it is remembered, furthermore, that Morgan men are directors in Vanderbilt roads, Hill men in Pennsylvania roads, Gould men in Harriman roads, and that every other possible interweaving of common control exists throughout the great groups, the lines of demarcation melt away and we see dimly outlined a condition of affairs which may possibly take the hue of monopoly.—(M. G. Cunniff in the World's Work.

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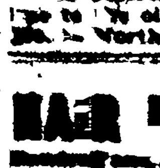
HAIR FALLING OUT.



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THE PROPOSED NEW WARDS.

SINCE the Gazette called attention to the subject of the new wards which it is proposed to establish in this city public interest in the matter is growing. There seems to be quite a general sentiment against the boundaries as proposed at the council meeting the other evening, but considerable indefiniteness about the facts in the case.

It is not true, in the first place, that the proposed boundaries have been gerrymandered for political reasons. As shown by the figures recently printed in the Gazette, according to the vote cast for mayor a year ago, the Democrats would carry two wards out of the eight and in one other the contest would be very even. Upon the vote of the precincts which is used for this purpose the Republicans carried all five of the old wards.

Next, as to the need of an increase in the number of wards. There are at present 10 members of the city council, and there are 10 committees, the names of which are indicative of principal departments of work in which the council is engaged: Finance, Water, Public Grounds and Bridges, Streets, Fire, Police, Sewers, Cemetery, Printing, Ordnance.

There are three members to each committee, so that each alderman at present is a chairman of one committee and member of two others. If the number of aldermen were reduced to five, each councilman would be obliged to act as chairman of two committees, and if the number on each committee were kept at three, each alderman would be a member of six committees. Very few persons competent to look after the city's business could be found willing to devote the necessary amount of time under such conditions and the result might be that the public business would be greatly neglected, and the apparent saving in salaries would be much more than made up in other ways. Some increase in the number of wards seems necessary because under the state law there can be only one alderman from each ward after the present city year ends in April.

Another fair argument in favor of an increase from a council of only five members, is that with this small number it might be much easier under certain conditions to control the action of the council against the interests of the people. The majority of the council in such a case would consist of only three men, and what these three men agreed upon would be done. With a council of eight, it would require a majority of five to determine any action.

To arrange the wards according to the boundaries of the precincts also seems the sensible thing to do, for the reason that that is the only way, without a very great deal of labor and expense, that the number of votes in each of the proposed wards can be calculated. The plan that has been proposed to the council is reasonably fair upon this score, as is shown by the following table of the vote for mayor a year ago:

Vote:	Dem.	Rep.	Total.
Ward 1	267	601	868
Ward 2	316	634	950
Ward 3	137	453	590
Ward 4	204	552	756
Ward 5	359	425	784
Ward 6	383	335	718
Ward 7	364	346	710
Ward 8	325	481	806

The total vote cast for the Republican and Democratic candidates for mayor at that election was 6,182, and the average for eight wards would be 773. There appears to be an excess of votes in wards one and two and a deficiency in ward three. But the latter comprises the extreme north end of the city, which has been growing rapidly in the past year, and it is not possible to give eight wards exactly the same voting strength.

But it is when the personal element is considered that the main grounds of criticism become apparent. The proposed new wards are so arranged as to make new wards for three of the five aldermen whose term of office expires this year, and to shut out the other two absolutely. The three aldermen in whose favor the new boundaries have been arranged are McIntyre, St. John and Banning. The two who are shut out are Hawks and Madden. The three voted for the Seven Lakes purchase and the Seven Lakes bonds; the two refused to vote for the purchase and the bonds until after the water question had been examined by a competent and impartial expert, and until after the question of a bond issue had been submitted to a vote of the people.

Under the circumstances it appears only fair and reasonable to suppose that the council will, if the new wards are created, elect Messrs. McIntyre, St. John and Banning to represent the new wards. The council could not elect either Hawks or Madden, if it wished to do so, and under the law the people have nothing to say about it.

The gerrymandering then, which is apparent to any one who looks at the map of the proposed wards, is clearly for personal and not for political purposes. It is to benefit the majority aldermen and their friends and not the people of the city nor even the Republican party.

The two most conspicuous examples of the gerrymandering are the First ward and the Seventh ward. The First ward appears to have been arranged with the idea of getting a ward that would include the residence of Mr. McIntyre, without including that of either Mr. Clark or Mr. Hawks. If it included Mr. Clark, Mr. McIntyre could not be elected by the council, since a ward can only have one alderman, and if it included Mr. Hawks someone might be found to say that he was as worthy of re-election as Mr. McIntyre. So to avoid any risk the boundaries of the proposed First ward are as follows: commence at Huerfano street and Monument creek, thence north along the creek line to Cache la Poudre, thence east to Nevada, thence north to Uintah, thence east to Prospect, thence south to Dale, thence west to Nevada, thence south to Pike's Peak, thence west to Cascade, thence south to Huerfano street and thence west to Monument creek. One corner of this precinct is at the Huerfano street viaduct and the opposite corner is at Prospect and Uintah street, a block east of the Santa Fe railroad and a block further north than the college reservation, and there are 10 corners, while the area averages within a one block of each other.

Ward 7, as proposed, appears to have been designed for the purpose of including the residence of alderman Banning, without including that of Stark, a holdover alderman, or any other member of the present council. Its boundaries as proposed are as follows: commence at Costilla and Sierra Madre, thence east to Nevada, north to Pike's Peak, west to Cascade, south to Huerfano, west to Monument creek, across Monument creek and including all that part of the west side bounded by Agua on the north and Pitkin and Summit and the city limits on the west.

This ward as proposed has 14 corners. It is 14 blocks wide at the west end, including some unplatted ground south and west of the Fountain creek, four blocks wide on Nevada to the east, and one block wide in the middle.

There is already a strong sentiment against such a division of the new wards, which the Gazette hopes will have its effect upon the council. A political map of the city should not appear as a clear evidence of gerrymandering, and it is no excuse to say that the peculiar lines were drawn for personal rather than for political purposes.

There is too much of a disposition on the part of some of the city and county officials to disregard sound business methods and to distrust the judgment of the people. The tendency seems to be to want to get the management of public affairs into the hands of a small clique and then to run them for personal or political advantage, without regard to the public and too often without regard to the law. To such methods the Gazette is always and unalterably opposed.

If the increase of aldermen is necessary before the next general election is held, there should be some effort made to ascertain the wishes of the people of the new wards as to their representatives, either by a special election or otherwise. If this is not possible under the law as it now stands, the boundaries of the wards should be made with the idea of giving every part of the city a fair representation, and these boundaries should stand for years to come as an evidence of fairness to all parties, of justice to all persons and of good political and business methods.

FORESTRY AND IRRIGATION.

THE GAZETTE is glad to note that in connection with the National Irrigation congress which is to be held in this city next August, an invitation will be extended to the American Forestry congress to assemble at the same time and place. These two subjects of forestry and irrigation are so closely connected that there is no impropriety in the holding of the two congresses at the same time, and indeed it would be almost impossible to consider either with any degree of completeness without investigating and discussing the other. The motto adopted at the latest irrigation congress, "save the forests and store the floods," expresses a single rather than a double purpose, and conveys no false idea of the intricate way in which forests and irrigation are connected.

To reclaim the arid regions of the west it is absolutely necessary to make the best possible use of the water supply. There is only one way in which this total amount can be measured and that is by multiplying the total precipitation for the year by the area over which the rain or snow falls. But in order to reduce waste to a minimum and to get the largest possible quantity of water available for use at the time when it is most needed, something more is necessary than the construction of dams and reservoirs. The great natural regulator of the water supply, the equalizing and distributing reservoir that is superior to any artificial contrivance, is the forest. Forests seem to increase the water supply, but they chiefly serve to regulate it. They delay the melting of the snow, they promote the sinking of water into the ground, they hold the soil in place on the steep hillsides, they prevent the floods or greatly diminish their volume, and they greatly diminish the double effect of water erosion, the digging out of the earth's surface in one place and the deposit of unwelcome alluvium in another. No fact is better established than that the forests do regulate the streams and make a larger amount of water available for agriculture and other purposes, and the record of history, both in those countries that have adopted a wise forestry policy and in those where an unwise and shortsighted course has been pursued, abundantly confirms this truth.

It may also be that the establishment of forests in the arid regions actually tends to increase precipitation, and the removal of the forests to diminish it. That is something much more difficult to prove. But aside from any question of meteorological effect the connection between forestry and irrigation is thoroughly established, and the maintenance and increase of the forest region may fairly be said to be the very foundation of a proper irrigation policy.

THE VALUE OF LAND.

IN HIS address before the annual session of the Tuskegee Negro Conference, Principal Booker T. Washington said: "There is nothing in politics or in any other avenue of life that can begin to compare in importance just now to the negro's securing a home and becoming a taxpayer and educating his children into all the important occupations that are about his doors. The most lasting and potent protection the negro can have in any part of the country is for him to become the most successful man in his community."

These wise words are worthy of consideration, not only by the negroes of the south, but by a great many white men in all parts of the country. The main effort of a large part of the human race seems to be to find something that will stand for them in the place of character and hard work. One man thinks the world owes him a living because he is descended from distinguished ancestors. Another man hunts around for wages without work, because he belongs to a particular political party. Still another one looks to his relatives or his friends for assistance in getting a living which he is not willing to earn, and besides these there are all sorts of schemes, little and big, simple or complicated, whose object is to cheat the world out of a living.

Principal Washington is doing a great work by showing the negroes the folly of such a course, and by pointing out to them the plain path by which they may gain the respect and the security due to them as individuals, realizing that when the great majority of them gain this point there will no longer be any question as to the treatment they will receive as a race. But the lesson is not for the negroes alone. Any person, young or old, white or black, male or female, who is dependent upon himself and his own resources, can make a place for himself in the world, and can gain the respect, the confidence and the civil treatment of his fellow men by exactly just the sort of things that Principal Washington is recommending to the negroes of the south. The problem that he is trying to solve under the peculiar conditions and for the benefit of a peculiar people is simply a new and local manifestation of a problem that is universal, and the success that he is attaining in his efforts is most encouraging to those who are striving with the same difficulties under other conditions and in other parts of the country.

Contributed Articles . . .
. . . On Current Topics

INTERNATIONAL RIVALRY FOR AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

(By Justin Grey.)

The Spanish war, the glorious ending of it for us, and its disastrous conclusion for Spain, revolutionized the republic so far as its position among the nations is concerned. Previous to that conflict, in which, with a less than one hundred days we tore down the Spanish flag from the last remaining shreds of territory she held on the islands of the coast of the Americas, north and south, which she once ruled with the rod of the despot, and sent it back a disgrace and defeat to the descendants of the proud dons of Arragon and Castile, and at the same time expelled her in a twinkling from the Philippines in the far away eastern seas, the European estimate of us from a military and naval point of view was not high. Their idea was, or seemed to be, that we were a nation of money-makers, that commercialism had eaten out our martial spirit, that our army, insignificant in point of numbers, would ignominiously flee when confronted with the troops of a power that once held Europe in terror. As to our navy, they were well aware that we had some splendid ships, but so had Spain. On the seas our fighting qualities remained to be tested, and on that element prediction of victory was all on the side of our opponent. The delusive theory of our foreign friends was that because of our democratic form of government, discipline on one of our men of war was out of the question. They convinced themselves, because they wished to be convinced, that the roar of Spanish guns would be heard in the Hudson, the Potomac and Boston harbor. But at the same time there was an undercurrent of apprehension among them that after all they might have made a miscalculation, that the roseate hopes of Spanish prowess might vanish into the gloom of disappointment. And so when the war became imminent the representatives of these European friends of ours got together in Washington, agreed upon a joint note, took it up to the White house and presented it to the late president. The intent of it was to give comfort to Spain, to continue the long thraldom of Cuba.

That famous missive the officially inspired newspapers of two European nations are now endeavoring to explain away. Between them it was a neck-and-neck race for friendship with Spain, which they sought to befriend with Cuba left out in the cold. President McKinley, in his historic answer to the junction of diplomats, firmly maintained the American position. Congress, the people, the army and the navy did the rest. We won. The government at Washington preserves its dignity by holding aloof from the discussion. It, of course, knows all the facts in the case, but it has thus far wisely kept its own counsel. The significance of this unprecedented international incident is that it proves our friendship to be a most valuable asset to two of the three most powerful governments of the old world. Both are anxious to cultivate the most amicable relations with us, and each of them would gladly embrace us as an ally. But to take sides with either in whatever enterprises they may see fit to embark would be a violation of a traditional national policy from which there is to be no departure either now or through all the future. This diplomatic by-play is naturally flattering to our national pride, but it should not and will not turn our heads. In our strength we are safe and supreme, and, unlike that of other powers, our isolation is our best security. Friendship with all, alliance with none, is the chart by which the ship of state has been steered from the beginning, and experience has proved that it is the wisest that could be laid down. We shall be friends to all, asking from them only justice and honest dealing. Even with Spain, our latest foe, we shall endeavor to cherish the greatest good will. Although her power as a ruler over any part of the Americas has departed her influence here is still a force and no one can do more than she can to help the Spanish-American peoples to work out the great problems before them. Probably of all the governments in Europe, her friendship would be the most valuable to us. More than other nations she can aid us in meeting the vast responsibilities we have undertaken in our new possessions.

AFTER DINNER SPEECHES.

(By Egerton Merrill.)

After-dinner speeches were until recently valued by the company almost entirely for the entertainment they afforded. Wit and humor were the requisite qualities; indeed, like Yorick, the speaker should be "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy," one "whose flashes of merriment" were "wont to set the table on a roar." But Yorick has had his day; and in these piping times of peace the banquet affords the oratorical statesman his opportunity to ventilate his views and opinions.

Anyone capable of making an observation must have for himself noticed the change that has taken place. Some may say it is a transplanted transatlantic custom. In England cabinet ministers have for years chosen the banquet hall to give utterance to thoughts, make explanations, outline policies, and, in fact, address the British public. In the United States, men of prominence, in state and national affairs have made their communications to the public either through the newspaper interview or at a public meeting. But it is no longer so. The after-dinner speech has taken the place of the interview and platform.

How deeply impressed are speakers with the change is evidenced by the way men who have attained distinction as wits and humorists have altered not only their method of speaking but the subject matter as well. They no longer address themselves to the assembled company, but to the great public beyond through the distributing medium of the press. The company becomes "the dog" upon whom they "try it on."

There is something informal about the dinner or the banquet. Statements made on these festive occasions appear less grave than interviews and less formal than mass meeting orations, yet they possess all the advantages the speaker desires to obtain either for his subject or for himself. During the past year, particularly in the eastern states, dinners have become more numerous and the speakers men more prominent in public affairs. And, taken all in all, it is a good thing that it is so.

Our form of government is presumed to be a government of the people, for the people and by the people; and following on the lines of this admirable and pleasing theory the representatives in state and national assemblages are presumed to be representative men. But men, who know, know that while men elected to state assemblies and senates, the house of representatives and the senate are representatives of districts and states they are far from being the representative men of their own communities, of their districts and of their states. Indeed, it may as well be frankly stated that they are little more or less than delegates of political combinations or organizations. When they speak, if they are able to speak, they merely utter words within the compass of their instructions. The speeches they make, and the interviews they give out are, therefore, of little consequence. The sounds are but the sounds of the phonograph, but what the great public wants to hear are the master voices that breathe on all this selected wax.

This is what the banquet does. It brings the masters together and some one in the company voices the sentiment, thoughts and opinions of these master spirits. They too indicate their approval by applause and looks of satisfaction, or, if perchance the speaker strikes a note not in harmony with their views they quickly show their disapproval. The men who mould the policy of organizations and parties are always in the banquet hall. It is here and only here that one can truly see in what quarter the wind blows. It is the prevailing sentiment of these, who do represent something, that is impressed upon a political organization and battled for until it is grafted upon the principles of a party.

The more often banquets are held and speakers voice sentiments and opinions, the better it is for those thousands who are annually called upon to cast their ballots. Publicity is what is needed to make the government for the people, a government by the people. A full knowledge of the issues, and how they came about to be issues, is essential to intelligent voting and the speeches now being made shed a flood of much desired light. They explain a good deal that needs a good deal of explanation.

AS A PEOPLE ARE WE DEGENERATING?

(By Edward Benton.)

The allegation is frequently made in the pages of the yellows of journalism that, as a people, we are not up to the high standards of our ancestors. Scarcely a Sunday passes without an echo of the sentiment coming back from some sensational pulpit in one place or another, and occasionally utterance is given to it by some pessimist in the halls of national legislation. As a result of this iteration, there can be no doubt that a vast number of persons, who allow others to do their thinking for them, accept the statement as true. But is it? On what foundation does it rest?

First of all, attention is directed to the luxury of the age. The homes of the rich are pointed out to us, hundreds of them veritable palaces, splendid as any structures of the kind that can be found among the older civilizations. We are invited to look at their baronial style of living, their liveried servants, their magnificent equipages, their palace cars and their steam yachts, some of them nearly as large as ocean steamers, and then contrast this dare-nay-than revelry with the severe simplicity of a generation or two ago. Now, there are two very distinctive classes of rich people among us, namely, the idle rich and the hard-working rich. Difference between them in style of living there may be none, but in all other respects they are wide apart as the poles. Extravagant expenditure is not in itself an evil. On the contrary, it is a beneficent means of a sort [illegible] to society. For example, there is in the city of New York an old man, living in a fine palace, who is as well known, and who at any instant can raise a larger amount of ready money than does any other man in the country. His check is good for millions of dollars as soon as it is presented at the bank with which he does business. It is unnecessary for him to put up a bond or a share of stock as security. The bank cashier there, awaiting his order for [illegible] at interest rates which are the highest that can be obtained. This financier and speculator has no one in the world to [illegible] except a [illegible] wife, and [illegible] his annual expenditures [illegible] [illegible] the rich men [illegible] places, thousands and [illegible] out of employment, and millions of [illegible] would be locked [illegible] the industry that is not [illegible] by the extravagance of the [illegible] the benefit. Directly [illegible] very little use to the community. The idle rich are very few [illegible] in this country, [illegible] of pleasure [illegible] of course, [illegible]

John Pierpont Morgan is [illegible] [illegible] made holding for himself, and the time spent on his yacht in the summer months is his only recreation. Even then he is at work. Americans of the Morgan class are a great virile race. Beyond all question they are the greatest business men in the world today, and by their energy, ability and capacity to conceive and execute gigantic enterprises they have placed the republic in the leadership of all other nations. How can a people from among whom such giants of finance and trade have sprung be said to be degenerating? The accusation is absurd. It is refuted in every direction in which the eye turns. If many of the rich men of America amass enormous fortunes in ways that are sometimes questionable they belong to a class to be found in every country. But the great majority of the fortunes of America have been honestly acquired. Again, in what country can there be found more munificent givers than are the rich men of the United States? Look at the colleges they have founded and aided, the churches they have built and helped to build, the innumerable institutions of philanthropy they have called into existence and generously endowed. The benevolence of many of them is on a scale greater than that of any royal potentate that ever lived.

Are the American soldiers and sailors of today less brave than were those who fought through all our wars from the revolution down? The recent contest with Spain conclusively proved that they are not. In an incredibly short time a great army of more than 200,000 men was raised and it would have mounted into the millions if the occasion had required it. A very large number of rich young men went to the front and stood shoulder to shoulder with those who had to depend on their daily toil for a living. Does not the splendid exhibition of patriotism then made disprove the degeneration theory? It is often charged that the congresses of the last twenty or thirty years are far inferior in point of ability to those of the ante-bellum period, when the Websters, Clays and hundreds of others made the country ring with their eloquence. The political and constitutional strife of that era of our history afforded an opportunity which does not now exist for that display of rhetoric. If we have produced only one Webster, it must be remembered that England has had only one Burke and one Chatham. The congresses of our time are far more practical legislative bodies than were those of the olden time. This is proved by the magnificent record of constructive legislation which has been enacted from 1861 down to the present time. There is nothing to equal it in any other country. The fact is pessimists have existed everywhere in every age and we are no exception to the universal rule. From them the cry of degeneracy comes, and the majority of them raise it because in no other way can they obtain the notoriety they crave.

TWO SONGS OF PIKE'S PEAK.
1. From the Summit.

Here
Far above
The warmth and glow
Of city, glimmering there below—
A checker-board upon a boundless sea—
We view a dim dream world, with airy landscape hurled
Away in azure space, until all time and place are lost within
This wilderness as in eternity. Perhaps in some lost long ago, a
Painted savage saw the snow. There on Sangre de Cristo's rugged
brow, as we behold it even now; but all this mountain wonder was as naught,
Till other men paused here and thought:—and felt more near to God

2. To an Alpine Bluebell.
Found on the Summit.

Here where the lone and barren peak
Is bathed in heaven's own blue,
A dweller in the desert bleak,
Thou tak'st thine azure hue.

Though care-free comrades, far below
In dreamy valleys nod,
Where lonely mountain breezes blow
Thy heart doth seek its God!

—Frank Ingold Walker.

Blind Children.

Laughing, the blind boys
Run around their college-lawn,
Playing such games of buff
Over its dappled grass.

See the blind frolicsome
Girls in blue pinafores,
Turning their skipping-ropes.

How full and rich a world
Theirs to inhabit is,
Sweet scent of grass and bloom,
Playmates' glad symphony,
Cool touch of western wind,
Sunshine's divine caress.

How should they know or feel
They are in darkness?

But—O the miracle!
If a Redeemer came,
Laid finger on their eyes—
One touch and what a world,
New-born in loveliness!

Spaces of green and sky,
Hulls of white cloud adrift,
Ivy-grown college walls,
Shining loved faces.

What a dark world—who knows?—
Ours to inhabit is!
One touch and what a strange
Glory might burst on us,
What a wild universe!

Do we sport carelessly,
Blindly upon the verge
Of an Apocalypse?
—I. Zangwill, in February Lippincott's Magazine.

In Winter.

One bird could not make May here,
One rose could not make June;
Yet frost and snow give way here;
It seems a summer noon.

Higher than bird or rose here
Is one sweet woman's art—
How fair the drear world grows here
For the man who wins her heart!
—Francis Sterne Palmer, in February Lippincott's Magazine.

At Winter's End.

The weed-fallows winter-worn
Where cattle shiver under sodden hay,
The ploughlands long and lorn—
The fading day.

The sullen shudder of the brook,
And winds that wring the writhen trees in vain
For drearier sound or look—
The lonely rain.

The crows that train o'er desert skies
In endless caravans that have no goal
But flight—where darkness flies—
From pole to pole.

The somber zone of hills around
That shriek in misty mournfulness from sight,
With sunset aureoles crowned
Before the night.
—Cale Young Rice in February Lippincott's Magazine.

Preacher Who Does Not Believe.

The stranger who wanders into a church where there is no collection plate is apt to feel that there is something lacking in the place. This feeling may or may not be one of satisfaction, but it is one that every person who visits the Rev. J. O. Burroughs' church at Santa Barbara must be ready to experience.

There is no passing of the plate in Mr. Burroughs' little Baptist church. No freezing deacon marches along the aisles passing a receptacle into which you feel yourself constrained to cast your copper change. Your neighbor fails of the chance to listen to the jingle your coin makes in order that she may express an opinion as to whether it was a nickel, a dollar or an unusual gold piece. From this both the giver of the copper and the gold piece are exempt. There are few churches where this is so.

The Rev. Mr. Burroughs does not believe in collection plates. He refuses to have them in his church. He has read and reread the Scriptures and knows his Bible as an attorney should know his codes. From cover to cover there is not one passage that says a church should have a collection plate.

Just a year ago Mr. Burroughs was called to the pulpit of his Santa Barbara church. He was a Utah man and had preached in one of the big Portland churches. It was before a week had passed that he floored his new congregation with the statement from the pulpit announcing his doctrine of the abolition of the collection plate.

His theory is a broad one. Trust in the congregation is the central thought. Voluntary and secret gifts are the only ones he wants his flock to make. In the Old Testament he finds his authority for telling his church that each member should give to God, in one way or another, a tenth part of his income. In the New Testament he finds no repeal of the old law, and concludes that it must stand as the guiding law of the people of today. So this tithe system is the system that Mr. Burroughs has put into force in Santa Barbara.

The system seems a success. The pastor still eats and drinks and wears substantial clothing. He has a cosy, comfortable home and pays his bills, often before they are due. He is a man of satisfactory means.

At the church door, right and left, are a couple of boxes. One is labeled, "For missionary purposes," and the other, "For church purposes." It is the request of the pastor that gifts be equally divided between the two boxes.

Every Sunday at the close of services the church authorities unlock the boxes. Sums of varying sizes are voted from time to time to the various missionary fields of the world. But the missions box is not the interesting one. The interesting one is that of the church expenses. This is differently handled. When it is opened it is not looked into. An elder reaches out such moneys as are needed for the expenses of the church, and the rest is left uncounted for the use of the preacher.

No one save Mr. Burroughs ever knows the amount of the salary of the minister of the First Baptist church. He is the only person who knows how well or how badly the tithe system is working as it is applied in Santa Barbara.

The congregation of the little church seems immensely pleased with the abolition of the plate. In a store room of the church there are half a dozen little velvet sacks hung at the ends of so many rods. Those were once the collection plates of the Baptist church. They are now, and for a year have been, useless, and there is not one member of the church who is not happy that they are out of sight of who would not at any minute or place vote to keep them just where they are. The people of the church are proud, and justly so, of their well-managed, energetic, debtless church; their unique church without a plate.—(Los Angeles Herald.

The Panama Canal.

The Panama route is but 49.09 miles long from ocean to ocean, which is but little more than one-fourth of the total length of the Nicaragua route. There is, therefore, less room for variety of features than is found on the Nicaragua line. The city of Colon, formerly called Aspinwall, was chosen by the old Panama company as the Atlantic terminus. The route then follows along the marshes in a southwesterly direction to a little place called Gatun, on the Chagres river. From that point it follows the line of that river in a general way to Obispo, 30 miles from Colon. At Obispo the route leaves the Chagres and enters the Emperador cut, which merges into the great Culebra cut, where the line crosses the continental divide. From the latter point its general course lies along a small stream called the Rio Grande until it reaches the waters of Panama bay.

This route has attained great prominence within the past 20 years in consequence of the work done on it by the old Panama Canal company, a French corporation of which Ferdinand de Lesseps was the head. It was not until 1881 that work upon a large scale was begun. The plan adopted was that of a sealevel canal and included a bottom width of 72 feet and a navigable depth of 29.5 feet. The entire cost of the work was estimated by de Lesseps in 1880 at about $128,000,000, and eight years for the time required. Work under this sealevel plan was prosecuted actively until near the end of 1887, when it became evident that the canal on a sealevel plan could not be constructed for the amount of money and time then available to the company. —(From "The Proposed Isthmian Canal," by William H. Burr, in the February Scribner's.

The easy-going native bargemen of Manila bay will experience something like surprise when, a few months hence they see towed into their harbor 19 Erie canalboats, sent by the Philippine Transportation company. For several years these barges have been in use on the Erie canal. Now they are being carefully pulled apart preparatory to shipping them to the orient. Piece by piece the decks are being pulled up, beams and timbers separated and piled up on the pier, ready to be stowed away into the holds of huge steamers, there to remain until once more put together in Hong Kong. From there they will be towed across the China sea, down the Luzon coast and into Manila harbor. Large steamers cannot approach within two miles of the shore in Manila bay. For this reason it was always been necessary to send out cascos, or lighters, in which the cargoes are transported up the Pasig river to the city. These cascos are small and clumsy, and are owned by individual natives, who will not work until their supply of cash runs short. The iron canal boats are capable of holding five or six times more cargo than any casco, and the 19 together could put all the cascos of Manila harbor into their holds.—(Los Angeles Herald.

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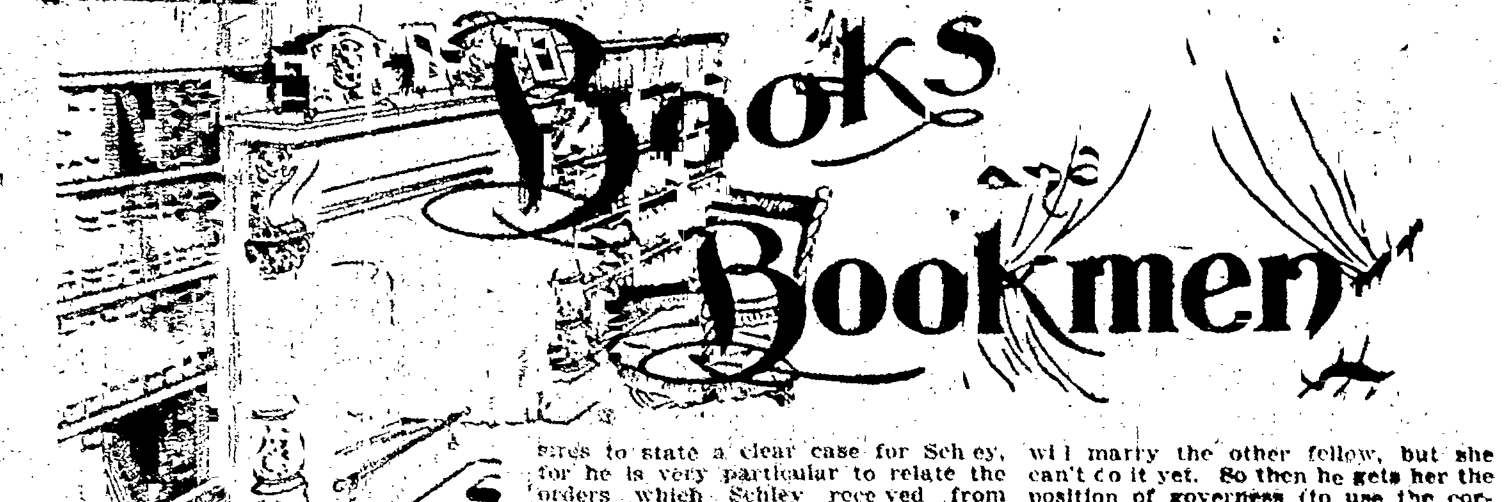


Books and Bookmen

THE great fact in the Schley controversy, which still remains after all the inquiries have been made and all the documents published, is that the vast body of American citizens believes overwhelmingly that Schley is entitled to full credit for that splendid naval victory. Personal demonstrations accorded him, thousands of letters written to him, countless editorial expressions, speeches by public men and even the jokes in minstrel shows attest the great unanimity of sentiment in his favor. The American people believed in the injustice of the government's attitude long before the open attacks were made on him and long before the farcical board of inquiry listened to heaps of evidence; and when Admiral Dewey's hearty tribute was paid to Schley it but echoed the opinions of the whole country. If Sampson is accorded an indifference and contempt greater than he deserves, it is only because his attitude ever since he sent his message beginning, "The fleet under my command," has been petty and snobbish. The American people are quick to condemn these characteristics and in history not a shadow will rest on Schley's glory, for a sentiment so vigorous and unanimous as that of the American people is one which will clinch the judgment of the future.

THE METHODS OF LADY WALDERHURST.

The Methods of Lady Walderhurst. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. 12 mo. $1.25. For sale in Colorado Springs at Low's book store.

Mrs. Burnett's latest story is a sequel to the one which she published last year, "The Making of a Marchioness," and, in one way, is a more interesting story than that one was, although it lacks some of the charm which was supplied by the love story in the first book. That ended with the engagement of Emily to Lord Walderhurst; and this one takes up their marriage and the first year of their married life. The plot turns on the introduction of a man whose chances to the estates and title of Walderhurst have been ruined by the marriage of the marquis. The disappointed man is Alec Osborn, who himself is a bridegroom and whose wife shares with him the exceedingly bitter feeling against Emily. They are living in India at the time of the marriage, but leave almost at once for England where Emily, who is without all guile and a lovable character throughout, receives them warmly and obtains from her husband permission to install them in a lodge on the estate. The marquis is called away to India; and then begins a wild series of plots on Emily's life by the Osborns and by their Indian servant, Ameerah, a snakey sort of a woman who glides around bent on obtaining the death of the woman who stands between her mistress and a great title.

The story has a good amount of action and some reasonable characters. Emily is very human and the Osborns also impress one as natural. The bitterness of Alec's situation finds expression when he exclaims, "Oh, 1 the devilish things that can happen to a man, the worst is to be born to the thing I was born to. To know through your whole life that you're just a stone's throw from rank and wealth and splendor, and to have to live and look on as an outsider." It must be said, however, that that utterance is the only especially good thing which is said in the book. The story is developed with little analytical power and a great deal of commonplace melodrama which is not in the least valuable as literature. The best that can be said of the book is that it does give a fairly good idea of two or three characters, and an interesting glimpse of English life, which Mrs. Burnett knows very well. It is a good book for trivial reading. It does not begin to hold the strength of "The DeWilloughby Claim," the originality and flavor of "A Lady of Quality," or the loveliness of "That Lass o' Lowries." It is evidently written for the money there is in it, not because the author had an inspiration and could not help writing it.

SCHLEY AND SANTIAGO.

Schley and Santiago. By George Edward Graham. Chicago: W. B. Conkey company. 12 mo. $1.50.

It would seem as if Mr. Graham were peculiarly qualified to write a straightforward and reliable history of the naval battle of Santiago. He was the representative of the Associated Press with the flying squadron and from the time the fleet left Newport News until after the Spanish vessels were destroyed he was a passenger on board the Brooklyn, enjoying much of the confidence of Schley and the advantage of a position on the bridge during the engagement. Commodore Schley wrote to him: "You had facilities for observing and for correctly recording the account of the action possessed by no other correspondent, being always in the forefront of the fight. . . . Coolly watching the enemy's fire you carefully observed the maneuvers of the vessels with a devotion to your duty that was in every way worthy of a Forbes or a McGahan." Captain Cook of the Brooklyn wrote to him: "I desire to congratulate you upon your courageous performance of duty. . . . You remained in the open during the entire action, at the best point of vantage to observe the enemy and our fleet, coolly taking notes and thus contributing most valuable and reliable information to history."

With these qualifications Mr. Graham has written the present book, describing in detail every movement of the squadron after it left Newport News, and giving a very vivid and detailed account of the great battle. The chapters on the mode of life on a war ship, of the methods and difficulties of coaling and of the exciting chase of Cervera's fleet are valuable and extremely interesting; while the narrating of Hobson's brilliant exploit and of the battle itself are works of great force. As to their accuracy, Admiral Schley has testified, although he did not indorse the opinions and criticisms of the author. It will be remembered that at the time this book was published, with Schley's letter, it caused much stir in the navy department, and a reprimand for the admiral's action at one time was threatened.

It is apparent that Mr. Graham desires to state a clear case for Schley, for he is very particular to relate the orders which Schley received from Sampson when the former was off Cienfuegos, and the exact movements of the fleet. The situation at the time Cervera's fleet came out of the harbor; the fact that Sampson was not there and the reasons which governed Schley's conduct of the battle are indicated forcibly and with a lucidity which is a relief after trying to follow the intricate mass of evidence presented before the board of inquiry. The account of the battle itself is remarkably brilliant. The famous loop of the Brooklyn is described as so inevitable a maneuver that the reader does not stop to realize that it has become a great point of controversy. It is a part of that great battle, as logical as any other movement, and the reader goes breathlessly on to follow the other developments; to read the vivid description of the scenes on board the Brooklyn and of the action of the other American vessels and the final worsting of the Spanish fleet. The glimpses of Schley as the commander are of great interest and it can be said for the book that it gives a very lifelike and interesting study of many sides of Schley's character.

Then when the battle was won, up came the New York and Sampson. The author's account of the remarkable manifestation of jealousy and pique is worthy of printing here.

"At two o'clock, just as the New York got where we considered her in signal distance, Commodore Schley ordered the signal raised: 'A glorious victory has been achieved. Details later.' This signal replaced the one we had been flying for nearly three-quarters of an hour, 'The enemy has surrendered,' and which the New York had not answered. Vainly the signal officers on the bridge watched the New York for even the courtesy of an answering pennant showing that she understood our signal.

"Nevertheless as the New York approached rapidly Commodore Schley ordered another signal set, 'This is a great day for our country.' Instead of an answering pennant to this signal, there went up on the signal halyards of the New York a set of flags which at first officers and men alike on the Brooklyn hoped to be a message of congratulation but which proved to be a terse command, 'Report your casualties.'"

The book is undoubtedly partisan, but Mr. Graham's observations appear so correct and his criticism so reasonable that his work must be accepted as perhaps the best light which can be obtained on the controversy; and it certainly will stand, aside from its critical character, as an excellent piece of historical writing.

THE ALIEN.

The Alien. By F. F. Montresor. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 12 mo., $1.50.

In "The Alien" we have another English story, with a decided atmosphere, and a foreign element as well, as the name indicates. The man who gives the title to the book is the illegitimate son of a woman whose personality dominates the first part of the book. She is about to die, and the heir to her estate is a young Irish major whom she despises. Her legal son, who was born some time after her first one, when she had been married to a Mr. Mordaunt, who took her knowing her past history, was buried in Italy, so obviously he could not inherit the estates. Her first son had gone to Venezuela; but when he returned suddenly she conceived the idea of having him masquerade as her second son come to life. As he greatly resembled his mother, and as it was not generally known that she had ever had more than one son, the deception is arranged quite easily. It was given out that he had not been drowned after all, but had gone in search of adventures to Venezuela. The major, seeing himself robbed of his inheritance, is naturally suspicious and goes to Venezuela to learn the truth about the "play actor" and discovers that he is not the son of Mr. Mordaunt. In addition to the characters named there is a woman whose 37 years give the story its sub-title, "A Story of Middle Age." She is pictured as a charming English girl, and her relation to Mrs. Mordaunt, who had adopted her, is very nicely related, as well as her relations with the two men, who are fighting for the estates. The situation is an original one, and is well worked out until the major goes to Venezuela where his experiences are fantastic without being real. The denouement of the story is weak, lacking that definite winding up which is so necessary to a work which makes no especial artistic pretentions. It is essentially a story to be read merely for the sake of reading. There is no depth to it, although the characters are well portrayed; and no significance to it, although it is interesting. Such a story as this, aimed first of all to entertain, should end in a way which would give entire satisfaction to the reader. One who finds in a story a stimulation to thought, a style which is absorbing, can afford to allow the author much latitude in the manner of the ending; but in a story which is simply to be read as a pastime (and the book will pass time very easily for those who care only for light reading) should leave the reader in a highly satisfied state of mind, or what is the use of the story?

THE CAT'S PAW.

"The Cat's Paw," by B. M. Croker, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co: 12 mo. paper. 50 cents.

More English life, but in this book the story soon shifts to India where some local color of quite an interesting nature is worked in. One does not know whether the rajah's court where the young lady goes to tutor the young prince (do young ladies tutor?) is correctly pictured or not. The reviewer has never been entertained by a rajah; but, from a perusal of these pages, he would like to be. However, he has begun the story in the middle. The young lady as a girl in England had loved a boy, as even English girls sometimes do, and after a considerable lapse of time when she had striven to be independent of proud guardians by earning her own living— and failed to gain their consent— a letter and a picture came from India. The letter was from the boy, asking her hand in marriage. The picture is a photograph of the Cat's Paw. This requires explanation. The boy had grown, through dissipation, into quite an ugly brute, and so sent his cousin's picture instead of his own to induce the girl to go to India to marry him. When she arrives she finds the cousin first. You can imagine the complications. You cannot imagine the fine dressing down she gave the boy, however, when he finally turned up. She was superb. Now picture a forlorn maiden in a foreign country. Of course she will marry the other fellow, but she can't do it yet. So then he gets her the position of governess (to use the correct designation) and that gets us well down on the other side of the story. It is entertaining; and it ends properly. So, a person who has seated himself to beguile an hour or two's time finds himself successful and pleased.

A FOOL'S YEAR.

"A Fool's Year," by E. H. Cooper. New York: D. Appleton & Co.: 12 mo. Paper, 50 cents.

This is a story about an American, but the scene is laid in England, and many aspects of English life are pictured. Cyrus Hopper, worth thirty million pounds, commands awe in the country where he chooses to take up his residence, even if he does not command respect; and even the latter tribute may be said to be forthcoming after he has played the races with a high hand and assisted in the good fortunes of certain English characters who are mildly interesting and not badly drawn. Dearer to the English heart than even roast beef and Yorkshire pudding are the races, including the derby, and it can be said for this book, which is written in an animated style, that it gives a very entertaining picture of this side of life in England, and the part which Hopper takes is consistent with his character, and misses some of that exaggeration which many authors are inclined to bring to the portrayal of flagrantly rich men. The book is issued as the February number of Appleton's Town and Country library and comes up to the high standard which the publishers are maintaining for the series.

COMMERCIAL TRUSTS.

"Commercial Trusts," by John R. Dos Passos, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12 mo. $1.

Mr. Dos Passos considers in Putnam's "Questions of the Day," series the problem of trusts from a very sane viewpoint, drawing a distinct line between the combinations which are useful and worthy of encouragement and those which are baneful and which need to be controlled. But he believes that very little control can be exercised over them, because they are the result of natural growth which, he says, cannot be subject to legislation; and calls attention to the fact that legislative restriction would affect the thousands of stockholders, not the monopolists. He goes on further to say that the natural laws of business are sufficient safeguard. Mr. Dos Passos approaches the subject through careful historical references and definitions, and his book makes a clear and lucid exposition of the great question.

MAGAZINES.

Harpers.

With every number of Harper's Monthly which is published it seems impossible that human art can do any more in the way of making a thoroughly beautiful and entertaining magazine. So it was thought of the November and Christmas and January numbers, with each, like some miracle, exceeding in beauty and interest the one preceding. Now comes the February number, which is the most beautiful magazine, without doubt, which has ever come into our hands. A joy to hold and look at from the excellence and taste of its mechanical and artistic make-up, and a marvel of entertainment from its wonderful editing. There is a lovely poem by Dr. Van Dyke, decorated with designs in panel; an original fairy tale by the author of "An Englishman's Love Letters," written in a style marvelous for its liquid quality, both verse and prose, and for its simplicity; and illuminated by designs in color. Owen Wister contributes a splendid story; and the artistic pinnacle of the number is reached in several beautiful pictures in tint of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," by Edwin A. Abbey, together with many verses of the poem beautifully printed. Then there are articles original in treatment, on Sir Arthur Sullivan and Captain John Smith, one on automobiling by Maurice Matterlinck, and departments rich in modern lore. Many short stories complete the issue, and the conclusion of Mark Twains' curious detective story is published; altogether over 30 contributions outside of the regular departments.

Smart Set.

"The Flash of an Emerald," by Ethel Watts Mumford, the novelette with which the February number of The Smart Set opens, is a notable contribution to literature. It contains, in exquisite balance, realism, adventure and romance. The characters, most modern of the modern, are distinctive and drawn with charming art. The love interest that permeates the plot is at once novel and absorbing, while the scenes, varying from France to America, form an admirably worked-out background to action the most dramatic. In its entirety, as in details, the story is one that must win the praise of critic and public alike.

Edgar Fawcett contributes an important story, dealing with phases of American life abroad, of which the author has a more intimate knowledge. "A Drama in a Dining Room," by Edgar Saltus, relates with characteristic brilliancy the story of a Paris sensation. Alfred Henry Lewis writes "She Stoops to Conquer," an article where history is disguised by brisk dialogue and clever description. "When We Are Married" is a romantic love story as ingenious as dainty, a delightful witness to Justus Miles Forman's genius in fiction. A fantastic tale of a unique social situation is related by Edward S. Van Zile. The tragi-comedy in the love affairs of a Japanese is daintily and tenderly told by Onoto Watanna, and J. R. Crawford gives a bit of inimitable satire, entitled "Polly Powwows."

Era.

The February number of the Philadelphia magazine, the Era, appears to be quite up to the high level set by its predecessors. Mrs. Helen Marsh Wixson has a very interesting illustrated article on the prehistoric ruins of Southern Colorado, with some graphic illustrations of the remains of the mysterious cliff-dwellers. Mrs. Wixson's party discovered, among other curious things a red haired mummy which seems to effectually disprove the assertion that these ancient inhabitants were of a dark skinned race. She gives a photograph of this important [illegible], as well as of three skulls showing a wide divergence in type.

There are numerous other articles of interest in the "regular" magazine. In fiction the most [illegible] tion is the second installment containing four more chapters of J[illegible] C[illegible]ler Harris' new serial story "[illegible] Tolliver," which now begins to develop the plot into the reconstruction era. The work promises to be the most considerable piece of literature to which Mr. Harris has as yet put his hand.

In poetry Miss [illegible] Irving, a relative of Washington Irving, has a fine poem entitled "A White Night in Sleepy Hollow," which is very effectively and gracefully illustrated by T. H. Wilkinson. The regular departments of the magazine show their customary force.

The Era, Philadelphia, 10 cents, $1.00 a year.

Ainslee's.

Ainslee's for February has a striking sea picture on the cover and contains an additional marine flavor in "Rivers of the Ocean," an extremely interesting article by Theodore Waters and "The Spread Eagles," a sailor story by Colin McKay. The leading article, however, is "Marshall Field, Merchant," by Richard Linthicum, a graphic study of the greatest merchant in all the world and at the same time the least known of American public characters. "Jewels of American Women," by Frank S. Arnett, makes very pleasant reading. The writer handles a mass of curious material in a witty, nervous style. "The Window of the Soul," by Harvey Sutherland, is a careful and strong human study of the eye, enlivened with the quaint Sutherland glow of humor. "Profit Sharing with Employes," by H. E. Armstrong, is the kind of article that ought to interest everybody working for a living, either as employer or employe.

Modern Culture.

President Charles F. Thwing, of the Western Reserve university, contributes to Modern Culture, for February, an article entitled "What is a Good Teacher?" The "good" teacher will find described in this article the very points in which she excels. Albert A. Merrill, of the Boston Aeronautical society, writes on "Mechanics' Flight," giving reasons for his belief that the aeroplane and not the dirigible balloon is the coming airship. "South Carolina's Dispensaries" are written up by Dolly Y. Yancey for the benefit of the thirsty pilgrim to the Charleston exposition. "The Vatican and its Treasures," by N. Hudson Moore, "Queens of America," Mrs. Philip Fall King, "A Group of Chicago Violinists," by C. A. Urann, are some of the other titles in a number of varied and exceptional interest.

St. Nicholas.

Apparently the St. Nicholas has made a change pleasing to its readers in substituting a "long short-story" complete in each number for the usual installment of a serial. At all events, the change has been followed by a gratifying increase in the subscription list, and the new policy will certainly be continued for the present.

In the March number the long story is a bright bit of fanciful, humorous nonsense by Bennet W. Musson of Rochester, New York. "Through Fairyland in a Hansom Cab" is the title, and this title strikes the note of incongruity that characterizes the jolly story. Little Gretchen the heroine, the Giant Gnome, the Poet and the Objector are sure to become favorites with lovers of Snarks and Boojums. It is enriched by Miss Cory's illustrations.

Next to this in length is the story called "An Anglo-American Alliance," which is based upon the adventures of two American boys in the Bermudas. Their friendship with a gunner in the British army leads them to visit Fort St. Catherine, and brings them into trouble with the authorities. The resulting interview with the governor reminds one (by reversal!) of the Boston boys' interview with General Gage when the British soldiers interfered with their sliding on the common. It is a strong, snappy little story, with illustrations by George Varian.

"Old Strategy" is a story of the hunting of mountain lions—a sport made popular by President Roosevelt's yet recent hunting trip in the west. This story is in praise of some big dogs who had learned to fight mountain lions so skillfully that one of them was known by the name "Old Strategy," and this gives title to the story.

Minor features of the number include bright poems by Margaret Johnson, Grace Fraser, and Edwin L. Sabin, and several short articles and stories.

To the children themselves the departments of the magazine offer great attractions, there being awards of prizes in three out of the four departments.

Success.

Success seems to have found an unlimited mine of wealth in the great mountain of inspiration, and each number of this interesting magazine brings to its readers many new phases of achievement for which it is distinguished. It is distinctly a magazine with a backbone, and its field is so wide that it seems to be destined to become the most sought-for publication of its kind in America. The February number has a strikingly attractive table of contents; it might be called the Lincoln number. The cover design, by P. L. Hoyt, shows the great commoner resting at his rail-splitting to study, and an article by ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow, a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, tells in a graphic manner, of Lincoln's most trying week in the White House, when he was waiting for the union troops to save the confederate troops to destroy the capital. Lewis Nixon, the proprietor of the Crescent City Ship works at Elizabethport, New Jersey, where so many of the submarine boats have been built, contributes an article which predicts how submarine boats will, undoubtedly, alter naval warfare. Other important articles are: "Training for the Duties of Home Life," by Mary A. Livermore; "Machine Tools that Seem to Have Human Instinct," by Frank Hix Fayant; "American Rule is Giving Cuba New Life," by Emilio Nunez; "A Cripple Whose Energy Gives Inspiration," by Theodore Dreiser; "Habits that Make Men and Women Boomerang Targets," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; "What Musicians Will Win Success?" by Jan Kubelik, and "To Girls Who Wish to Become Operatic Stars," by [illegible] Lehman. The important series, "Business and the Larger Life," which is being conducted by Edwin Markham, is continued in this number.

Pilgrim.

The Pilgrim for February, as usual, appeals to a wide and varied taste. An article of striking literary character, charmingly illustrated, is a day on "Transcendental Ground," being the story of an afternoon among the haunts of Emerson, Hawthorne and Thoreau. A strikingly illustrated feature is "Her Majesty, Puss," an article on the varieties and care of cats. Persons interested in household art will find useful suggestions concerning antique and colonial pieces in an excellent article, lavishly illustrated, on the "Furniture of Our Forefathers." Mr. Stewart Edward White, one of the most brilliant writers of fiction, has a most effective character sketch entitled "Apples of Eden;" while W. J. Henderson, the well-known operatic critic of New York, contributes a story of Madam Marcella Sembrica, the queen of the opera stage.

Mr. Gilbert Parker sailed for London on January 4, after a two-months' visit to the United States, during which he made several extensive journeys to the south and west. Mr. Parker has completed his dramatization of "The Right of Way," and is now arranging for its production here and in England. Mr. [illegible] is [illegible] concerning the play in this country, and it is to be hoped that such an arrangement may be consummated, for surely, if ever a man was [illegible] it was [illegible] Mansfield and the part of "Charley Steele."

Music and Drama

"WHAT is the function of the dramatic critic?" was the question put to Mr. Frederick Warde last week.

"To stand as a sentinel," he replied, "warning people against the false in dramatic art and crying out the advent of the true, to applaud the worthy, and denounce the impostors; and to let neither fear, favor or enthusiasm, shield that which should be exposed."

With this guidance the writer went to see "The Mountebank" which was the play Mr. Warde presented here; and in criticising it that night he tried to live up to the actor's idea of dramatic criticism. The play was a miserable melodrama without art or inspiration, with some features which were positively disgusting, and this was stated frankly, though reluctantly, because Mr. Warde has a warm place in the writer's regard.

Can it be that Mr. Warde, like Blanche Walsh, is an actor without a play? It is as incomprehensible why he chooses "The Mountebank" for the exploitation of his genius as is Miss Walsh's action in staging such a wretched excuse for a drama as "La Madeleine." More so, because Miss Walsh has lost her right to the Sardou plays wherein she does her greatest work, but the plays which have secured the fame of Mr. Warde are as free as the air.

As King Lear, Mr. Warde touches the pinnacle of his art. He is an excellent Shylock, as Falstaff he is inimitable, while any of the great parts in Julius Caesar are finely suited to him. It is true that the character of the Mountebank is a good one and he assumes it almost perfectly—at times magnificently. But one character be it never so good, will redeem a play from the hopeless mediocrity which characterizes this one. Why, then, does Mr. Warde present it instead of a Shakespearean play?

For the reply we shall return to the interview, a portion of which has already been given. The question was asked him why audiences did not take kindly to Shakespeare?

"People fear him," Mr. Warde replied, "the critics and pedants have woven such a web of obscurity about the plays quarreling over constructions and very semi-colons, that the impression has gone abroad that Shakespeare is deep, difficult to understand and impossible to enjoy. Whereas, in reality, no one could be more simple. All one has to do is to approach him simply, as one would approach any other play, and his simplicity will be a revelation.

"Why, mark you," he exclaimed, "do you suppose that if Shakespeare had intended to write deep and formidable poetry he would have chosen the dramatic form and included directions for stage business? They were meant first of all for acting plays and first of all they were applauded by London audiences before the critics got in their work to read wonderful and profound meanings into his lines."

"But is there the intense emotional appeal in these plays which one will find in—say 'Camille?'" he was asked.

"Why there is nowhere such intense emotion as in the tragedies of Shakespeare," he replied. "I remember when I was playing Iago to McCollough's Othello and when we reached that point where Othello took Iago by the throat, exclaiming:

'Be sure of it; give me the ocular proof,'

I could hear those near the stage crying out for Othello to kill the villain, so wrought up was the audience. What greater emotional strength could a drama have?

"No, it is not that," Mr. Warde concluded; "but it is true that Shakespeare is not so popular with audiences as modern dramatists. He will always be the trunk of the tree, but there are countless branches. We have Shakespeare's plays on our library shelves, but we do not open them so often as newer books; we go to Italy and admire the works of the old masters, but on our walls hang modern pictures, and so it is in our preferences for the drama."

But it seems to the dramatic critic whose professional conscience has had a fresh stirring from Mr. Warde's injunctions, that if there were only dime novels to read instead of classic literature; if there were only cheap chromos to hang on our walls instead of Correggios, it would be more preferable to be classic. "The Mountebank" is to dramatic art what cheap chromos and dime novels are to painting and literature, and unless modern plays which are on the same level with the best in modern painting and modern literature can be secured, it were better to stick to Shakespeare.

WHAT THE PRESS AGENTS SAY OF COMING ATTRACTIONS

"NATHAN HALE."

The Well-Known Actor, Howard Kyle, Will Present His Great Play at the Opera House Saturday.

It falls to the lot of but few actors to be allowed the privilege of addressing the students of our foremost institutions of learning, and for one to be honored by the great universities with a special invitation to deliver a discourse on a subject of historical interest is an honor which has been enjoyed only by a limited number of thespians whose intellectual attainments are recognized.

Howard Kyle whose splendid impersonation of Nathan Hale has fairly won the admiration and respect of the thinking class of theater patrons, and as a consequence of his exalted motives to ennoble the stage by giving to it such a sublime character as that of Hale, the patriot-spy, who gave up his young life for the good and glory of his country. Mr. Kyle has been called upon many times recently by the president and faculty of colleges to give a talk to the boys.

Just the other day the actor was most cordially invited by the famous Purdue technical school at Lafayette Indiana, and he quite willingly accepted the high honor accorded him.

Concerning Mr. Kyle's remarks to the students of Purdue the Lafayette Daily Journal contained the following:—

"Howard Kyle, the actor who appeared last night at the Grand Opera house in the play called "Nathan Hale" talked to the student body at Purdue university yesterday morning in the chapel. Mr. Kyle took for his subject, "Nathan Hale, the College Man." He told of the careful tutelage which this great hero received before going to school and reviewed in general the life of the young man while a student at Yale. Mr. Kyle also presented the full story of the character and life of Nathan Hale previous to entering school.

"Seldom has it been the privilege of Purdue students to listen to such a cultured gentleman, so courteous an actor and such a speaker as they heard and applauded yesterday.

"The chapel was filled to overflowing with students anxious to hear the actor. It is not often that Purdue gives such a welcome as it did to Mr. Kyle, and it is seldom that an ovation so thorough, so genuine and so spontaneous has ever been given to an actor at Purdue.

"Mr. Kyle possesses a charming personality, is an easy, graceful and humorous talker and not for one moment did he lose the attention of his audience, and [illegible] saying a good deal, for a Purdue audience expresses itself. Mr. Kyle was frequently interrupted by applause and his witty remarks and humorous observations put everyone in laughter, even to the faculty.

"Mr. Kyle's portrayal of the character of "Nathan Hale" as he gave it yesterday was one that everyone listened to with eagerness and he brought out many new and interesting facts in the life of that great patriot and soldier spy. He embellished the memory of Nathan Hale by his words, expressed after a long and careful study of the character and surroundings of this historic hero."

SCENE IN ACT III "ARIZONA."

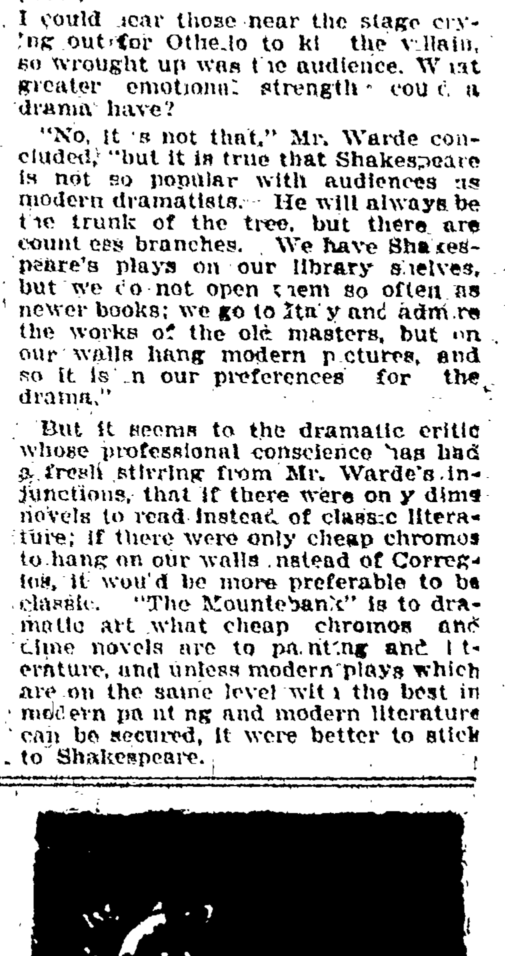
"THE WHITE SLAVE."

One of the most important revivals of the theatrical season will be that given Bartley Campbell's play, "The White Slave." Having had a rest of considerable length after many years of almost unequaled prosperity, this famous reflection of slavery days will be seen at the Opera house Tuesday evening.

The author of "The White Slave" devoted his life to play-writing and many of his best works still live in the memory of the American theater-goer, but it can safely be said that in no other play of his did he live so closely to human nature as in "The White Slave."

There had been many dramas before this written around the slavery question. Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had won fame all over the world, and Boucicault's "The Octoroon" was said to be even a better play.

It was in 18[illegible] that Bartley Campbell set to work to improve upon the efforts of these masters. Having, in his earlier days, lived in the south, and having many times journeyed up and down the Mississippi, he had become acquainted with the manners and customs as well as the geography of the land of cotton. This knowledge he used to splendid advantage when he undertook to tell the old story in a new way.



"THE WHITE SLAVE."

The heroine, "Lisa," is a white girl of high parentage, but it is in the admirably created mystery surrounding her birth, and the complicating circumstances which throw her into slavery, that the dramatist has won the sympathy of the average play-goer.

To have the virtue of a pure young woman assailed after she has been made to suffer for the sins of others is to give to a play that great heart interest without which no play can survive.

In "The White Slave" there is a young love romance which develops through many exciting and pathetic scenes. The story is always dramatic, but never goes beyond the pale of probability. The characters are as faithfully drawn as are those of Dickens or Thackeray, and several are prototypes of famous men and women who were prominent in southern life before and during the civil war. Poetry, sentiment and a homelike atmosphere pervade the entire piece which is relieved by vivid flashes of melodrama.

Nothing better in legitimate sensation can be imagined than the escape of the slave and her lover from the plantation at Osceola, the destruction of the "Belle Creole" in mid-stream, the rainstorm of real water, and the capture of the fugitives on Red Devil Island.

The cast selected for the present tour is probably the best since the original, an effort having been made to put each and every role in the hands of a player of acknowledged ability. Many months have also been given to the preparation of new and elaborate scenery.

The stage settings will be entirely different from anything ever done before in this way and this will give it a good deal of the flavor of a new production. It is in the electrical effects, however, that the public will be especially surprised. There will be a novel scheme used for moonlight; a ripple will fall across the bosom of the Mississippi, and the stars will glisten in the heavens. There is also a promise of a great fire scene which will reduce a steamboat to a burning wreck in sight of the audience. This will be followed by a terrible rainstorm, and the dawning of a new day in a dismal swamp.

"ARIZONA."

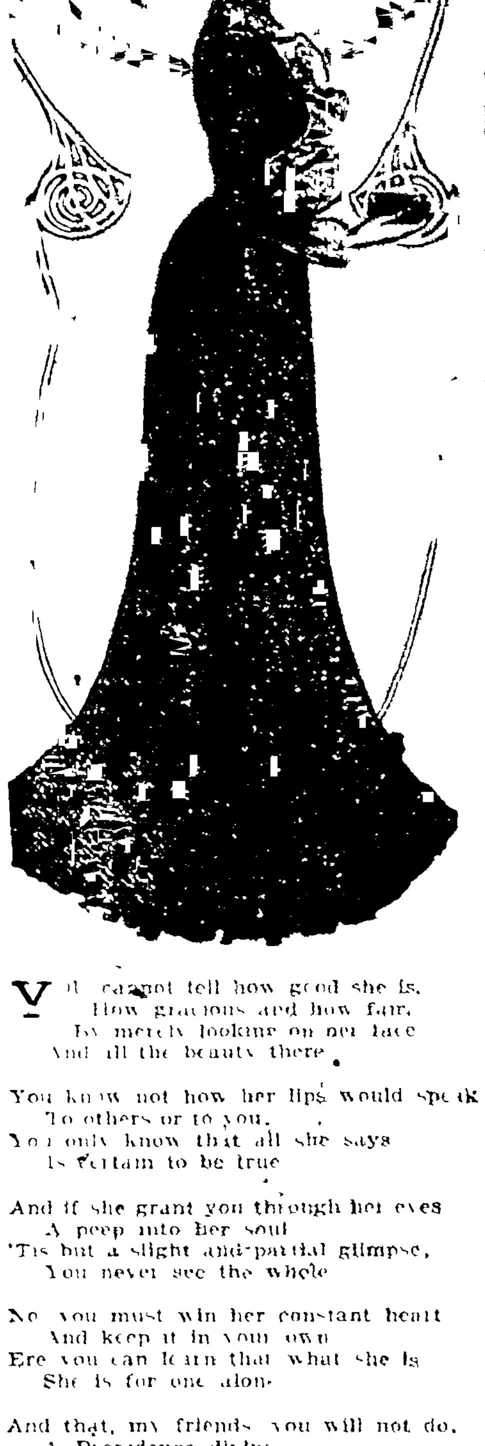
New York and Philadelphia had an earlier opportunity than Colorado Springs for passing upon the merits of Augustus Thomas' new drama, "Ar-

(Continued on Page 19.)

"FORGIVE HIM FOR THE SAKE OF THE COUNTRY."

SCENE FROM "NATHAN HALE."

Social World



You cannot tell how good she is,
How gracious and how fair,
By merely looking on her face
And all the beauty there.

You know not how her lips would speak
To others or to you.
You only know that all she says
Is certain to be true

And if she grant you through her eyes
A peep into her soul
'Tis but a slight and partial glimpse,
You never see the whole

No, you must win her constant heart
And keep it in your own
Ere you can learn that what she is
She is for one alone

And that, my friends, you will not do.
A Providence divine
Has found and fashioned her for me,
And she is wholly mine
—A J Munby, in New York Tribune

SOCIALLY, this has been the most quiet week of the entire season. This can easily be accounted for as Lent is observed quite strenuously in the Springs by many who at other times, entertain very lavishly

The leading event of this week and one which will be made much of by the musically cultured people, is the Hofmann concert. A letter sent out by the officers and musical committee of the Colorado Springs Musical club speaks for itself

'The Colorado Springs Musical club is, as you probably know, an association, principally of ladies, whose purpose is to contribute to the higher musical life of the city. For several seasons in succession they have assumed the financial risk of bringing here the best and most expensive musical artists, in the assurance that they would receive the unfailing support of our citizens. In times past this has invariably been given, so that the concerts, although they yielded no profit, have not resulted in a financial loss. This season, for unaccountable reasons, and despite the fact that the artists engaged are of a very superior order, the subscriptions to the course tickets have been unusually small, so that the Musical club, is threatened with a serious pecuniary deficit. Should this deficit be realized it will probably result in the discontinuance of similar concerts in the future, which would mean a decided deprivation to many of our music lovers, and a serious stain upon the reputation of our city as the home of progressive, cultured people;

"There are two more concerts in the course. First the piano recital by Josef Hofmann, on February 26. Mr. Hofman is recognized as one of the greatest artists in the world. His fee for the recital, although reduced from his regular charges, will cost the Musical club $500. Single tickets for his recitals in the large eastern cities are sold for $3 and over.

"The second concert will be given by the Kneisel quartet sometime in May. The members of this quartet are today admittedly the finest living interpreters of chamber music. Their concerts in New York city are attended so enthusiastically that tickets must be secured weeks ahead. The very fact that they are willing to give a performance in our city is a fact in which we may all take a justfiable pride.

"The Musical club concert committee, in order to stimulate subscription to the balance of the concert course, have decided to sell tickets, admitting to both of the concerts, for the sum of $3. This will include reserved seats. We trust that your interest in good music, and your regard for the highest interests of our city will induce you to sign the inclosed and to forward it, without delay, with your check as addressed. Please subscribe for as many tickets as you can reasonably afford; and also, in the interest of a good cause, mention this matter to your friends. Your individual co-operation will be of decided assistance in our effort to provide our community with the highest and best expression of musical art.

Yours very truly,
"Mrs. Henry Russell Wray,
"Mrs. F. Gilbin,
"Mrs. L. J. Soutter,
"Mrs. Louis R Ehrich,
"Mrs. J. S. Tucker, President,
"Concert Committee."

Mrs. Edsall gave a handsome luncheon at her Broadmoor home on Friday in honor of Mrs. Barnewall of New York city. Mrs. Edsall's other guests were Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Herbert Gardner, Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Mrs. T. C. DeWitt.

Friday at 3:30 p. m. a very interested party of women met with Mrs. F. W. Goddard, to sew for the district nurse of St. Stephen's church. Mrs. C. S. Sprague sang delightfully "The Holy City," and other selections.

These meetings are to be held every Friday during Lent.

About 50 couples attended the first annual ball of the Colorado Springs Rifles at the Antlers Friday night. It was one of the finest military balls ever given in Colorado. Fink's orchestra furnished the music. The Colorado Springs Rifles, recently mustered into the state national guard as Company I, of the Second regiment, will give a ball every year. The grand march was led by Captain Southard and Miss Maude Stoddard of Denver. Among those who attended Friday night's affair were:

Mesdames Southard, Helser, Whittaker, Joy Young, Reinert, Louis Henderson, Stanley, Barlow, Burns, Wood, Misses Stoddard, Campbell, Emerson, Davis, Kilbie, Odell, Foerath, Moshure, Pierce, Faulkner, Nina Sears, McMahon, Bernard, Mitchell, Beulah Mitchell Guzman, Mary McKinney, Bernard, Bradfield, Piersons, McAdams, Bristol, Skinner, Whitehead, Hecker, Frazier, Liese, George. Major Davis, Captain Southard, Captain Hutchins, Captain Grant, Captain Barlow, Lieutenants Young, Joy, Gregg, Dr Vote, Sergeants Barber, Helser, Adams, Stone, Linn, York, Corporal Perry, Musician Hohman Banks, Privates Barnstead, Bible, Bradfield, Greenwood, Hedrick, Herring, Hewitt, Johnson, Kuster, Larson, Liese, Marlow, Perry, R M Parsons, H. A Parsons, Ross, Skinner, Whittaker, Wood, Messrs. McKechnie, Kegel, Liese, Grimwood, Tobias, Sawyers, E G Reinert, R R. Johnson Van Nostran, Dr Schadt, Stanley, Daggett, McMahon, Major Randolph; Captains Riddle, Morse, Lieutenants Booth, McBroom, Lennox, Johnston

Mrs Sherman Robinson entertained at S. O. C. very delightfully at her home Columbia and Nevada avenue on Thursday. Sixteen members were present.

The hand-painted tally and score cards were very pretty being decorated with mermaids, sea shells, etc

Mrs Frank G. Peck won the first prize a large bucket full of blue points. Attached to the handle which was decorated with an American beauty ribbon, was an oyster knife. The consolation, a bunch of Lawson carnations, went to Mrs. Albert May

The club has now disbanded for the season as so many members are going away

Miss Louise Nevins of West View place entertained at dinner last Sunday night. Mrs Nevins chaperoned the party which included Miss Gladys Crosby, Miss Gwendoline Young, Messrs Willis Lawrence, Frank Riddle, Harry and Morey Davis. The table was adorned with pink carnations.

Mrs. Edsall of Broadmoor, gave two small informal dinners during the past week

The dancing class conducted by Miss Nathan for a congenial party of society people met Thursday evening as usual in the Antlers ballroom

In aid of a fund for Miss Shattucks' mission a palm reading was given by Mrs. E S Chase at the residence of Mrs J A Sill, 601 North Tejon street, on last Monday afternoon

Sunday evening, during lent Mrs Edsall and Mr Clarence Edsall will dine at the Antlers.

Yesterday Mrs W. W. Brownell entertained at the Country club in compliment to Mrs. Barnewall. Covers were laid for 12

Mrs. J F Humphrey and Mrs Robert Guy Humphrey held their first "At home" last Thursday afternoon. They will receive also, Thursdays, February 27, March 6 and 13, at their residence, 23 East Platte avenue.

Mrs Harry West entertained very delightfully at cards, in her home, 425 West Uintah street on Friday afternoon.

The dancing party held in the Antlers ballroom last Wednesday night by the Warwick club was one of the best of the several they have had through the season. Music was furnished by Barnes' orchestra.

The regular weekly hop of the Raven club occurred last night in the ballroom of the Alamo. It was a well attended and enjoyable affair. Mrs. C. A. Southard, Mrs. C. W. Helser and Mrs. E. C. F. Whitaker.

The High school cadet ball occurs next Friday night at the Antlers. The patronesses will be Mrs. W. E. Riddle, Mrs. E. L Mason, Mrs. S. Randolph, Mrs. J. J. Morse, Mrs. W. F. McKeehan and Mrs. C. W. Sheafor.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Smith, 116 East Boulder street, entertained the Friday Evening Bridge club meeting of the past week.

Mrs. Hemming gave a lovely sewing party on Friday morning, beginning at 10 and lasting until 1 o'clock. First all sewed for a while and then five tables played jack straws. Mrs. Grant C. Hemenway received first prize, a beautiful Dutch vase. Mrs. Clarence C. Hamlin, a bunch of carnations for consolation prize.

The new Bridge club met with Mrs. R. W Chisholm, 818 North Nevada avenue, last week. This week's hostess will be Mrs Sherwood Aldrich of Wood avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Williams of North Nevada avenue, gave a dinner party last Monday evening.

Mrs. Henry McAllister gave a small tea to a few friends yesterday.

A very charming musical was given in the parlors of the Antlers hotel Saturday afternoon by Miss Wiley, a very talented young pianist, who is living at the hotel, assisted by Mr. P. H. Morgan, tenor, Mr. S. Lang, cellist. Selections from "Persian Garden" were sung by Mr. Morgan, who is possessed of a beautiful tenor voice. He has recently located in this city from New York. Tea was served by the ladies after the concert.

Chapter C. of P. E. O. society held a most enjoyable session at the home of Dr. Mary Tuttle, 521 North Tejon street, Saturday evening of last week. The chapter will meet with Dr. Tuttle on Saturday, March 1, at 2:30 p. m. Business of special importance to be transacted.

The Cheyenne Valley Progress club met Wednesday, February 19, with Mrs. Belle Bass. It was a George Washington meeting and after the regular business of the club was disposed of there was a very interesting literary program consisting of the reading of the life of ... Washington and several select readings. Some of the members were dressed in the costumes of the Eighteenth century. The dining room was very prettily decorated with flags and pictures and the tea tables were lighted with tiny candles. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Blackman, City Park place, March 5.

Miss Everhart intends leaving for Mexico next Thursday. She will join a party of friends at Guanajuato and visit various other places.

Mrs. Robert P. Bartlett and Mrs. George B. Bonbright are contemplating a trip to California in the near future.

The Egbert Smith residence at Broadmoor has been leased by Mrs. Barnewall of New York city for six months.

Mrs. W. E. Riddle, 811 North Tejon street, has discontinued her days at home for the present on account of her health

Messrs. Thomas and Philip Delany left last Thursday evening on a trip to the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Julia Frothingham of New York city is a guest at Nordrach ranch for this winter.

Mrs. W. A. Platt went to Denver Friday to attend the reception given by the D A. R.

Mrs. W. A. Decker is visiting her mother, Mrs. G. F Monahan at Cripple Creek.

Mrs. E Norton and Mrs Mary Wilson are guests of friends at Cripple Creek.

A party of Denver people who came here for the state meeting of Associated Charities and Corrections, included Mrs. George J Boal and Mr. and Mrs. F W Loveland. While in the city they were guests at the Antlers.

Judge and Mrs. W S. Decker registered at the Plaza while here last week.

Mrs. O. E. LeFevre, Mrs. George A Bushnell and Mrs Rodney Curtis, were at the Antlers for several days while in the Springs for the State Conference of Associated Charities and Corrections.

Mr B F. Johnson of Lebo, Kansas, is visiting his wife who is staying at Nordrach ranch through the winter.

Mr. and Mrs J R. Schermerhorn of Denver, registered at the Antlers while in attendance at the State Conference of Associated Charities and Corrections.

Mr Clarence C Hamlin is expected home from the east tonight

Mrs. W.T. Booth of Cripple Creek. has been the guest of Mrs W. S. Boynton the past week.

Dr. Sidney R Bartlett has gone to Chicago on a business trip

Dr. and Mrs. J E. Courtney and their friend, Miss Taylor of St Louis, came from Denver to attend the Conference of Associated Charities and Corrections. They registered at the Alamo,

Prof. and Mrs. F. A. Prior and family have gone on a six weeks trip to California. While there they intend to visit Los Angeles, San Francisco and various other points

Mr. and Mrs. G B. Morse of Chicago, arrived at the Antlers last week.

Mr and Mrs. Egbert Smith left on Tuesday last for Guanajuato, Mexico, where they intend to remain six months

Mr. L D. Wetmore and party have gone on a trip to Los Angeles and other points in California

Mr. H. P Spencer of Denver, was in the city the past week looking after business interests.

Mr. and Mrs C. W. Odes of Denver, have been spending the week with their sister, Miss Mitchell, 522 West Bijou street.

Mrs. T. A. Murphy has gone to California on a visit

Mrs. Francis Capell is visiting her children at Bijou Basin for a short time.

Mr. Walter Gadsby of Colorado Springs is spending a few weeks at Nordrach ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Thomas and son Brown, have gone south for a stay of six weeks.

The Misses Burns and Mrs. F G Peck, children and nurse intend leaving for San Diego on March 7.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Torrance of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived in the city on Friday and are guests at the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Colburn and family have gone to Mexico after quite a stay in El Paso, Texas. They expect to return June 1.

Mrs. William Allen White returned from Emporia, Kansas, on Wednesday and Mr. and Mrs. White departed for California where they intend remaining for about a month. They will probably stop in Colorado Springs as they return home.

Mrs. Thomas Sherwin of Boston, Mass., is a late arrival at the Antlers.

Mr. C. W. Kurie and family left last Thursday evening for San Diego, Calif.

Mrs. Joseph D. May is a late Denver arrival at the Alta Vista.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Wandell, who have been in El Paso, Texas, have now gone to Los Angeles. Mr. Wandell's health is very much improved and they expect to return in May.

TOBACCO

MRS. JOSEPH W. ANDERSON and Miss Maude Anderson gave a most elegant luncheon at their home on Jackson street, on Friday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Louie Spratlen, of Denver, and Mrs. Chauncey Martyn, of Chicago. Throughout the house the lights were shaded with red and ... bouquets of red carnations were in every room. Smilax was gracefully intertwined with telling effect. On the dinner table was a beautiful centerpiece of red and yellow tulips in ... shape. The chandelier, overhead was draped with smilax and suspended by ribbons was an immense chrysanthemum bow of red satin ribbon, amid the bows of which were tiny sprigs of smilax. The refreshments were elaborate and a decided innovation. The Opera House orchestra was stationed in a Turkish nook in the reception hall. Receiving were Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Miss Maude Anderson, Mrs. Chauncey Martyn and Mrs. Louie Spratlen. Assisting were Mrs. A. A. Watkins, Mrs. Samuel D. Trimble, Mrs. George Lawrence McCord, Mrs. W. F. Drake and Mrs. George E. Bragdon. At the punch table, which was draped with smilax and decorated with red carnations and candles bearing beautiful little dragon shades, were Misses Jeannette Crandell, Lucile Newton and May Dixon. Presiding in the dining room were Mrs. John A. Thatcher and Mrs. Charles Carroll Stein.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Joseph W. Anderson and Miss Maude Anderson gave a unique and novel George Washington luncheon for Mrs. Louie Spratlen of Denver. Covers were laid for thirty-six, there being six small round tables each having covers for six guests. All the tables were decorated alike, each being covered with elegant damask and having as a centerpiece a moss covered log with sprays of cherries upon it, and wedged into the log was a hatchet with a red satin bow tied upon the handle. Strewn over the table were sprays of green wax leaves attached to glaced cherries. The color scheme of red was carried out in all the sauces and ices, the latter being molded in the form of hatchets. The place cards had a large "A" embossed in gilt. The favors were miniature reproductions of the centerpieces, being tiny logs, bearing a hatchet and cherries and filled with red and white bonbons. Those present were: Mrs. Louie Spratlen, Mrs. Samuel D. Trimble, Mrs Charles Carroll Stein, Mrs. Thomas M. Bowen, Mrs. George E. Bragdon, Mrs. Thomas H Devine, Mrs. George J. Dunbaugh, Mrs James Luqueer, Mrs. Whitney Newton, Mrs. Harmon Cozzens, Mrs. Harry Foster Sharpless, Mrs. Will H. Hunter, Mrs. N. W Duke, Mrs. John Churchill Brooking, Mrs. A. A. Watkins, Mrs. Charles B Carlile, Mrs Lewis B. Strait, Mrs. Frank L Capers, Mrs. John A. Thatcher, Mrs. George Lawrence McCord, Mrs. W. F. Drake, Mrs. Chauncey Martyn, Misses May Dixon, Ethel Waldron, Bierbower, Louise Rankin, Jennie Thombs, Lucile Newton, Naomi Newton, Leola Allard, Clara Duke, Kate Duke, Jeannette Crandell, Jennie Newell, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Maude Anderson.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Stein gave a charming luncheon on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Chauncey Martyn, of Chicago, and Mrs. Louis Spratlen, of Denver. The table was beautifully decorated with La France roses arranged in a tall bouquet and immense pink satin empire bows. After luncheon "hearts" was played, at which Mrs. George E. Bragdon won the first prize. Those present were Mrs. Martyn, Mrs. Spratlen, Miss Maude Anderson, Mrs. George Lawrence McCord, Mrs. John A. Thatcher, Mrs. George E. Bragdon, Mrs. James Luqueer, Mrs. Alva Adams, Miss Clara Duke, Miss Ethel Waldron and Mrs. Stein.

Mrs. George E. Bragdon entertained her whist club on Thursday evening and also a number of other friends, the occasion being the anniversary of Mr. Bragdon's birthday. The house was beautifully decorated in pink carnations. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. R. T. Covey and Mr. C. C. Stein won the gentleman's prize. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Mullaby, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Alva Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Stein, Mr. and Mrs. George Lawrence McCord, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Foster Sharpless, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben ... Covey, Mrs. Gaton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henry Lee, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Dunbaugh, Mr. Jack Mason.

Miss Willie Maddox entertained her friends with a "Dutch lunch" on Wednesday evening at her home on ... street. Those present were Misses ... Newton, Naomi Newton, ... Dixon, May Dixon, Jeannette Crandell, ... R. M. ... George Dickerman, ... Graham ..., Arthur ... and ...

Miss Frances ... and ... were quietly married ... Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Commons, on Broadway, by the Rev. A. ... Larson. A. E. Gordon, of Boston, and J. L. ..., of New York, brothers of the bride, were here to attend the ceremony.

Mrs. E. Fred Smith entertained the Pleasant Hour club on Thursday afternoon at her home, 1209 East Seventh street

The Monday Musical club held their regular meeting on Monday afternoon at the Woman's club rooms. Owing to the illness of the president, Miss Mary Wells; Miss Abrahams, the vice president presided. The subject was Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" and an excellent paper on the subject, prepared by Miss Wells, was read by Mrs. D W Collins. Miss May Collier and Miss Croff gave solos from the opera and Mrs. Kunkel and Mrs. Harmon played a piano duet.

Miss Elsa Bauer entertained a number of her friends on Tuesday evening at her home on Fourteenth street. Whist was played and an enjoyable evening spent by all.

Miss Theo Duggins has issued invitations to the "Stragglers" to meet at her home on Wednesday afternoon

On Thursday evening the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes was the scene of a merry party of young people, friends of Mr. John Holmes. Progressive anagrams was played, Miss Annie Ray winning the prize. Those present were Mrs T. J. Browne, Misses Annie Ray, Gertrude Goss, Davie Shaw, Clara Gabbey, Helen Browne, Genevieve Buchanan and Messrs, Orin Bradshaw, Leslie Browne, Ralph Browne Harry Sullivan, Elbert Greene, Frank Comstock and John Holmes.

Misses Currie Bell and Nellie Woodard entertained on Saturday evening, February 15, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Woodard, 1301 East Seventh street. The house was beautifully decorated and a program of music and games furnished amusement for all. Among those present were Misses Noma Pryor, Christina Walters, Lucia Thatcher, Augusta Wall, Ada Thatcher, Jessie Cooper, Luna Cooper, Sallie Downen, Susan Downen, Pearl Hartsoe, Sallie King, Mamie McCarthy, Hazel Heller, Nannie Burnett, Bessie Hoy, Clara Wilson, Jennie Seiter, Edna Ellingwood, Alice Hoskin, Maud Ross, Gertrude Levin, Elsie Langley, Messrs. Walter Heller, Stewart Green, Fred Heller, Nevin Albert, Cecil Maleham, James Newton, Whitney Newton, Lorin Fimple, Tom Downen, Wilbur Pryor, Albert Price, Harry Stoddard, Arthur Wells, Walter Wells, Jerome Lewis, John Bennett, Burton Strait, Sam Levin, Ralph Motts, Harry White, Arthur Motts, Will Dugan, Gunter Patrick, Will Seiter, Earl Wilson and Martin Walters.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr and Mrs. Ira L. Stevens, 722 East Seventh street, Miss Nellie Stevens of Pueblo, and Joseph G. Hubersberger of Cripple Creek Creek, were married by the Rev. Thomas Stephenson on Wednesday afternoon. The house was prettily decorated with ferns, palms, and cut flowers. Only immediate friends and relatives were present. After the lunch Mr. and Mrs. Hubersberger left for their new home in Cripple Creek.

Surrounded by the immediate relatives and a few most intimate friends Miss Minnie Cramer of Pueblo, and Alonzo M. Irwin of Beggs, Indian territory, were united in marriage on Friday afternoon, February 12, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elsie Cramer, 303 West Seventh street. A wedding supper was served at 6 p. m., and soon after Mr. and Mrs. Irvin left for their new home in Indian territory.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bage have gone to San Antonio, Texas, for a short trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Louie Spratlen of Denver, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson at their home on Jackson street.

Mrs. Armstrong of Topeka, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. X. McHarg.

Mrs. A. E. Waldron has gone to Texas for a visit in Galveston and San Antonio.

Miss Katheryn Stanley of Rye, is visiting her sisters at their home on ... Evans avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jones are spending several months in Roswell, N. M.

Miss Jessie Jameson of Denver, is the guest of Misses Babe and Edna Morgan, 620 East Sixth street.

MAUDE SANDERS FAUST.

Maude Saunders Faust, one of the winter's additions to Colorado Springs musical circles, began her studies at an early age, indeed, she appeared before an audience when she was 6 years old. After studying in New York for awhile, Mrs. Faust entered Vassar as a collegiate and musical student. While there she had the instruction in pianoforte playing of Mrs. Jessie Chapin, one of Lanchhorn's most talented pupils, and in theory, that of Dr. E M. Bowman, pupil of the celebrated theorist Weitzman, whose work on theory Dr. Bowman edited and translated. In 1894 Mrs. Faust graduated from Vassar college where she was looked upon as the most talented player in the college. The same year she passed with first honors, an examination in pianoforte, harmony, counterpoint and analysis before the American College of Musicians in New York city. She has since studied with some of the best teachers in New York and has had a large class of pupils in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. where she also had charge of the music at Riverview academy. Of Mrs Faust's playing it is said by acknowledged authorities, "She has a fine technique, and plays with brilliancy as well as refinement and intelligence." The citizens of Colorado Springs are to be congratulated that the musical department of Colorado college has, during the past year, been strengthened by the addition of Mrs Faust to its corps of instructors. The few times that she had been heard in this city, her playing has created much enthusiasm and appreciation and it is hoped that she may be heard more often in the future.

Miss Chancelor of Old Franklin, Mo., is making an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. George West.

EVERY DAY

MR. and Mrs. William Booth entertained at dinner on Sunday night in honor of Mr. William Allen White, the well-known author. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Laban Edward Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Airheart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boynton and Dr. and Mrs. Torrance.

The Kismet club was very delightfully entertained by Mrs John Dalzell at her home on Wednesday afternoon. In the card contest Mrs. Charles Gillette won the fork. The club members present were Mesdames Atherton, Coffin, Woodbridge, Burrett, Owen, Burton, Hoag, Gillette, Clark, Crosley and Wiggenton. The next meeting of the club will be held on Wednesday night at the home of Mrs. Owen.

The anniversary of the birth of George Washington was appropriately observed yesterday afternoon by the Woman's club. Under the auspices of the art and literature department, a colonial tea was given. In addition to the regular club members there were many guests present.

Mr and Mrs. Laban Smith entertained very informally on Saturday evening in honor of Mr William Allen White, the author of "Boyville Stories." The guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Owen, Mr. and Mrs. William Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boynton and Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland.

Mr and Mrs B. O. Selbach will entertain the Monday Evening clug tomorow evening

Mr Gus Fritchle left on Friday for a few weeks' visit in southern Texas.

Mr. and Mrs Frank Smith spent the past week visiting in Boulder and Denver

Mrs. L. C. Ford of Denver, is visiting Mrs Tyler Reed Woodbridge.

VICTOR

THE colonial ball given by the members of the Sorosis club at Armory hall last night was one of the most enjoyable affairs, so far, this season. As a "Washington's Birthday" party, it was a decided success. The ladies were attired in Martha Washington effect and the gentlemen looked every inch the revolutionary cavaliers that they represented. To add to the prettiness of the scene the hall was appropriately decorated with patriotic emblems and streamers of red, white and blue bunting. The typical old fashioned minuet, with all the stately steps, was danced by the following couples who enthusiastically entered into the spirit of the affair: Mr and Mrs. J. W. Finch, Miss Topping and Mr Fred Bodfish, Mr. and Mrs. R. J Huff, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Pollok, Miss Barkley and Mr. William Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Furness, Mrs. Charles Lee and Mr. William Atherton, Mrs. Rudolph and Mr. William Lee, Miss Lee Preiss and Mr Fred Brown and Mr and Mrs. Albert White. During the evening ices were served.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. T. W. Woodbridge entertained quite a party at her home. The party was in the form of a "coffee clachen," and the ladies present passed a very enjoyable afternoon.

The Woman's club departed from the beaten path of social events on Friday night, when they entertained their husbands at a party given at the home of Mrs. C. S Davisson. A musical and literary program was rendered and delightful refreshments served.

The ladies of St. Mark's guild passed a very pleasant afternoon on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. J Herrold on Port and avenue. There was a very large gathering of the ladies and their friends interested in the church work. Music formed the feature of the afternoon's entertainment and the hostess served dainty refreshments.

The Sorosis club spent a very profitable afternoon on Monday at the home of Mrs. L. D. Arthur. Final arrangements for the colonial ball were made. The program for the afternoon was rendered as follows.

Darwin. "Descent of Man"........ ....Mrs Carpenter
Jean Ingelow. Owen Meredith; "Lucile" ....Mrs. Cooper
Tennyson, "Morte d'Arthur"........... ....Mrs. Amter
Rise of Journalism ....Mrs. Woods
The Rosetis. Swinburne.......... ....Mrs. de Bondio

The hostess served dainty refreshments.

Mrs. Charles del Bondio has been visiting friends in Colorado Springs for the past week.

Mrs. R. J. Huff has as her guests her brother, Mr. William Rothwell, together with his wife, of Hornellsville, N. Y.

New York Society.

New York, Feb. 21.—Although Lent holds us in a state of rest if not in spiritual meditation the vanities of the world are still a potential influence. But after the grand season of splurge the vanities find expressions only in milder forms. As pink lemonade at a church fair is to champagne so are the Lenten pastimes to the ball, the dinner and the dance. But even in these mild forms of social diversion there is method. Ah, yes, Eve was a designing wench and her daughters have inherited her characteristics. Now let us see how it is. In the social season there is the first period or that known as the coming out phase. To tinkling cymbals the maid steps over the nursery threshold arrayed in lace and tulle. She stands before male admirers young, fresh, tempting, with downcast eyes, the timid virgin, a candidate for the matron's honors. She is as wise as a serpent but she looks as harmless as a dove. From the moment of her coming out her life is a whirl. She scarce finds time to consider the youths she attracts. Then comes the quiet season and the butterfly becomes demure. Lent pleases her well. Rest refreshes her. But she does not stop to scan the frivolities and to find how little they amount to, how unacceptable they must be in the eyes of the Master. No, she just pauses to look over the dozen or score of youths who think of her with feelings that are fond.

Now come the Lenten diversions, the sewing circles where men come in, the card parties, the bowling parties, the Lenten lectures. Now is the maid rounding up the swains. In the coming out season the young people are brought together, in the Lenten season they make love and in the Easter season congratulations are in order. Therefore the Lenten season is Cupid's haymaking season.

Since the death of Miss Clarkson and Miss Bayles some years ago no sadder death has come than that of little Miss Beatrice Goelet, Robert Goelet's daughter. Next season she was to have come out. Beautiful, accomplished, rich, of excellent position, her prospects in life seemed to be brilliant. She caught cold, pneumonia set in and dreaded Death followed carrying her off. Her mother was Miss Hattie Warren, of Troy, and is related to the Whitneys, Berrymans, Phoenix and other families. Since the death of her husband, Robert Goelet, Mrs. Goelet has lived on both sides of the Atlantic, and very largely on her yacht. While at Kiel the German emperor and empress visited her yacht, and upon hearing of Miss Goelet's death he cabled his condolence and ordered a wreath placed on the grave. It is a sad loss to the mother, who has now, but one child left, a son.

"To avoid the climate," they say; well, possibly. But the climate is always objected to when Lent comes. However the emigrees are numerous. Alfred Vanderbilt, wife and babe, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt, Richard Peters and a score of the very rich set are at Palm Beach, Florida; while Major and Mrs. Mallery, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Willie Sands, and Henry W. Bull are at Aiken. Tuxedo has kept up its reputation for gaiety and people live there nearly the year around. On Lincoln's birthday—which also happened to be Ash Wednesday—there were many cottages opened and some very large house parties. The recent trip of Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer to Sioux Falls has had an effect on the place, as far as the Lorillards are concerned. The Pierre Lorillards have gone to Washington and the Willie Kents sail for Europe on Wednesday. Mr. Tailer remains in town

Operagoing and music of all sorts are immensely fashionable just now. No one has given up the wearing of smart gowns and jewels in consequence of the season, but, on the contrary, the display is more brilliant than ever. The house fills up rather earlier—that is the boxes do—and people stop until the very end of the performance, as there is less going on than was occurring during the height of the season

It is the fad now to have music after dinner and the amount of good music heard at private houses this year is astonishing. When anyone like Mrs. Astor or Mr. William C Whitney elects to furnish guests with the entertainment of some noted artist the fact is heralded abroad, but there are no end of smart entertainments given at which the same artists sing or play and of which no public mention is made. It is now considered very dull to give a dinner without having music or cards afterwards, and as the dinner hour continues to be moved ahead late hours are becoming quite too fashionable for most people.

Somehow there is not the amount of enthusiasm over sewing classes that there was a few years ago, and many members merely send for the work and have it done at home, never appearing at any one of the meetings. The Oelrichs-Neilson class, known as the O. N., and which has been in existence for some years has again sent out invitations, the meetings to be held at Mrs. Neilson's and at Mrs. Oelrichs'. Mrs. Brayton Ives' Cosmopolitan Sewing club is again to be continued, and there are a few minor ones for the debutantes and the younger married set. But somehow they have run counter to the various whist and euchre clubs and really, as one woman says, "you can't do both, and as your maid can do the sewing at home, all that is needful is to send a subscription, accomplish so much work and then you will have an easy mind and plenty of time for bridge." The only concession that the bridgeites make to Lent, is that, as a rule, the classes do not meet at church time.

The largest whist party was at the Metropolitan club annex, given by Mrs. Watson. Mrs. George De Witt also had a bridge afternoon and there were several others where the guests numbered twenty-eight—quite a large number, it would be thought, to accommodate in the ordinary drawing room, were it not that the new bridge table is so small that it takes up very little room.

Miss Leary had the first meeting of her famous one on Thursday. There was music and the attendance was very large. Miss Leary will continue these meetings until after Lent. On Thursday also the last of the Thursday Evening club meetings took place. The occasion was a musicale, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who have been visiting in Washington, were the host and hostess

The Knickerbocker Riding club met on Thursday. The Knickerbocker Bowling club did not have a meeting on Ash Wednesday, but will assemble this Wednesday. There will be a tournament and Matthew Astor Wilkes, the president is arranging for some very handsome prizes. Miss Sylvia Green, the daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, is a member of this club. The meetings are very jolly, and tea is served after the game.

Yesterday the Badminton clubs had their innings. There are two of these, the Badminton club proper and the Junior. There is also the Monday Badminton and the Monday Bowling. The Ping Pong club is quite new and a novelty. The game, however, which is the most fashionable this Lent, is squash tennis. There have been many new courts built recently. August Belmont has a very handsome one at his stables on Thirty-fourth street, and uptown Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie have built one where all the Fifth avenue set come and play each afternoon. The Poors have one in Gramercy park and there are others all the way down to Washington square. Baltusrol had three built, and there is a general rush out there on Sunday.

One of the most notable and exclusive Lenten organizations is the Morgan Chamber Music club, organized by Miss Dorothy Miller, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Miller; Mrs. J. West Roosevelt and several other women prominent in society. Already two meetings of the club have been held.

There will be six concerts in the series, the next one being set for Wednesday next, at the residence of Mrs. Henry William Poor, No. 1 Lexington avenue. The Morgan string quartet will be assisted by Mr. Fritz Kreisler, Mr. Herman H. Wetzler, Mr. Elliott Schenck and other artists of renown

Some of the subscribers to the club are Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. R. Hal McCormick, Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Edward J Berwind, Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry Holt, Miss Lucie Draper, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. James W. Markoe, Mrs. Frederick O. Spedden, Mrs. Heinrich Meyn, Mrs. H. M. Painter, Mrs. Arthur H. Master, Miss Helen Lee, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, the Misses Newbold, Mrs. Evans R. Dick, Miss Burgess, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. Barclay McCarty, Mrs. F. H. Bosworth, Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, Mrs. Goodhue, Miss Louise Whitin, Mrs. Edwin Norton, Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, Mrs. Stephen Pell and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer.

The play which Mrs. George Gould ...

(Continued on Page 7.)

WOMAN'S CLUB NEWS

A BROADER club life has been inaugurated for the Colorado Springs women in the organization of an unlimited body—"The Woman's Club of Colorado Springs," which starts off with 100 charter members. Lists will be kept open for a limited time for this charter membership and as many as are interested are urged to join at once.

The officers of the new club are as follows: President, Mrs. Robert Kerr; first vice president, Mrs. F. E. Brooks; second vice president, Mrs. J. B. Stewart; third vice president, Mrs. E. C. Goddard; recording secretary, Miss Grace Wallace; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. E. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Preston.

Thursday's meeting adjourned subject to call when the committee on constitution and by-laws is ready to report.

Regular meeting days were selected, the third Saturday in each month.

The Woman's club also voted to join the Colorado Springs Federation of Women and a committee is looking for a suitable meeting place.

The College Women's club met with Miss McAllister, 419 North Cascade avenue, last Tuesday afternoon.

The open meeting of the Monday Progress club will be held at the residence of Mrs. S. N. Francis, 725 North Cascade avenue.

A few days ago ground was broken for the first building in Colorado intended especially to be used as a home for a woman's club.

Surrounded by about one hundred of the members, Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, president of the Denver Woman's club, lifted the first shovelful of earth from the building site, Glenarm street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Then the others present took part in excavating until there was a wagon load. Adopting a suggestion, a bottling committee was chosen on the spot. This committee has secured bottles and will fill them with the dirt shoveled by the women. These bottles will be for sale, the proceeds to be applied on the building fund. It is now expected that the cornerstone of the new building can be laid about Easter time.

In this connection, is it too early to ask how soon our newly organized Federation of Women will follow the example of their Denver sisters? Our women so need a building and can get it, too, if they will just concentrate their efforts.

We have so many women of genius and "Genius is only energy intensified—energy is intensified thought expressed in action."

The annual meeting of the Boys Club association of Colorado Springs and vicinity will be held on Thursday, February 27, 1902 at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Noble, 118 E. Monument street. A full attendance is desired. Cordial invitation is extended to all interested in Boys club work. It is hoped that many who have never been members of the association will join and help the good work along.

The Monday Progress club will hold an open meeting tomorrow. The subject is to be "James Russel Lowell."

Patriotism pervaded the meeting held yesterday afternoon by the Woman's Literary club. Mrs. William Lennox was hostess and the meeting was a very pleasant one. The program carried out was:

"One flag, one land, one heart, one hand, one Nation evermore."
Parliamentary Eloquence..........
..........Mary H. Stone
Friends of American Colonists..........
..........Harriet A. Balcomb
Washington and His Friends..........
..........Myrta Morrison
"The Star Spangled Banner."..........
..........Florence Dell. Tenby
Colonial tea.

NEW YORK SOCIETY

(Continued from Page 16.)

was to produce at Lakewood is not ready yet, it was arranged to have it St. Valentine's day but it will be a week before it will be seen. It is a children's play, and Mrs. Gould has asked a lot of people out to be the audience. Lakewood is quite crowded just now. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been down there, and Bobbie Hargons, who has been so ill, comes there this week. He will remain some little time in the Jersey pines. Venice is frightful at this time and the fogs and cold winds make it almost uninhabitable. Bobbie Hargons has some idea of going south—possibly to Aiken, where a small set is having a very nice time a-hunting of the deer and playing bridge and indulging in other amusing sport, but he will not be strong enough yet to accomplish the journey.

London will be filled this summer with Americans. Willie K. Vanderbilt will be present at the house warming of the Marlboroughs in Curzon street, which will take place some time in June. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are going over at the same time. The young Vanderbilts are to be the Marlboroughs' guests. The house has now reached the second story, and it is said that it is one of the most commanding mansions in London. Mrs. Frank Mackey has also taken a house in London for the season and she is to entertain many Americans during the coronation. The Drexels are going to make their annual cruise and will reach London for the season. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., will be there this spring. Not having laid aside her mourning she has not entertained this winter. Miss Gladys will not come out for two winters. The Mills twins will not go abroad until June according to present plans. Mrs. Mills' health is much better and she is looking remarkably well. The Mills twins will be present at a drawing room, and possibly Miss Jean Reid, their cousin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who is to make her debut in New York society next winter.

The Countess of Strafford (Mrs. Cora Colgate) has taken a house in London and will introduce her daughter, Miss Colgate, who is a tall, athletic girl, who does not resemble her mother in the least, and who like Miss Paget, the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Paget, loves the country and out of door exercise. She is a splendid golfer and she has a wheel which she rides for miles, and like Lady Constance Mackenzie, she never allows a day to pass without a tramp of several miles. She is at her best in the Scottish hills, where she is a familiar figure in the summer and autumn. Her mother usually takes a cottage or is a visitor at one of the castles. She has been at Braemar several seasons.

Of course the event of the week was Miss Morton's wedding to Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd. It was probably the largest of the Lenten weddings. Miss Alice Morton is a daughter of former Governor and Mrs. Levi P. Morton. The ceremony took place in Grace church on Tuesday at noon. Many invitations were issued for the church ceremony, which was as simple as it was possible to make it. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector, officiated.

Miss Morton was unattended. Mr. Rutherfurd's brother, Mr. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, was his best man, and Messrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Winthrop Chanler, Herman Duryea, J. Borden Harriman and William R. Travers served as ushers. The couple have arranged to sail for Europe before long, and will spend some time with relatives in England before going to Paris to visit the bride's sister, the Countess de Talleyrand-Perigord.

Dates for Easter weddings are already being chosen. One of the earliest will be that of Miss May Galatin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, to Mr. William W. Hoppin, Jr. It will be celebrated in St. Thomas' church on Monday afternoon, April 7.

On the following day the marriage of Miss Elena Hartshorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne, to Dr. William M. Carter, will take place in the same church.

Diedrich Knickerbocker.

What A Rainy Day Costs New York.

One rainy day, like some of recent occurrence costs the New York theaters about a thousand dollars. If the morning is bright and it comes on to rain about 1 o'clock on a matinee day then the theaters reap a harvest, for the people are driven into the places of amusement.

But if it commences to rain in the morning and is a real rainy day the advance sales are cut off, the out-of-town patrons stay at home, and, as a successful theater manager said, "there is nothing doing." The people who have purchased seats away ahead come to the performance in spite of the inclement weather usually, so that there is an average loss to the management of about 50 per cent. caused by the rain.

The restaurants and cafes of New York suffer in like proportion. Their patronage is made up to a large extent of people from out of town, who are deterred from visiting the city at such times. Even the most popular resorts are almost deserted on a rainy night. Those where it is almost impossible to obtain a place at a table ordinarily offer plenty of room to the people who go to them in spite of the storm. A dropping off of 50 per cent. in the receipts is probably a conservative estimate of the loss sustained by these places on account of the rain.

The department stores and the smaller shops suffer in like proportion. While there are some women who take the opportunity of a rainy day to go out to do their shopping, because they know the stores will not be so crowded, the great majority make up their minds that they cannot go trudging around in the rain, and take the day to remain at home to sew, or to do fancy work, or just to rest, as inclination or duty dictates. The expense of clerk hire and the salaries of the vast number of salesmen goes on just the same, however, and the delivery department is obliged to remain almost at a standstill.

While the retail merchants of New York say, "give us anything but a rainy Saturday," the ministers on the contrary care not how much it rains on Saturday, or in fact on any other day in the week, so long as only Sunday is clear. For churchgoers on the average make the slightest downfall an excuse to stay away from church. A congregation which will average six or eight hundred on a fair Sunday will dwindle down to fifty or one hundred on a rainy one.

The pew rent may keep up the income of the church, but the plate collection shows a deficit, for the people seldom remember to put in for the Sundays on which they do not attend the services in person. Where the free pew system prevails and the maintenance of the church depends on the free-will offerings of the congregation 50 or 60 per cent. would about represent the cost of a rainy Sunday to the church. One minister who tried the experiment of an independent church said: "When I wake up Sunday morning I count the rain drops as they patter on the roof and reckon, that every ten drops will cost me one dollar's loss in the collection."

An outside building in New York is stopped by a rainy day, and the cost cannot be accurately estimated. The men lose their wages, the contractor loses time, and damage is done to the materials already in place. A large lumber dealer said: "We cannot deliver lumber or finished material such as sash, blinds, and doors in the rain, and the horses stand in their stalls eating their heads off."

Book agents and solicitors do not try to work on a gloomy day. People then are in no mood to listen to their solicitations. Literary men also find it difficult to work at such times. When possible they take the day to loaf and make no mental effort. But when their work must be done the product is usually of an inferior quality, and is neither satisfactory to themselves nor to the public.

Thackeray called attention to this peculiarity of our climate when he was in America. He said in substance: "I can work with an exhilaration unknown to me at home, with very little sleep, for weeks at a time, and then will come a rain when I can do no work, my nerves seem to let down, and the inclination to sleep is a most overpowering."

Yet there are some classes who are benefited by rainy days. The doctors, the druggists, and the undertakers are among these. Cab drivers will not admit that rain is their harvest time. They say while more people ride in proportion to the number who are out their usual patrons stay in doors. This also is the judgment of the street car and other transportation men.

The Infatuation.

At the foot of the dark stairway I encountered a small back door. A rush of heavy, oozy air swept my nostrils as I entered the cheerless stone hall. Presently on hearing a great sighing, I beheld—starting up from a square, lead-colored cage—a large human head, the hair wound about with a white turban, the face swarthy and sweating, and the eyes rolling. The lips of the head moaned weakly, "I cannot bear this any longer."

A grim-visaged giantess, severely clad, unlatched the door of the cage. The body attached to the head emerged—a huge misshapen mass, swathed in white robes. It moved heavily across the floor—trembling, drooping, stumbling—and finally disappeared. There was now a deathly hush. Suddenly I heard the fierce rush of waters; then a single frantic scream. I almost screamed in sympathy. Was this the place where the damned were tortured?

"The water is over us, Madam," said a soothing voice to the fat Spanish lady enduring the cold water obesity cure.—([illegible], in February Lippincott's Magazine.

COLONIST RATES TO CALIFORNIA.
Santa Fe will sell colonist tickets to all points in California at [illegible] during March and April. Secure tourist car reservations at city ticket office, Opera House Block. C. C. Hoyt, C. P. A.

New York Letter.

Safeguarding the Life of Prince Henry—What Is the Matter With Jerome—William Cullen Whitney's Latest Stroke of Genius—Two Interesting Murders—Martin Meets Croker.

New York, Feb. [illegible].—Of course, it goes without saying, the topic of the greatest interest in this metropolis has for its pivot the brother of the German emperor. From the humblest tenement to the most lordly mansion, from the most obscure station to the most lofty, whether in private life or in public, it is all the same, Prince Henry. But of this so much is written and said that I will, barring one exception, pass along without comment.

That one exception is this, national and municipal responsibility for the safety of the prince. Not a word is said in the daily press of this, but of all the arrangements for the reception and entertainment none are more perfect than those which are secretly made and secretly executed to protect the visitor from the cranks and madcaps who come out of their burrows on just such occasions as these. The secret service in Washington and the detective department of the city police will weave around the prince and his suite the invisible and effective safeguard of the nation and city. From the day of his arrival until safe away the eyes of secret service agents and detectives will watch him, follow him, precede him, surround him. No man will be allowed to approach him who is not vouched for, and if anyone should attempt it he will be stopped by some quiet, calm-faced individual, who up to the moment seemed to have no particular interest in the royal party.

Although no harm should be contemplated, still in so large a city harboring thousands who have fled to seek an asylum from foreign governments, there are many who nurse old hates and listen to doctrines discountenanced by all governments, republican and monarchial. Often they are the prey of loud-mouthed demagogues, who excite them and urge them to do deeds infamous and horrible. A visit such as Prince Henry is now making is commented upon from the standpoint of anarchy and some addle-pated fool puffed up with egotism and vanity is easily led to disgrace a nation while believing he is a hero. But no chances will be taken and unhappy the fate of him who emerges from his obscure den to seek glory with knife or pistol. Every professional anarchist has been under surveillance for a month past, and what they say and do is as well known as though the chiefs of the national and municipal service were members of their clubs. So much for the prince.

What is the matter with Jerome? His dash and daring as a justice of special sessions, who insisted upon seeing the execution of his own warrants brought him conspicuously before the public and gained for him a nomination as district attorney; his whirlwind campaign and the sledge hammer speeches he made caused voters to push him along so that he ran ahead of the ticket; but since, his speeches and acts have caused the same public to wonder if it has not been hasty. It asks the question: Is District Attorney Jerome a man of good judgment?

It would appear from the evidence that he is headstrong, self-willed, unbalanced, easily imposed upon and apt to go off half cocked. One day he jumps over the rail of a coroner's court and punches a clerk's nose. It was, doubtless, well done and justly done. Not enough court clerks have their noses punched, and the district attorney did it very creditably; but that is hardly what is expected of a dignified court officer like the district attorney. He attended a dinner to Mayor Low. It was one of those grand occasions when every speaker speaks his paen of praise. That is what it is given for. Among those invited to worship Seth was William Travers Jerome. He says many nice things and then startles the company by declaring that if he, W. T. Jerome, had not carried on his campaign as he did, the Hon. Seth Low would be daily climbing the heights on his bicycle to conduct the affairs of Columbia college. That may be so, but it was scarcely good taste to say so.

Again the Hon. John Sheehan is surrounded by his admirers and friends of the Greater New York Democracy. A dinner is given in his honor and as a rising sun who has caused the shadow of an eclipse to travel over the Tammany organization; he is there to receive his reward, verbal bouquets and verbal incense. All goes well until William Travers Jerome takes the floor. He announces he has his bottle of vitriol with him. He pulls the stopper and flings it at John Sheehan, and his most conspicuous friends. He states he recognizes many who were wont to kiss Dictator Croker's feet and mentions an incident to Sheehan which causes Sheehan to deny it on the spot. There was truth in a good deal of what he said, but there was no need of saying it. It was bad taste to say the least. A friend of mine says he would be afraid to see him at a funeral, as he might rise and say: "I am here because I have a kind feeling for him, as he was my friend, but I will speak the truth. It is well he is dead because if he were not I would move the grand jury to indict him, as I believe at one time he violated a statute."

He has opinions. One of these touches on the excise. He believes in a modified Sunday saloon law. The Rev. Busybody Parkhurst does not. Hence they clash. Parkhurst says the district attorney must enforce the law as he finds it, and the district attorney desires it enforced as though his modifications were amendments passed by the legislature. Parkhurst appeals to the governor. Odell jumps to the bat and prepares for a hit to bring down applause from the bleachers. He makes a gallery play by practically telling Parkhurst to prefer charges.

Taken one phase with another the most original character, the most eventful of incident, is Jerome. He is a man to be watched. He went up like a rocket and was dazzling in high heaven. He cannot have Roosevelt's luck, so [illegible] watch ere he falls like a stick. Since Devery fell there are none "touching in on pertaining to" the new administration so interesting as His Honor District Attorney Jerome.

William C. Whitney's scheme to control the transportation of passengers in Manhattan and the Bronx on the surface, under the surface and above the surface, has taken practical shape and it is now being brought before the public in its regular way. His man Friday, better known as Herbert H. Vreeland, was the first puppet to move. He announced the scheme to the directors of the Metropolitan Traction company. When Vreeland makes his announcement it is all cut and dry. It is like a Tammany hall resolution. It is all settled before it goes to the [illegible]. Mr. Whitney understands the [illegible]. He did the trick and now it [illegible] the public to know it has been done.

The syndicate that controls New York is a marvel. The men are [illegible] of finance, shrewd, enterprising [illegible]. It controls banks and [illegible] companies, it manipulates the [illegible] great insurance companies, it controls gas pipes and the electric wires [illegible] lighting the city, it controls the [illegible] transportation in the city and into the [illegible]. It regulates the price of coal, [illegible] long it will control the cost of [illegible] and flour. The rich are growing richer and the middle man is crushed [illegible].

New York out [illegible]. Downtown, [illegible] below Twenty- [illegible] are climbing skyward. The office buildings are cities in themselves. Uptown the private residences are palaces. These are the homes of the money kings, further uptown are apartment houses or in fact tenements of a better class. The old private houses are turned into boarding houses. Few men can occupy their houses any more. Men who once earned six and seven thousand a year are lucky if they can obtain one half of that amount. Between the rich and the laboring class there did exist a well-to-do class of small merchants and professional men, but it is being crushed out very rapidly.

That something must be done to secure the safety of pedestrians in the public streets is becoming more and more apparent. Not a week goes by but the automobile finds its victim. The latest occurred in a street little traversed by vehicles, and consequently much occupied by children. A little fellow was run over by the "White Ghost," now owned by Edward Thomas. It is the machine formerly owned by young William K. Vanderbilt. Thomas was driving his machine at a furious speed when it struck the little lad and crushed his life out of him. Convent Place, in the uppermost part of Manhattan borough, is like many other of the uptown streets much used by children. Indeed these streets are so generally believed to be safe, as they have little traffic and no cars, that parents advise their children to take them on their way to and from school. These automobiles have now taken possession of these streets for speeding purposes and thousands of little ones are menaced by them. Naturally parents have become very anxious.

Two factions are rapidly forming in Tammany Hall. The Nixonites and the anti-Nixonites. In spite of all it is hard to believe in view of the circumstances attending his appointment by Croker that he is not Croker's man, one ready to serve and be loyal. More than color to this was given by his determined effort to keep Andrew Freedman in the finance committee; and, indeed, Nixon suggested appointing Freedman his deputy while absent. The anti-Nixonites rejoice in finding District Leader Martin coming forward to root up Croker's anchors to windward. He overthrew Croker's plans by reducing the executive committee to a membership of 37 district leaders, the chairman of the finance committee and the chairman and treasurer of the general committee. Croker's scheme was to have an executive committee dominated by appointees who could out vote the elected leaders.

John Marthol.

Cheapness of Wireless Telegraphy.

It is rather needless to say that Marconi's splendid demonstration of transoceanic signaling means, in the near future, a big reduction in cable rates. Marconi himself says that a cent a word is within sight. But even this is a purely arbitrary figure.

In England, where the public telegraph is not run to enrich people, it is possible to send a twelve-word message anywhere in the kingdom for six pence. There is no good reason why, with healthy competition, a twenty-word message from New York to London, Paris or Manila should not be sent and delivered for a dime, or, for that matter, anywhere in the United States.

The first cost is small. A wireless telegraph station is more complicated than an ordinary Morse station, and costs more. But, needing neither cables, wires, insulators, nor poles, the stations are practically the whole of the expense. Such an installation as those of the Marconi company on board the ocean ships probably costs between two and three hundred dollars at retail. The largest expense is a good induction coil, which, for a twelve-inch spark, costs between $150 and $200; the rest of the apparatus, any clever mechanic, once he has seen it and read the description, of which the science journals teem, can rig up for himself.

And the field is free. The shower of patents has been large; Signor Marconi has taken out 112. But they relate chiefly to minor improvements and special devices, which, while doubtless often of individual value, are not a block to others to try their hand. If, for instance, Professor Branly had patented his discovery, and had applied it to the reception of signals himself, instead of leaving that to Professor Lodge and others, then we might have had another Bell telephone monopoly. As it is, wireless telegraphy has been made possible by men who do not take out patents, and whose work is not done for money—(From "Wireless Telegraphy and Signor Marconi's Triumph," by Carl Snyder in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for February.

The Need of Better Wages for Teachers.

The American people, when it speaks through the orator and the essayist, says it wants from the schools, intelligent, patriotic, healthy and happy citizens. There is no building or apparatus or curriculum or system that can turn out such a product unless in connection with it there are intelligent, patriotic, healthy and happy teachers. It seems unnecessary to suggest that you must give teachers the means of supplying themselves with these fine qualities. They cannot obtain these means except from you. Teachers cannot, in appreciable numbers, establish schools of their own and by tuition income get more money in order to live happily, for you, American public, have a monopoly of the education business. You are practically the only employer. You can and do pay what you please. Your present discontent with education, awakened by the rise of anarchism, is largely due to your own treatment of your teachers. It does not matter how enthusiastic and hopeful are the teachers you may get every year fresh from the training schools. Unless you treat them well they are bound to deteriorate. You know how true this is of a horse, or a flower, or even of an automobile; but you seem to think teachers can live by a law different from that of other organisms. Pause and think that the pauperizing of teachers in any community is a constant menace, not only to the community that commits the sin, but to every community to which the pupils of such teachers go. What you take you save from the teachers you lose, not only in their service, but on hospitals, courts and jails.

Who is going to be, after ten years of [illegible] if teachers would stop [illegible] their pay, there would be [illegible] dignity to their calling."—(William McAndrew in the World's Work.

Orphans in France.

A subject is just now being agitated by the French press which sooner or later, it is believed, will come up for adjustment in the chamber of deputies. Every year the French taxpayers contribute 30,000,000 francs for the support of "enfants assistes," or orphans and foundlings who have become public charges, and it is alleged by the papers, which have led in the present campaign against the "Assistance Publique" that most of the money contributed has been squandered. Le Matin, in a recent issue, publishes a strong indictment of the "Assistance Publique" for its treatment of the foundlings and orphans committed to its care. These children, are, it appears, after a week's sojourn only at the chief depot, intrusted to baby farmers, who take care of them until they are 13 years old. They are then sent to one of 40 agencies distributed through the provinces, which are dependent on the "Assistance Publique," whose business it is to find places for these children, both boys and girls. In most cases the orphans are let out to farmers, who have absolute authority over them, which, Le Matin declares, is most flagrantly abused. A municipal collector who has been investigating the matter says that the state of things prevailing in the Nievere, where there are 2,000 children, mostly from the department of the Seine is too terrible for words. The children are in many cases shamefully ill used and lead a life which is practically that of slavery.—(Los Angeles Herald.

The Devil or Doctor Bull.

Of the rage among musicians in the sixteenth century after part-music, and of the extent to which it was cultivated,—particularly in church compositions,—it is difficult to give an adequate idea. Perhaps a story which is told of Dr. John Bull, a celebrated English musician of this period, will sufficiently illustrate it. It was said that Dr. Bull, after having attained great eminence in counterpoint, went traveling on the continent to see if he could learn something new in the art. In this course, without revealing his name, he engaged himself as a pupil to the organist of St. Omer's. One day this musician took his supposed pupil into a room connected with the cathedral and showed him a composition written in forty parts, boasting that he had exhausted the resources of counterpoint and that the man did not live who could add another part to the piece. The pretended pupil asked for pens, ink, and music-paper, and requested to be left alone in the room for an hour or two. After a while he called in the musician, and showed him his piece with not only one new part, but 40 new parts added. The musician at first would not believe it, but upon trying them over several times and finding them correct beyond doubt, suddenly exclaimed, "You must be either the devil or Dr. Bull," and—the narrator quaintly adds—he thereupon fell at the Doctor's feet "and adored him." Of course, a piece with eighty different parts is absurdedly impossible, and I have related this story simply to show the wild excesses of counterpoint in the 16th century.—(Sidney Lanier, in February Lippincott's Magazine.

Whitman's Little Jokes.

One Sunday morning he came out to see me on Prospect hill, in Somerville, where I was then living, says J. T. Trowbridge in the February Atlantic. The weather was perfect, it was early May, the few friends I introduced to him were congenial spirits he was happy and animated, and we spent the day together in such hearty and familiar intercourse that when I parted with him in the evening, on East Cambridge bridge, having walked with him thus far on his way back to Boston, I felt that a large new friendship had shed a glow on my life. Of much of that day's talk I have a vivid recollection—even of its trivialities. He was not a loud laugher, and rarely made a joke, but he greatly enjoyed the pleasantries of others. He enjoyed especially any allusion, serious or jocular, to his poems. When at dinner, preparing my dish of salad, I remarked that I was employed as his critics would be when his new edition was out, he queried, "Devouring Leaves of Grass?" "No," I said, "Cutting up Leaves of Grass," which amused him more, I fancy, than the cutting up did which came later. As the afternoon waned, and he spoke of leaving us, somebody placed a book before the face of the clock. I said, "Put Leaves of Grass there—nobody can see through that." "Not even the author?" he said, with a whimsical lifting of the brows.

Why Clerks are Popular.

The hotel clerk stood behind his little bar, and, one after another, the guests arrived, reports the Philadelphia Record. Thus, smiling affably, did the hotel clerk handle them: "Mr. A., I am glad to see you. Will you have your old room, 304, again? Good! It's vacant, fortunately. How do you do, Mr. B.? There are five letters waiting for you. I rather expected you tonight, so I had a fire built in the open grate in 172. You are still fond of open grates, I suppose? Mr. C., you are just in time. We engaged a new pastry cook yesterday, and the boss said he hoped you'd be along soon to pass judgment on him. Would you like [illegible] again? All right. Front! [illegible]. Hullo, Mr. D.! I didn't think you'd visit us this winter. One of our men told us about your typhoid fever siege. I think you're looking mighty well, all things considered." Very wonderful was the hotel clerk's memory and very pleasant was the effect of it upon the faces of the guests. Their worn and harried look vanished; they smiled; it delighted them to be welcomed so agreeably. And thus does the typical hotel clerk of the big city conduct himself always, doing more by his tremendous memory and tremendous tact than any other employe to keep his boss get rich.—(Omaha Bee.

Lincoln's Humor.

Sometimes in dealing with the most serious matters, Abraham Lincoln brought into play a semi-facetious, sardonic humor which was very effective for his purpose. Governor Andrew Johnson telegraphed as an interesting item of one of the Tennessee fights that the Confederate ex-Congressman "Joe Heiskell walked to meet" his Union captors. Lincoln replied:

"Executive Mansion, August 26, 1864.
"Governor Andrew Johnson, Nashville:
"Thanks to General Gillem for making the news, and also to you for sending it. Does Joe Heiskell's 'walking to meet' [illegible] any more than that Joe was [illegible] he wanted to save his skin?
"A. Lincoln."

—[illegible] Perry in Lippincott's February Magazine.

Drs. Chamberlain, Dentists
[illegible]

Foltz & Hardy Store Talk

Don't you think, on general principles, that it pays to deal at the leading store, of the kind, in town?

You get the best goods, the best service and the best value for your money.

The fact that this store does the leading Book, Stationery and Art business in Colorado Springs is conclusive evidence that it is the best store of the kind.

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The March numbers of the magazines are coming out every day. We get everything of interest.

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Our constant aim is for store betterment, and this finds expression in the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our merchandise.

High Grade Original Water Colors — It is our aim to gather into our galleries the works of the foremost artists of America. Our display is the most extensive and by far the choicest in the west, at the same time our prices are very reasonable.

New Posters — We have just received another large importation of French and Dutch Posters. Some of these are new, never having been shown in America prior to Feb. 1st—suitable for Halls, Dens, Dining Rooms and Bed Rooms.

Pictures in Sepia — We have a most exquisite line of beautiful heads in Sepia which we are offering at fully one-half the publishers' former price—no loss of ours—we have arranged to handle a certain number at this figure.

Miniature Frames — There is a great deal of satisfaction in handling a line of Photo frames that are guaranteed by the makers. All we carry in stock are gold plated, fully guaranteed. If one goes wrong you do us a favor by returning it.

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It is more clearly evident EVERY DAY that our framing business is expanding and developing with wonderful rapidity—even with our increased facilities we are taxed to the utmost.

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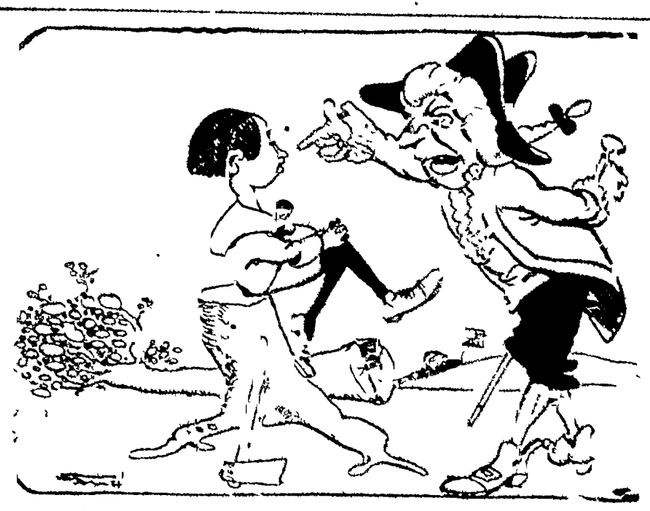
RECENT EXCAVATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



G S —Now deny scoundrel, that you have cut down my favorite cherry tree'
Y G—I m a liar if I do'

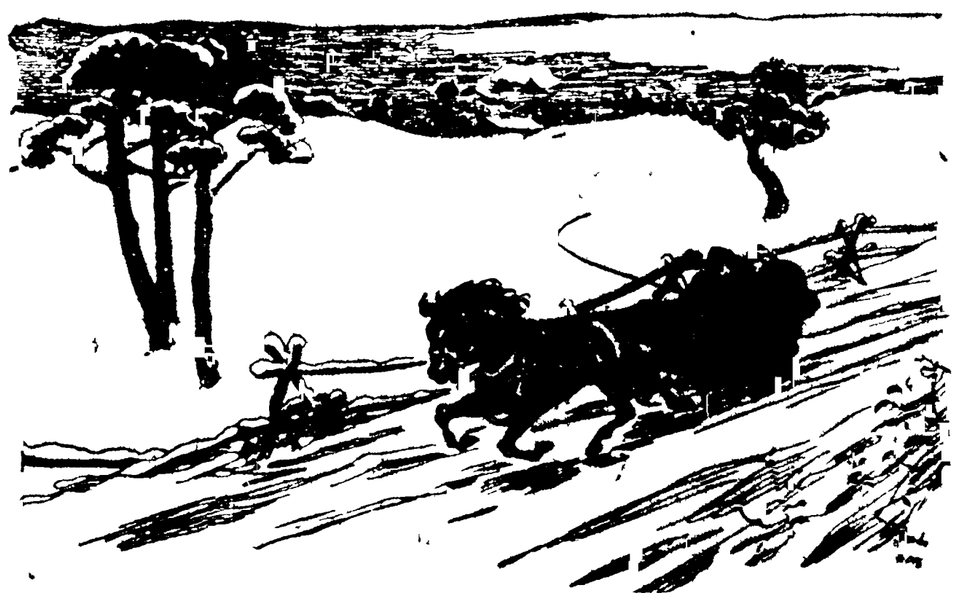
Lots of people use religion as a cloak
I wonder what they will do in the next world?
They won't need any cloak there

THE 20TH CENTURY MISS
"Mrs Swift is very athletic isn't she?"
"Well, I should say so Mr Swift has had her in court three times for husband beating"

Prospective Buyer—Now, as to the death rate in this place What is the?
Real Estate Agent—We only allow one death to each person.

SO EASY
She—There never were any hackmen to bother one in the old days
He—Oh don't know According to history Washington took a hack at the cherry tree

Mr Walker—Is this the first time you were ever on snow shoes?
Miss Learnit—Yes
Miss Walker—And how do you like it?
Miss Learnit—I feel like a fly looks when it tries to walk away with a sheet of sticky fly paper.



A LONELY WAIST.

"Oh! do you see the lonely waste?"
She asked as on they flew
"How cold and dismal is the sight
Unfolding to our view"
Indeed I feel for lonely waste,"
She murmured, "Do not you?"

"I always feel for lonely waist,"
He said, "indeed I do!
Especially when they are safe,
As not remarked by you."
His arm went "round that lonely waist—
He knew a thing or two.

—[illegible]

MODERN LENT.

The heavy sheet must now retire,
Likewise his running mate,
From out the swirling social whirl
To sadly ruminate
Upon the empty pleasure cup
With naught therein but dregs
While doing penance drinking tea
And nibbling fish and eggs

The social king and social queen
Must doff the gilded crown
Must put away the royal blue
And lay the scepter down
In vain pretense of penitence
For misused nights and days
For two-score racons to make amends
For folly's doubtful ways

The fashionable pious folk
Must seek to recreate
From rapid dissipation
In a slower, meeker gait,
Likewise to gather strength anew
In soft religious rest
To enter soon the coming whirl
With stronger, wilder rest

The fallen saint who reigns below
Wears now his annual smile
O'er fashionable shams like these—
Vain efforts to beguile
The laws of nature and of life
Supreme inviolate
Which brook not surface piety
To wet the appetite

—J M Waddell

"'TIS TRUE, 'TIS PITY."
Shade of Washington—My Good Greene, have we come upon a convocation of fishwives?
Shade of General Greene—Nay Your Excellency, that is merely a few army and navy officers discussing the late war with Spain!

THE MASQUERADE

Genevieve is masked tonight in the motley dancing whirl
Problematical I find it how to pick this handsome girl
But no mask shall stop my efforts I will search the ballroom through
With an ardor born of passion, which alone love can imbue

I can chance for ascertaining let me show you what I'll do
I will watch each pair of lips as all the dancers come to view
Cherry-ripe I am sure I'll know them lips that brought me sweetest bliss
For twas only last night that they trickled and—I stole a kiss

Jean C Hayes.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

The matron looks sadly at the portrait of herself, taken some twenty odd years ago when she had just stepped from maidenhood to womanhood. The years slip by as she gazes. It seems but yesterday when she was crooning to her first little one. What great changes came to her with marriage and maternity. But they were happy changes, which brought her the growing love of husband and children. Now she is facing another change. She feels depressed and unhappy. She recalls stories she has heard of women who at this time become mentally morbid as well as physically miserable. Her own feelings seem to forecast such an experience for herself, and her very anxiety serves to aggravate her condition.

The turn of life is a troublesome time. In some cases the disposition is seriously affected or the mind unbalanced. In others this period is marked chiefly by physical suffering, great nervousness and mental irritation. In almost all cases the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is essential for womanly health and comfort. At this period even if the physical suffering is not great, it is too great, however small, to be borne unnecessarily when the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would give physical health and mental cheerfulness. In extreme cases of physical suffering or mental disorder the great worth of this medicine is amply proven. J. S. Carlisle, Esq., of Manchester, Coffee Co., Tenn., Superintendent of Coffee Co. Asylum, writes: "Favorite Prescription and Pleasant Pellets are the best medicines for the diseases for which they are recommended that I ever used. They saved my wife's life at the time of change of life. I also cured the worst case of lunacy we ever had with your Favorite Prescription. The case had been under the doctor's care three years. I used your medicine seven or eight months and the patient was as well as she ever was in her life."

Such cures testify to the efficacy of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in extreme cases. Its effect in the average cases of change of life is illustrated in the following testimonials:

Mrs. M. Barnes, of Balls Ferry, Shasta Co., Cal., writes: "My physician said I was suffering from the effects of 'change of life.' I had heart disease and uterine trouble and rheumatism. My head was so dizzy I could hardly stand up. When I began to use Dr. Pierce's medicine I improved right along. I took seven or eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' a teaspoonful three times a day, and the 'Pleasant Pellets' at night. I feel as well as ever did. The 'Favorite Prescription' cured me after I had been sick for two years so I was hardly able to be about."

"About five years ago I had very poor health," writes Mrs. S. E. Wilson of Golden, Johnson Co., Missouri. "After doctoring four years with our town doctors they gave my case up, said they had done all they could. I had been confined to my bed half my time. The other half I could hardly drag around. I had such pains in my back and abdomen I could not stand on my feet for more than a few minutes. My feet were cold or burning. I had heard of Dr. Pierce's medicines, my husband got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' I took it and it helped me in some ways so I wrote to you and followed your advice. I commenced 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the 'Pleasant Pellets' as I was constipated. All the time, and pills would weaken me so that I would have to go to bed. To the great surprise of everybody I got well. I have had no use for doctors since I tried your medicine."

"Favorite Prescription" meets every requirement of the womanly organism at every stage of life. At that critical period when the girl becomes a woman, its use establishes regularity.

Such women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All letters are held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A HEALTHY LIFE and how to live it, diseases and how to ward them, what does to health and how to overcome them, are only some of the subjects discussed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work, containing 1008 large pages, is sent FREE on receipt of 21 stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.

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Hardening Iron.

Following close upon the trial of a new method of hardening iron at the experimental station at Charlottenberg, Germany, which caused quite a sensation a short time ago, comes the report of another process just discovered by a master blacksmith named Knigge in Homberg, which has become the topic of conversation in the Lower Rhenish-Westphalian iron industry.

It is said that the process can be used with every class of iron. Numerous iron parts keep pouring in from foreign firms, which Knigge tempers and then returns to the manufacturers. An English company has offered 300,000 marks for his discovery, but the offer has been refused, Knigge having connected himself with a wealthy capitalist, Mr. Van Holt. A plant has been erected at Ruhrort harbor, in which the process is carried out. Later on it is proposed to build a large factory at this place.

Privy Councilor Krupp is very much interested in the discovery, the more so as Knigge claims that his process costs only one-fourth that of the Krupp method, and is at the same time far more effective, as bullets which have been hardened by his method had pierced Krupp armor plate, which leaves no doubt that a Krupp shell could not pierce armor plate hardened by the Knigge process. Mr. Knigge looks for great results from his discovery in the axle tree and ball bearing industries.

Mr. Knigge promptly applied for and received trade-mark protection on his discovery, while application has also been made to have his process patented.

Mr. Knigge is a native of Westphalia, but spent 20 years of his life in Holland, marrying a native of that country, and returned to Germany but a short time ago, taking up his residence in Homberg.

Only the future can tell whether or not the Knigge process is really as important as is claimed on all sides. As is well known, numerous methods for tempering iron have been discovered, which showed excellent results in small experiments, but which could not be executed in connection with large quantities of iron, and therefore proved worthless.—(Los Angeles Herald.

Many Enthusiastic Colorado Springs Citizens Want to Make It Public.

There is something in it
When people want to talk about it.
Publicity of a good thing is good for the people.
Gratitude promotes publicity.
Enthusiastic citizens are talking—
Telling neighbors, telling friends;
Removing the stumbling block of doubt.
And so the work goes on.
Home indorsement is giving confidence.
Thousands are learning to appreciate it.
Here is a Willamette avenue citizen that does:

Mr. J. W. Brauer of 323 Willamette avenue says: "After tinkering with sure cures for kidney trouble, after taking medicines from doctors for my kidneys, and after being compelled to give up a good business because I could not stand the work on the wagon, when Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Jones & Wellington's drug store, 102 N. Tejon street, cured me I am only too pleased to let the people of Colorado Springs who suffer with kidney complaint and its companion, backache, know of a remedy upon which they can depend."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50c. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's—and take no substitute.

Sunrise From the Washington Monument.

The journey began at the darkest hour before the dawn, in a weary climb through an echoing dungeon ninety fathoms into the sky, with no guide for my steps but the flicker from a smoke-dimmed lantern, and no company save the spirits of the night, already spreading their wings for flight.

At the top at last! The winding staircase ends in a square chamber pierced with deep-recessed windows, like the eyes of a giant peering from under glowering brows. Through them may be seen a haze overhanging everything below, thickening in the west and south, where a dense mist marks the tortuous course of the Potomac. The lamps in the city streets no longer twinkle, but merely lend a yellow radiance to the veil of vapor above them. The only distinct points of light visible are the stars in an inky firmament. Yes, one other: against a background of black in the east glows a flame like a great fixed meteor. Following curves which lead down from it, so shadowy as to seem like a phantom etching, suggest a cone-shaped dome. By degrees the contour becomes bolder as the stars go out and the colorless sky takes on a grayish tinge. Then slowly the rosy flush of morning rolls up from the horizon and overcomes the gray; the haze in the foreground melts away, the flame at the top of the dome vanishes like the light of a candle snuffed, and the mass of the capitol stands forth as a mammoth block of marble on a terraced pedestal of green—the detail of the facade barely visible, but the pound outlines sweeping down and disappearing in a tangle of roofs and foliage.

Faint sounds float skyward from the streets—the first yawns of a waking city. They are presently drowned in echoes which come whirling up the hollow shaft. These repeat the exchange of greetings between the watchman mounting guard and the colleague whom he is relieving from a night's vigil. The tomorrow is here and life is astir again even in the Washington monument.—(From "Washington, a City of Pictures," by Francis V. Leupp, in the February Scribner's.

Outdoorsmen—To Chicago and Return.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. has two THROUGH TRAIN DAILY to California. Through standard and tourist sleeping car service. Through dining car service. Quick time. Call at 16 N. Tejon street for full particulars. J. M. Gillison, General agent.

WHAT THE STAGE AGENTS SAY OF COMMERCIAL ATTRACTIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

sona," which comes to the Opera house tomorrow evening.

New York said it was the best American play of recent production. It ran for 150 nights at the Herald Square theater with "Star Harbor," "A Royal Family," "The Adventures of Kathrine," "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," "An Enemy to the King," "Richard Carvel," "All On Account of Eliza," "Her Majesty," and "Rogers Brothers in Central Park," as its principal competitors for popular favor. Mr. Thomas' play outran them all except "Florodora" in point of time and drew crowded houses even with the awful opposition of Maude Adams and Sarah Bernhardt in the two rival productions of "L'Aiglon." This first year's triumph was repeated when "Arizona" opened the Academy of Music last August and played another record-breaking New York engagement of fifteen weeks a month within the year. It was a notable triumph for an American dramatist and American actors. Chicago and Boston subsequently approved New York's verdict of Mr. Thomas' new play, and Philadelphia indorsed it with an embarrassment of kind words and from weeks of crowded houses.

It is, primarily according to expert testimony, the best play Thomas has written, and is infinitely better than the other neighboring dramas of "Alabama" and "In Missouri." The main posture of circumstances is far from new—the assumption of repute for guilt by a man in order to save the fair name of a woman who has been tempted and was on the brink of the precipice of disgrace and ostracism. Affected by this posture are the relations of the woman and her proud, hard-hearted husband, the love affair of the self-sacrificing man and his fiancee, the sister of the tempted woman, the attitude toward the morally-justified husband of the wife's honest, frank, but blinded parents, the personal, social, and military reputation of the man who assumes the guilt, and the vengeance sought on the tempter by the lover of a girl whom the former had ruined before turning his attentions to the wife.

To all of this there is a poetically-just denouement, for husband and wife are reunited in the discovery of her love for him; the lovers find mutual happiness in the explanation that clears the young man of all guilt and dishonor in the eyes of the sweetheart, her parents, his comrades and the world; and the tempter is killed by the lover of his victim, the instrument of revenge obtaining immunity from punishment through the operation of the unwritten statutes that are termed "Arizona justice."

Mr. Thomas has handled this posture and the attendant circumstances with a great deal of technical skill, and has been successful in imparting to his play a quality of atmosphere that is intrinsic, and not at all dependent upon the material assistance to be obtained from the expert utilization of the mechanical appliances of the theater.

New York Stage Gossip.

New York, Feb. 21.—Theatrically there is little of interest. The chief event takes place tomorrow night at the Irving Place theater, where a gala performance will be given for Prince Henry of Prussia. The German ambassador has promised Mr. Conried, the manager of the theater, that the prince will certainly attend, and the demand for seats has been extraordinary. Mr. Conried says he has received more than 14,000 requests. Naturally he has been able to give places to only a small percentage of the applicants, and every available seat in the house has already been sold. The play for the occasion has not yet been decided upon, but whatever it is, every member of the large stock company will appear in it, some of the principals taking the parts of "supers" even.

"Hopla!" will be given at all the other evening performances, and at the Saturday matinee "At the White Horse Tavern" will be revived.

The opera season is drawing to a close. Paderewski scored a great hit, but "Manru" will not be a permanent addition to the repertoire of opera companies. Much of the applause was a direct tribute to the composer himself rather than to his work.

This is the last week of grand opera but two, of what has proved to be one of the pleasantest engagements that Mr. Grau's company has given here.

There have been few "sudden indispositions" that required a disappointing change of bill. The standard of excellence promised in the prospectus has been well maintained. There have been novelties and revivals to give variety to the repertoire. Society has been in evidence from first to last in its best bib and tucker to say nothing of diamond tiaras. And the box office accounts have been so satisfactory that Mr. Max Hirsch has had to work overtime "counting up" the house and Mr. Grau has felt that, after all, if it is a toss up whether running an opera company or an insane asylum is the easier job, there are financial compensations in favor of the former which make it decidedly the more popular speculation. It is doubtful if the money results of this 1 weeks' season will fall below the 25-week record of former years. So public, managers, artists and stockholders can feel that the season is proving a record breaker.

Mr. F. F. Proctor, Mr. B. F. Keith and Mr. Antonio Pastor, the representative local vaudeville managers, seem are all very well satisfied with the season as far as it has gone.

"The season now drawing toward a close has been an eventful one in the history of low priced theatricals," said Mr. J. Austin Fynes, Mr. Proctor's general manager. "Many things have happened to make history, so to speak, for the vaudeville world. But out of all the turmoil and all the bitterness of struggle and various complications, Mr. Proctor's enterprises have emerged unscathed. He has added to the number of his theaters, has enjoyed a phenomenally prosperous season; a contemplation of a further extension of his circuit, is independent of any alliance with any other circuit, syndicate or association, and the books show that his various theaters during the last year have played to no fewer than four million people—a pretty fair proportion of the population of America."

Mr. Fynes added that Mr. Proctor had no idea of making any change of policy at his houses. "We shall continue to prevent plays with interpolated vaudeville," he said, "at the Fifth Avenue, the Fifty-Eighth Street, the 125th Street, the Albany and the Montreal theaters. At the Twenty-Third Street and the Newark houses continuous vaudeville will remain the attraction."

Mr. Keith says that he has nothing at all to complain of. "Continuous vaudeville has paid me all right," said he yesterday, "and I have no intention of changing my policy. My audiences at the Union Square theater are as large as I can accommodate. Very often I could sell a great many more tickets if I had any place to put the buyers."

Mr. Keith is building two theaters, one in Philadelphia and one in London, which will cost nearly $3,000,000, and he has just offered another $1,000,000 for a site for a theater at Pittsburg. "That looks very much as if my business was paying, doesn't it?" he remarked.

"Continuous vaudeville" is so firmly in sway at Tony Pastor's and apparently it's just as popular as ever. "I think the old kind of variety turns go best just now," said Mr. Harry Sanderson, the manager. "We keep the house full all day long, and we can't do more than that, can we? This 'no standing' order has cut into our receipts, but we'll do the best we can. Continuous vaudeville is good enough for Mr. Pastor. He has no idea of changing his policy."

The Boston Symphony orchestra will be heard here again this week, at Carnegie hall on Thursday evening and on Saturday afternoon. On Saturday Mr. Paderewski will be the soloist, and it is announced that he will be the only appearance the famous pianist will make here this season with orchestra. He will play his own concerto for piano, in A minor, Op. 17. Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony, too, will be given at the afternoon concert, while on Thursday Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony will be given. On Thursday Herr Fritz Kreisler, violinist, will be the soloist.

The Broadway theaters, with only two exceptions, are devoted to comedy or comic opera. No one should miss seeing Mr. Mansfield in "The Vindication," which will give place at the Empire in a few weeks to "The Twin Sister," by Dorothy Donnay.

Another new play which promises well is "The Wife," which Wilton Lackaye and Clara Lipman are starring in the Bijou.

Charles Hawtrey's engagement at the Garrick will last only three weeks longer, and will be devoted to "A Message from Mars." A new play entitled "Sky Farm" will succeed it.

Another comedy that will not last many weeks is "Mistress Nell," in which Henrietta Crosman appears advantageously at the Republic. "As You Like It" will take its place in a few weeks.

The comedy of "Lady Margaret" will be removed from the Bijou's stage on Saturday evening, and in its place Amelia Bingham will revive "The Climbers."

Sydney Grundy's version of the same French play, which he calls "Crocks and Wrinkles," continues prosperously at Daly's. "Notre Dame" will take its place several weeks hence.

Frank Keenan and "The Ton of Grigsby" will end their short stay at the Manhattan on Saturday evening, giving place to Effie Shannon and Herbert Kelcey in "Her Lord and Master."

No announcement of the curtain of "On the Quiet" has been made. William Collier will stay at the Madison Square until spring, but whether in only this play has not been definitely said.

At the Lyceum the comedy of "The Girl and the Judge" continues to cause laughter and tears. Three artistic comediennes, Annie Russell, Mrs. Gilbert and Miss McKee Rankin, are employed in its performance.

There is much in the line of light music in town. People who care particularly for the vocal and orchestral parts of the entertainment like "Polly Varden," which continues at the Herald Square. The acting of Lulu Glaser in this piece of eighteenth century fun is excellent.

Another play in which the music commands respect is "Miss Marian," whose stay at the Garden is of indefinite duration. Barnabee, MacDonald and Frothingham are still the leaders of the Bostonians, but several new members, particularly among the singers, have improved the organization greatly.

About an equal portion of music and farce make up "Floradora," at the Winter Garden.

The fun of "Miss Simplicity" is more important than the music, and, as Frank Daniels is its principal funny man, the stay at the Casino may be long.

The music in Weber & Fields' show takes second place to the fun, which is increasing from a little after eight every evening to nearly half-past 11. "Holty Toity" will last to the end of the season, but it is possible that burlesques on "Du Barry" and "A Gentleman of France" will succeed "The Girl and the Judge."

Although there is much of both fun and music in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," it is the beauty of the spectacle that had and most to do with the extravaganza's lasting success. It will stay at the Broadway until summer.

One of the plays that appears as a farce and a light operetta is "The Toreador." Just how long Francis Wilson and his companions will pass that at the Knickerbocker is doubtful, but the end is not yet within sight.

The three exceptions to abundance of comedy, opera and extravaganza are prospering as well as any of their lighter rivals. Enough people are desirous to see Blanche Bates in "Under Two Flags" to warrant her in staying at the constantly filled Academy of Music the remainder of the current season.

How nearly the crowds who overflow the Criterion would fill the bigger Academy, it is impossible to estimate. Anyway there is as great a public wish to see Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Du Barry" as there was in "Zaza."

Kyrle Bellew's engagement at Wallack's will last until summer. When "A Gentleman of France" is no longer in demand, some star actors will join him in a revival of "The Two Orphans."

John Hare is going to act in America next season and under the management of Charles Frohman, two facts that, of course, have nothing to do with these remarks, recently made by him at a dinner of the O. P. club in London. They bear study in detail as his fine acting does, and the closer one scrutinizes them the more one appreciates their fine points. "We hear a good deal of the American invasion," stated Mr. Hare. "Well, I have the pleasure of publicly announcing that I, personally, welcome that invasion. I am too patriotic to wish the conquest of England to be complete. I should indeed be sorry to see our commerce, our trade and finally our arts outsized and bested by our brilliant cousins from the other side, but I do welcome as permanent sojourners among us those quick, bright-witted men and women who infuse new life and fresh ambition into our somewhat blase and tired old country. And here let me correct what I consider the very false estimate that in some quarters placed on the American appreciation of the art of which I have the honor to be an exponent. It has been said—I think unjustly—that acting in America spoils the finesse of English artists, that they return from that country with their methods coarsened and exaggerated. I dispute it altogether. My experience of American audiences is that the greater the finesse, the greater the delicacy of the method, the more they appreciate it. In proof of this I would point out that their most popular actors are Jefferson the greatest comedian living and the most natural; Mr. Hackett, a delightful and finished comedy actor and student of nature, Goodwin, Goldsmith Russell, Ada Rehan, Annie Russell, and, last, I dare not limit, Maude Adams, and that we may safely say that the American stage gives us an object lesson in holding the mirror up to nature. Again, we owe much to its enterprise in the matter of fine dramatic [illegible]."

These remarks in at least the pleasure that another visit from so distinguished an actor will cause. Mr. Frohman's first plan was to edge Mr. Hare at the Savoy for a whole season, putting him in charge there as he was many years at the St. James in London, which he and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal managed artistically. Some of the Robertson plays and "A Pair of Spectacles" were to have been revived, but Mr. Frohman's arrangement to put Clyde Fitch in the control of the Savoy and produce only Fitch plays there will necessitate a change of policy. A. W. Pinero is said to be writing a comedy for Mr. Hare, and that may be ready in time. However, Mr. Pinero writes slowly and he contracted for another play before the Hare comedy. It is for Charles Frohman, who will put Irene Vanbrugh in it in London and for the American production will either bring her or give it to Maude Adams. That he intends bringing Miss Vanbrugh out as an American star is sure, but she may come in the drama that Henry Arthur Jones has written for her and that Mr. Frohman is about to produce at the Duke of York's in London. It has the odd title of "The Princess' Nose."

Newcombe.

HERE IS HEALTH

THESE FOUR NEW PREPARATIONS comprise a complete new treatment for consumption and nearly all the ills of life. The COD LIVER EMULSION is needed by some, the EMULSION and TONIC by others, the EXPECTORANT by others, the OZO-JELL CURE for CATARRH by others still, and ALL FOUR, or any THREE, or TWO, or any ONE, may be used singly or in combination, according to the needs of the case. Full instructions with each set of four free remedies are given in this illustration. Also 88-page My Doctor Book.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The Slocum System of Treatment for the cure of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Lung Troubles and Consumption is medicine reduced to an exact science by America's foremost specialist, and the readers of the Colorado Springs Gazette are urged to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's Generous offer.

These four remedies represent a new system of treatment for the Weak and those suffering from Consumption, wasting diseases, or inflammatory conditions of Nose, Throat and Lungs.

The treatment is Free.

By the new system devised by Dr. SLOCUM, the great specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, all the requirements of the sick body are supplied by the FOUR remedies constituting his Special Treatment known as The Slocum System.

Whatever your disease, one or more of these four preparations will be of wonderful benefit to you.

According to the needs of your case, fully explained in the Treatise given free with the free remedies, you may take one, or any two, or three, or all four, in combination.

A cure is certain.

The remedies are especially adapted for those who suffer from weak lungs, coughs, sore throat, Catarrh, Consumption and other pulmonary troubles.

But they are also of wonderful efficacy in the building up of weak systems, in purifying the blood, making flesh and restoring to weak, sallow people rich and healthy constitutions.

The many ailments of women and delicate children are speedily relieved.

The basis of the entire system is a fresh building, nerve and tissue renewing food.

Every invalid and sick person needs strength. This food gives it.

Many people get the complete system for the sake of the perfected Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, which they themselves need, and give away the other three preparations to their friends.

The second article is a Tonic. It's good for weak, thin, dyspeptic, nervous people. For those who have no appetite, who need bracing up.

Thousands take only the Emulsion and the Tonic.

The third preparation is a medicated healing Ozojell, in a patent Ozojell nasal tube. It cures catarrh. It heals all irritation of the nose, throat and mucous membranes. It gives immediate relief. It is also a special application for sores, lips and rough skin.

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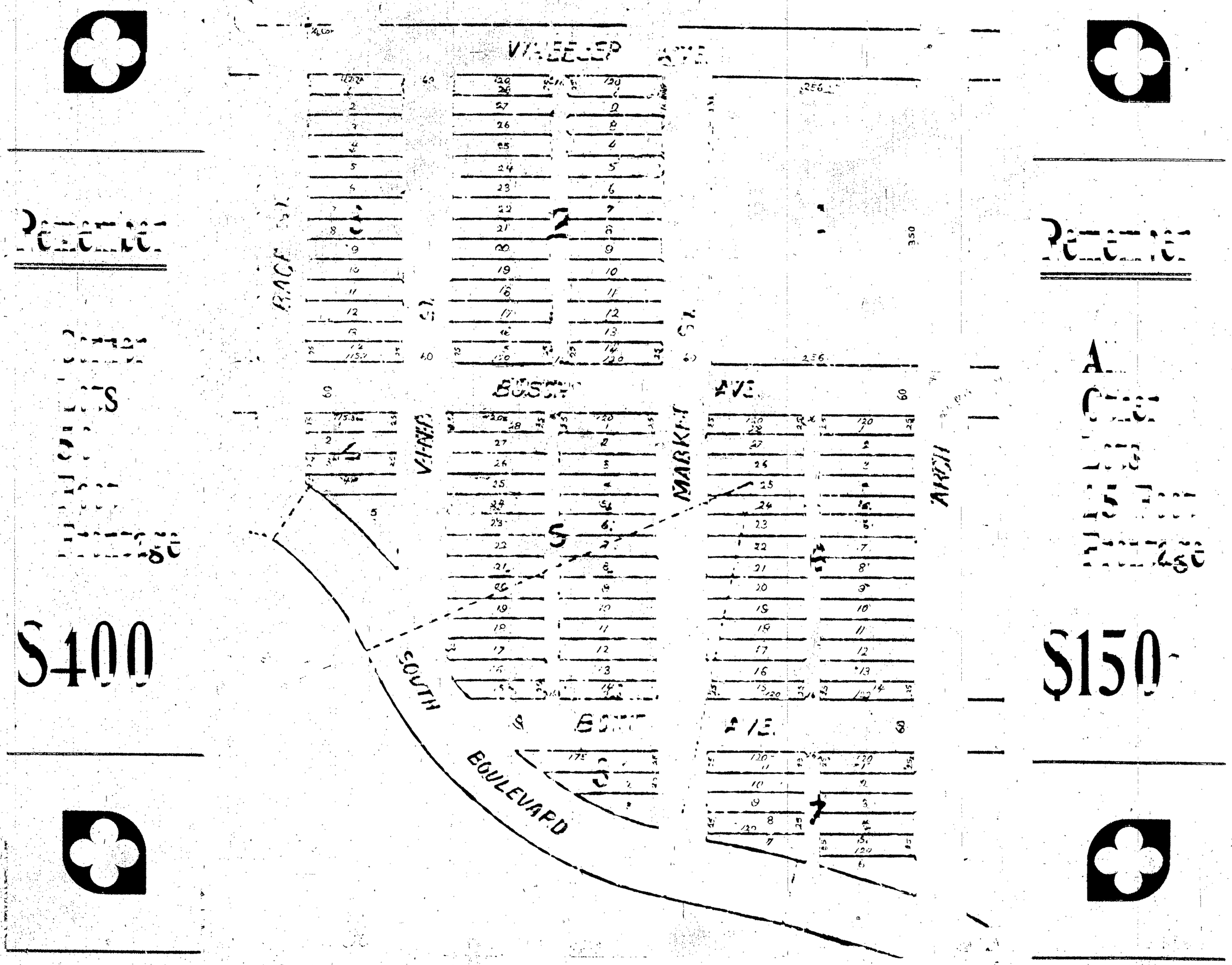

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Mr. Dooley on the Prince's Reception

By F. P. DUNNE

"That Prince Hinnery seems to be havin' a good time," said Mr. Hennessey.

"He's havin' th' time iv his life," said Mr. Dooley. "Not since the Honezollern fam'ly was founded be wan iv th' ablest burg'ars iv th' middle ages has anny prince injyed such a spree as this wan. Ye see, a prince is a gr-reat man in th' ol' counthry but he niver is as gr'reat over there as he is here. Whin he's at home, he's somethin the people can't help an' they don't mind him. He's like an iron lamp post, station'ry, ornymintal, an' useful to let people know where they are. But whin he comes to this home iv raypublican simplicity, he's all that th' wurrud prince wud imply an' it implies more to us thin to annywan else. I tell ye, we're givin' him th' best we have in th' shop. We're showin' him that whativer rivrince we may feel tow'rd George Wash'nton, it con't prejudice us again' live princes. Th' princes we hate is thim that are dead an' harmless. We've rayceived him with open arms, an' I'll say this f'r him, that f'r a German he's a good fellow.

"That's as far as I care to go, havin' lived f'r manny years among th' Germans. I'm not prejudiced again thim, mind ye. They make good beer and good citizens an' mod'rate polismen an' they are fond iv their fam'lies an' cheese. But wanst a German always Dutch. Ye cudden't make Americans iv thim if ye called thim al Perkins an' brought thim up in Worcester. A German niver raaly leaves Germany. He takes it with him wheriver he goes. Whin a Mayo man absconds fr'm his native counthry he becomes an Irishman an' whin he is four miles out at sea he is as much an American as Preserved Fish. But a German is niver an American except whin he goes back to Germany to see his rilitives. He keeps his language, he plays pinochle, he despises th' dhrink iv th' country, his food is strange an' he on'y votes f'r Germans f'r office or if he can't get a German, f'r somewan who's again th' Irish. I bet ye, if ye was f'r to suddenly ask Schwartzmeister where he is, he'd say: 'At Bockheimer in Schwabia.' He don't raaly know he iver come to this counthry. I've heerd him talkin' to himsilf. He always counts in German.

"But I say about Prince Hinnery that f'r a German he's all right an' I'm glad he come. I hear he wrote to his brother that is th' imp'ror over there: 'Dear Willum: This is a wondherful counthry, an' they've given me a perfect day in' rayciption. I've almost died laughin'. We was met 40 miles out at sea be a band on a raft playin' th' Watch on th' Rhine. We encountered another band playin' th' same blazin' harmony ivry five miles till we got up to New York. I wish ye had come over on a man-iv-war. In the bay we was surrounded be a fleet iv tugs carryin' riprisintatives iv th' press, singin' th' Watch on th' Rhine. I rayceived sivral offers through a megaphone to write an article about what ye say in ye'er sleep f'r th' paapers, but I declined thim awaitin' instructions fr'm ye. At th' dock we was greeted be a band playin' th' Watch on th' Rhine an' afther some delay, caused be th' Delicatessen Sangerbund holdin' us while they sung th' Watch on th' Rhine, we stepped ashore on a gangplank neatly formed be th' gov'nor iv th' state holdin' onto th' feet iv th' mayor, him clutchin' th' editor iv th' Staats Zeitung an' so on, th' gangplank singin' th' Watch on th' Rhine as we walked to th' dock.

"I am much imprissed be New York. Th' taste iv th' buildin's are very high here but th' language is higher. If I was to go home now, ye wuddent know me. Afther I hear a speech I con't care to look in th' glass, f'r fear I might be guilty iv treason to ye majesty, remimber. Our illusthrous ancestor, Fredrick th' Great, was a cheap an' common man compared to me an' ye, august brother, niver got by th' barrier. I hope I'll have time to come down before I get home or ye'll have to [illegible] me up.

"They're givin' me th' fine line iv entertainin' ivrywhere I go. They've music of something that does as well. I have a musical insthrument called the catastrophone in me room that plays th' Watch on th' Rhine whin I go in at night an' get up in th' mornin'. Whin I go out on th' sthreet, th' crowd cries 'Hoch f'r th' kaiser!' I wish they'd stop hockin' ye, dear brother, an' hock th' Watch on th' Rhine. (This here is an American joke.) I'm gettin' on fast. I'm goin' to be took to th' opry some night this week. They've fired a lot iv heads out iv their boxes to make room f'r me. Wan iv thim objected but he was fired annyhow. Afterward I'm goin' to ate dinner with th' editors iv th' counthry. Won't that be nice? I suppose I'm th' first Honezollern that iver took dinner with an editor though our fam'ly has often given thim food an' lodgin'—in jail. I wish ye was here to go with me. Ye've had more journyalistic expeeryence an' manny iv th' things ye've had printed wuddent seem too untrue to th' other guests. Th' newspapers has been most kind to me. I might say, almost too kind. I am sindin' ye a photygraft iv mesilf in me bath, took be flashlight be an editor concealed on th' top iv th' clothes press, an' an interview be a lady raypoorther who riprisinted hers as th' queen iv Ohio.

"But th' big thing comes off tomorrah. I am actually invited to a dinner iv wan hundhred iv th' privatative business men iv New York an' a few Christyans ast in afftherward. Hooray, hooray! Mind ye, these are not ordn'ry business men. Far fr'm it. No wan gets in unless he has made at laste eight million marks out iv th' savin' iv me, yon marks in th' counthry. An' I'm ast to meet thim! What fun! I bet I will be jo'y. I'm goin' to buy me a table f'r communicatin' interest, a copy iv th' naytional bank notes an' a good account iv th' transactions in sterlin' exchange f'r th' current year an' whin th' quip an' jest go round, I'll be no skeleton at th' feast.

"Ye can see be this that my life has been almost too gay but th' merryment goes on thruly on. Fr'm here I go to Bawstown where I expict to pat th' Bunker Hill monymint on th' head an' have a look at th' new railway station. Then I will take in Buffalo, Chicago (pronounced Schawgo), Saint Looey, Three Rapids, Iowa, Pinnsylvanya, an' most iv th' large cities iv th' west, includin' Chatahooga where wan iv th' gr-reat battles iv th' rivolution was fought between G'n'ral Sigel an' G'n'ral Zollycoffer. I expict to larn a good deal about th' steel, pork, corn, lard, an' thrade iv th' counthry before I rayturn. But this butterfly existence is killin' me. It is far too gay. I suppose whin I was younger, I wud've enjoyed it but me time f'r socyal festivities has passed an' I long f'r th' quiet iv home life among th' simple ryeolties iv Europe. Ye'ers, Hinnery.'

"Yes, he's havin' a good time. But what th' paapers calls th' climax iv th' intertainmint will be reached whin he arrives in Chicago. Schwartzmeister an' I will rayceive him. Schwartzmeister's fam'ly knew him in th' ol' counthry. He had an uncle that was booted all th' way fr'm Sedan to Paris be a cousin iv th' prince. We've arranged th' program so far as Archey road is concerned. Monday mornin', visit to Kennedy's packin' house; afthernoon, Dorgan's blacksmith shop; avenin', 'Th' Two Orphans,' at th' Halsted sthreet opry house. Choosday, 11 a.m., inspiction iv th' rollin' mills; afthernoon, visit to Feeney's coal yard; avenin', 'Bells iv Corneville,' at th' opry house. Wensday mornin', tug ride on th' river fr'm Thirty-first sthreet to Law's coal yard; afthernoon, a call on th' tanneries, th' cable barn an' th' brick yards; avenin', dinner an' rayception be th' retail saloonkeepers. There's the whole program. They may think in Noo York they are givin' him a good time but we'll show him what gayety raaly is an' inform him iv th' foundation iv our supremacy as a nation. That's what he wants to see an' we'll show it to him."

"Goowan," said Mr. Hennessy. "He don't know ye."

"I bet ye he knows me as much as he knows thim," said Mr. Dooley. "To a raal prince, they can't be much diff'rence between a man who sells liquor be th' pail an' wan that sells it be th' distillery, between a man that makes a horseshoe an' wan that makes a million tons iv steel. We're all alike to him—Carnaygie, Rockyfeller, Morgan, Schwartzmeister, an' me."

"Well, he certainly has been well rayceived," said Mr. Hennessy.

"No wonder," said Mr. Dooley. "He thinks 'tis on th' square!"

An Incident

WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE

By G. A. H.

A Story of Texas

"Are you Judge Sanderson?" he asked as he stepped in the doorway.

"I am," replied the judge.

"Well, I have ridden 100 miles today to get here to see you, and I want you to come to Richland county and help to defend my brother."

"Who are you?" asked the judge. He replied:

"My name is Caleb Scroggins."

"What is your brother charged with?"

"Murder," answered Scroggins.

"When is the case set for trial?"

"One week from yesterday," he answered.

"Have you no lawyers over there?" asked the judge.

"Yes," he replied.

"Why didn't you employ some of them?"

"I did," he answered, "I employed three."

"Why then do you come here to get me?"

"Because, Judge," he said, "some parties there told me they didn't believe there was a lawyer in the state of Texas could clear him unless it was you."

The man showed signs of fatigue from his long ride, and at the judge's invitation had dropped uneasily into a chair.

The judge had not yet taken his feet down from the desk where they were resting, but had been taking a close observation of his visitor; he appeared to be an intelligent fellow, with a good face, and was dressed in the garb of the stockman of the early days, rough clothes, wide brimmed sombrero, high heeled boots, spurs, six-shooter, etc.

For several years after Judge Sanderson came to Ballinville, the county seat of Balin county, Texas, he had done a general law practice, but his business had increased to such an extent that of later years he had given his attention entirely to criminal law, as being more to his liking, as well as more lucrative.

He was highly talented and an exceptionally well educated man for his day and time, and possessed of what was considered in those days a wonderful gift of oratory. His success had been so phenomenal as to give him a state wide reputation. He had more admirers than friends. While his was a genial nature, he had all the sensitiveness of the true-born southern gentleman, quick to resent any fancied slight or insult and when crossed was irascible to a degree. Among his colleagues he was respected and feared and, owing to his resourcefulness it was frequently said of him that he never went into a fight (legal or otherwise) to come out second best.

The judge had now arisen to his feet and was pacing back and forth across the office. He stopped in front of Scroggins saying:

"If you wanted me to defend your brother you should have come to see me first."

Scroggins stated that he lived in a remote part of the state and only a short time previous had learned that his brother was in trouble. He came to him at once, and without making much inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the case, had employed what were represented to him as three of the best lawyers in the county, but very soon afterwards learned that the case was likely to prove much more serious than he at first supposed, and he was here to offer him one thousand dollars to assist in the defense. The judge replied:

"I don't believe I care to have anything to do with the case at all, sir."

At this Scroggins appeared much perplexed, and went on to state that Ike was his only brother and while he had never amounted to much, yet he had never had much chance, having a large family to support, and having but one arm.

"What!" said the judge, "Is he a one-armed man?"

"Yes," answered Caleb.

"Did he not at one time live in this county?"

"Yes," Scroggins replied.

"I thought the name sounded familiar," said the judge. "There was a one-armed scrub of a fellow of that name lived out here in the cedar brake a few years ago, and they had him here in court several times for one misdemeanor and another until finally his neighbors grew tired of his pilferings and requested him to change his base of operations."

"Well," said Caleb, "I cannot help what he may have done, or what he may have been, he is my brother, he is poor, I am able to help him, and I am going to do for him whatever lies in my power."

The judge admired the fellow's spirit, and mentally commended him for it, but said:

"Who wants to be dragged into a case after you have employed all the third rate lawyers in Christendom, and especially to defend that character of man?"

He then asked for something of the circumstances of the crime. Caleb explaining that a Jew peddlar had been murdered and robbed, where he had camped for the night at the roadside, and the circumstantial evidence was so strong against his brother that he had been arrested and denied bond.

The judge relit his cigar, walked to the window, and stood looking into the street with apparent indifference. Scroggins sat whirling the wheel of his spur with quite a distressed look, he felt that he had read the judge's character to some extent, and feared his sensitive scruples, at not being the first lawyer employed in the case, would make it impossible to secure his services, but he resolved to make another effort, and the judge turned almost startled as Scroggins abruptly said:

"Judge, I will make it fifteen hundred if you will come."

There was almost a pleading tone in the fellow's voice that touched the judge's heart somewhat, for there was a streak of tenderness in his composition, notwithstanding his outward manner. He replied:

"You are doubtless very tired, go and get a good night's rest, and meet me here at nine o'clock tomorrow morning and I will give you my answer."

Scroggins was in the hall waiting at the door when the judge reached his office the following morning. The judge told him he had decided to go into the case for the fee he had first named, one thousand dollars.

Scroggins was overjoyed and said:

"Judge, to show you that I am in earnest, I came prepared to pay you your fee in advance," and he proceeded to take the money from his pocket.

The judge stopped him, saying, "To show you that I am acting in good faith, I shall not accept one dollar of your money sir, until I have cleared your brother. If I fail to do so you owe me nothing."

It was a tiresome trip the judge made to Ridgeville by stage, it being before the day of railroads in that portion of Texas. He was hoping the evidence produced by the state would not be so damaging or conclusive as Caleb seemed to fear.

He reached there the evening before the day set for the trial. He looked up the other lawyers employed in the case. They did not seem to be taking much interest in it, and talked as though they considered it a forlorn hope, and almost as though they wished themselves well out of it.

The crime had shocked the community by its brutality and utter lack of provocation and it was with considerable difficulty that a jury was obtained when the case was called, many of those summoned being disqualified by having formed opinions.

The state produced as witnesses the man who first discovered the body, the sheriff and his deputy, who were next on the ground, and testified that after following the footprints from the scene of the crime to Scroggins' house, they found many articles of the Jew's stock secreted around the premises.

Judge Sanderson sat with his associate attorneys, paying the closest attention, but seemed satisfied with very little cross-questioning.

Scroggins had but two witnesses and they were not of an appearance to impress a jury favorably, they seemed willing to try to establish an alibi for him, but it was such a lame one, that as the last one left the stand the case looked hopeless indeed.

The judge's associates were crestfallen, and all insisted that he, out of deference to his age and being a visitor among them, should be complimented by having the closing address to the jury. In reality they were trying to shirk all the responsibility possible in connection with the case.

The state's attorney and his assistant, as well as the three lawyers employed by the defense had all made their pleas. Judge Sanderson had sat in a listening and thoughtful attitude through it all, when he finally rose to address the jury, he walked very slowly, and with downcast eyes to within a few feet of them and in a very deliberate manner began by stating that he wished first to take up a few moments of their time by refreshing their memories somewhat on the history of the country. He recounted in his pleasing manner the discovery of America by Columbus, the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth Rock, and the many trials and hardships endured by them. Next came the war of 1812 and our struggle for independence, he gave a realistic description of the battle of Bunker Hill and other victorious and decisive battles fought and won by our patriotic forefathers.

The crowd that had gathered in Ridgeville at the trial made it appear like a circus day, the court room was packed to the doors, much interest being taken in the trial, and many being attracted to hear the eloquent Judge Sanderson who was now leading his hearers down through the years that followed, and described the wonderful settling up, and rapid development of the western and southern states, gradually leading up to the causes of the civil war.

There was no man in the south better read or informed on the history of that long and desperate struggle than the judge.

He then gave a minute rehearsal of the firing upon Fort Sumter and the consternation that prevailed over the entire country when the people realized that war had actually come.

The judge was now warmed to the task he had set for himself and was walking back and forth before the jury speaking in a most impassioned manner. There was a breathless silence in the court room, the lawyers were sitting spellbound and the judge on the bench was leaning far out utterly absorbed, apparently fearing he might lose a word of his eloquence.

He graphically described some of the principal battles of the war of the rebellion, some of the great men, and many in the court room having seen actual service in them, and he portrayed them so vividly that one could almost see the marching columns, hear the rattle of musketry, the screech of shells, the [illegible] of artillery, and see the dashing [illegible] charge of the cavalry. The jurymen swayed their bodies to and fro with every gesture as though under some hypnotic influence.

The judge on the bench, the jury, the lawyers and the entire audience were so [illegible] the judge's eloquence [illegible] that they gave no thought to the fact that the subjects he was treating had no bearing on the case.

After recounting some deeds of personal heroism with which he was familiar, he paid a most beautiful tribute as a whole, to the valor of the brave men who had so nobly upheld the honor of, and heroically fought the battles of the south, and asserted in the most convincing manner that nothing but overwhelming numbers could have brought them defeat, and continued: "We of the south are not able to pension our surviving and disabled war veterans, as our victorious northern brothers can, but we can do more, we can honor and protect them while living, and when dead every trueborn southerner will cherish their memory, as the noblest men who were ever in the world's history, banded together in a common cause."

The judge, lowering his voice, then said:

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, this brings us to the case of Ike Scroggins who stands here before you today charged with the crime of murder. I don't suppose there is a hotel, store or public place of business of any kind in your community where you would hear this case discussed, that the sentiment would not be unanimous that Scroggins should be hung. I do not suppose there is a man in this court room who has listened to the evidence, who does not believe that Scroggins is guilty of this terrible crime, and should be hung." Raising his voice, and with all the fire of his southern blood showing in his eyes he continued:

"Gentlemen of the jury, you have it in your power to hang him, and you can hang him if you will," but pointing dramatically to Scroggins empty sleeve, with the tears almost starting to his eyes, and voice trembling with emotion, he almost shouted: "But thank God you cannot hang that right arm that was shot off while he was holding Robert E. Lee's horse at the battle of the Wilderness."

The audience had become so wrought up that when the judge ceased, there was utter silence for some seconds, then the court room suddenly grew tumultuous, many crowding from the rail to shake hands with Scroggins, and then they showered congratulations upon Judge Sanderson which he received very modestly.

The state's attorney was now recovered sufficiently to be on his feet shouting objection to [illegible] the bench, who commanded him to "sit down" and briefly delivered his charge to the jury, who were conducted to a side room to make up their verdict. When a ballot was taken all but one voted for acquittal, he contending that there was no doubt but [illegible] the Jew. "We don't care if he [illegible] a thousand Jews," [illegible] evidence; didn't Judge Sanderson say so? that's evidence enough for us."

In less than ten minutes the jury had returned a verdict of not guilty.

KAISER'S YACHT READY TO LAUNCH.

The Kaiser's new yacht which will be christened Meteor, is now ready to launch, although the ceremony will not be performed until Tuesday, February 25. This halftone shows the craft as she appears at the present time. On account of the elaborate preparations the Kaiser has seen fit to make for the launching of this boat, the function will be an event of world-wide interest.

TWINE HEATHER BLOSSOMS IN MY HAIR.

SONG.

By William Glendinning.

Twine heather blossoms in my hair,
Sae o'er my broo they'll saftly fa';
Mixt wi' wee sprays o' blue harebells—
He used tae loe them best o' a';
An' pu' the heather frae yon brae,
Whaur we aye trysted by the burn,
The harebells frae oor auld glen sweet,—
Ah, soon they'll a' tae ashes turn!

An' I maun wear my brawest goon,
The white goon, he loed me tae wear,
For she'll be drest in silk attire,
Wi' gems an' jewels 'mang her hair;
An' wipe awa' noo, if ye can,
These saut, saut tears frae my dim e'e,
He maun na' see—nay, nane maun ken—
There's e'er a sigh or sob frae me.

I maun be gayest o' them a',
Wi' merriest smile an' blithest glance,
His English lassie shall na' win
A' favors at his weddin' dance;
I'll gleeful jest as tho' cauld care,
Nor sobbin', was na' in my breast,
Like some puir birdie broodin' lane,
In sorrow o'er it's empty nest.

Ah, he's forgot the gloamin' joys,—
The loitered daunders by the burn,—
The aft-tauld vow, han'-clasp, an' kiss,
That tae forget, I, too, maun learn:
For 'tis my Donald's weddin' nicht,
An' English leddy for his bride,
Wi' gowd, an' lands, an' proud auld name,
An' beauty for her dower beside.

Yes, I'll be blithsome a' the nicht,
Nae glad step shall once miss my feet,
An' naughten frae my lips shall fa',
Tho' fain, sae fain, my heart wud greet;
Nae love-sick lassie shall they see,
Tae pity puir Jean's tearfu' fa',
Amang the dance, the music, mirth;
But, mither, after a's o'er—what?

[illegible] in Cable.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph company has brought to notice an interesting "ad" in connection with the interruptions occurring in submarine telegraph cables. A fault removed a few months ago from the company's Sydney-Nelson section at as great a depth as 300 fathoms was found to contain a tooth [illegible] in the core of the cable, although the core was protected by the outer sheathing of thick iron wires and other coverings. An expert examined [illegible] of the tooth proved it to belong to a species of shark, the exact variety of which could not be identified. [illegible] known varieties [illegible] to exist at a depth of 300 [illegible] one at a depth [illegible].

STORAGE OF WATER ON KING'S RIVER

"Storage of water on King's River, California" is the title of number 58 of the Water Supply and Irrigation Papers of the United States Geological Survey, now in the press.

Kings River drains the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in Fresno County, California, from Mount Whitney on the south to Mount Goddard on the north. Fully 80 per cent of the drainage basin is now included within the boundaries of the Sierra Forest Reserve, a matter of prime importance to the irrigated lands below, for it means the conservation of the stream. The river debouches from its mountain drainage basin upon the plains of Fresno, Kings and Tulare counties, sometimes spoken of as the Kings River delta, which are near the geographic center of the state, and present great variety of climate and soil. Fresno and Hanford, the principal towns, are about 200 miles distant from San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Lumber, gold, copper, petroleum, grain, oranges, lemons, many varieties of deciduous fruits, grapes, raisins, wines, and brandies are produced in this region in commercial quantities. There are more than 500,000 deciduous fruit trees in Fresno county. There are about 40,000 acres of vineyards. It is the great raisin district of California. The citrus belt as is the case in southern California, is a narrow strip of land at the base of the mountains.

Irrigation is necessary for all varieties of agricultural products, grains possibly excepted. There are about 625 miles of main irrigation canals, covering 330,000 acres of land on the Kings River delta. A good water right adds about 50 dollars per acre to the value of valley lands, and about 80 dollars per acre to the so-called frostless foothill lands, where the citrus fruits, the most valuable crop, could be raised with an increase of the present supply of water which has been diverted chiefly to the lower lands. The present combined capacity of the Kings River canals is stated to be approximately 4000 cubic feet per second. During the last season the profits from the irrigated districts around Fresno were in excess of $2,000,000. Land without irrigation sells here for 10 dollars per acre; the same land with a good water right sells for about 60 dollars. Hence the importance of the water-power development considered in this report, which is on the Middle Fork of Kings River, above all diversions for irrigation or storage. Kings River can be relied on, in spite of occasional dry seasons, for a great water supply, draining as it does 1742 square miles of area from banks of perpetual snow.

In the investigation of the Kings River basin a reconnoissance party under Mr. E. G. Hamilton, Topographer from the United States Geological Survey, reported upon reservoir sites, four of which were then surveyed by a party under Mr. F. H. Green. Of these four sites, Mr. Lippincott thinks that two should be utilized, and that storage work should be begun by building the Clarks Valley reservoir with an 85-foot dam, and should be followed by the construction of a 140 dam at the Pine Flat site.

The Pine Flat site, on the main Kings River, five miles below Trimmer, just above the diversions of all irrigation canals has an elevation of 600 feet, and the dam would cost $1,425,600. This reservoir could be used as a governor for filling the Clarks reservoir, and then for holding the surplus water. Mr. Lippincott's conclusions are: That the observed flow of Kings River for the season of 1897-98 may be taken as the minimum, that these minimum years will probably occur about once in ten years; that there will be enough water during November to February, inclusive, to fill every year the Pine Flat reservoir with a capacity of 78,157 acre-feet; that in nine out of ten years there will be enough water to leave the Pine Flat reservoir full for use after July 1; that water that would be stored in the Pine Flat reservoir is water that would otherwise be lost; that the Pine Flat reservoir would irrigate the most valuable lands in Fresno and Tulare counties, now dry and unproductive; and that the cost of storage would be 18.23 per acre-foot, and the earning power of the reservoir fully double that amount.

The Clark Valley site is in Fresno County, sixteen miles east of Sanger, and has the stage road to Millwood and the arroyo of Wahtoke Creek through the center of it. The elevation of the base of the dam is 400 feet. It is proposed to fill this reservoir by a diversion canal 53,000 feet in length, with headworks above the mouth of Mill Creek and at the Pine Flat dam site. Two additional dams would be needed to block the valley completely up. The total cost, including supply canal, etc., would be 1,431,028; the total storage capacity would be 130,000 acre-feet of water, and the cost per acre-foot of water would be 11.00. Mr. Lippincott thinks that the Clark Valley dam should eventually be raised to 105 feet with a storage capacity of 217,186 acre-feet, and shows by a table that, with this larger dam, there would have been only one year out of eleven when both reservoirs could not have been filled.

The report then shows that the cheapest water supply in the valley can be obtained by pumping with electric power generated by the river itself before it reaches points of diversion or storage, provided the pumping plants are operated at least half the time. A good location for the power house between the Middle and the South Forks, at an elevation of 1980 feet, with an available head of 600 feet was found by Mr. E. H. Green, who estimated the total cost of construction at $271,075, and the mean minimum horsepower produced at 7386. The supply of water in the valley for pumping, based upon reports from over 800 existing wells, was investigated by Mr. Louis Mesmer, who concluded that 300,000 acre-feet could be obtained with certainty by pumping from the water plane of the Kings River delta. The transmission of power and the operation of the pumping plants was investigated by Mr. Lewis A. Hicks, who concludes that the annual output would be 328,500 acre-feet on the basis of use for 328 1-2 days, at a cost of $10.50 per acre-foot produced.

By these means 200,000 additional acres of irrigated land could be added to the community.

Mr. F. H. Newell, Hydrographer in Charge, says in his letter of transmittal: "The situation on Kings River is to a certain extent typical of that along a number of important streams of the west, and as a result of this investigation it is believed that the reclaimable area can be greatly extended by the construction of storage works, and also of power plants by means of which, through electrical transmission, pumps can be operated at small expense out on broad valleys. The demonstration of these conditions will prove one of the most important steps toward the transformation and utilization of the fertile but arid lands."

Tolls and Traffic on the Proposed Isthmian Canal.

A toll of about one dollar per ton net register could be levied upon the commerce using the Isthmian canal without much restricting the amount of traffic through that waterway. This charge is about one-half of that now paid for the use of the Suez canal. A toll considerably higher than one dollar per ton net register would probably yield a larger maximum revenue than would a toll of one dollar; but in fixing the charges for the use of an Isthmian canal, owned and operated by the United States government, the principle of maximum revenue could not wisely be followed. The function of the canal as a toll-gate will be a minor one as compared with its service in promoting the industrial and commercial progress and general welfare of the United States. The language of the final report of the commission on this point is that: "An annual traffic of 7,000,000 tons at one dollar per ton will produce a revenue of $7,000,000. The expenses of operating and maintaining the Panama canal are estimated at about $2,000,000 per annum, and those of the Nicaragua canal at about $3,350,000. Upon this basis the net revenue by either route would not be sufficient, at the opening of the canal, to pay interest upon the capital invested, and compensate a private corporation for the risks involved. It is the opinion of the commission, however, that there are other considerations more important than revenue. It may even be expedient for the United States to reduce the tolls to an amount which will barely cover the expenses of operation and maintenance. A large increase of traffic in the future is probable, and the revenue producing value of the canal would then be proportionately greater.—(From the Isthmian Canal," by Prof. Emory R. Johnson, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.

In Rose Porter's delightful little book, "Summer Driftwood for the Winter Fire," an old man bids good-by to his grandchild as she goes away on her vacation, and says to her, "Remember, little one, gather the driftwood that will light the winter fire." The child laughs, and says that she is going to have a good time while absent, that she will bask in the sunshine and gather flowers and listen to the birds. "Ah, Annie," says the old man, "the flowers will fade, the sunshine will be hidden when the winter storm-clouds come, and the song-birds will grow silent. Find something lasting. Begin to gather wood now, that will warm your heart when the winter of life comes, child."—Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D.

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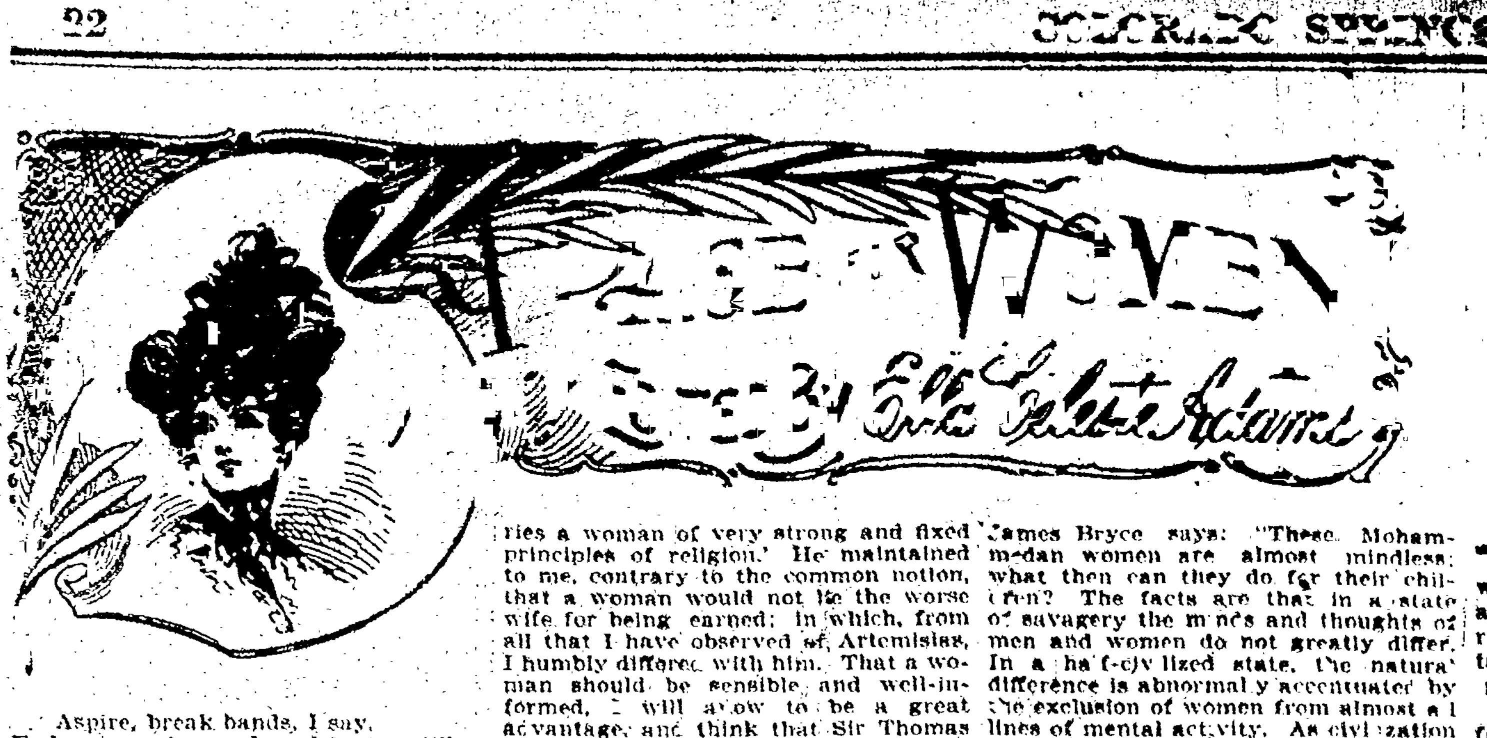


Aspire, break bands, I say,
Endeavor to be good, and better still,
And best. Success is naught, endeavor's all.
—Robert Browning.

IN ONE of Henry Drummond's letters he says: "My life is still the same knotless thread that it used to be. I have been trying to do a little here and there, but personally I see no further than before." There are times when we doubtless fee the same sad sense of failure. We know that we must be diligently sewing at the long seam, but all the stitches seem in vain. We have not knotted the thread.

Somewhere in our lives there must be a great purpose to knot the thread. We must take fast hold upon something. There must be deep, abiding convictions, and a sense of purpose in our lives, says Zion's Herald. And Drummond reached his supreme conviction, he knotted the thread, for he writes a little later: "My freshest truth is still the will of God." This is simply to say that there is a purpose behind the world, and that our lives are comprehended within the sweep of that purpose. To find our place cheerfully and resolutely in the activities which make for the realization of that purpose is to knot the thread of personal life and to gain a sweet sense of achievement and growing strength. "Our wills are ours to make them thine."

CLOSELY upon the very momentous step—the organization of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women, came the splendid mass meeting of last Monday. A popular demonstration of appreciation of the work and worth of Miss Jane Addams, of Hull house fame, and two of Denver's prominent club women, Mesdames Decker and Meredith.

In all probability a more homogeneous audience of women has never been convened in this city. As one speaker remarked, "It was an easy audience to talk to." A spirit of unity prevailed although those present were of varying temperaments and environments. An individuality without prejudice or antagonism gave an unusual zest and air of anticipation.

It was as though Miss Addams had communicated her life idea, that which has filled her whole soul and animated her whole life; the elevation and exaltation of her sex by works of love and living charity. In the brief hour allotted to the meeting it seemed to blossom out into a fact and a reality, even if not yet ripened to the full extent and development of which it is capable.

Then and there, many
"vowed to give
Their aid to all who suffer and yet live,"
such is the force of example in a life of noble deeds and noble thoughts as personified in Miss Addams. It is not given to all of us to lead such a life, but we may all of us imitate the virtues of which she is so bright and beautiful an example. We cannot all of us be active philanthropists, but we can all look well to ourselves and our households; we can all of us "love our neighbors."

The assertion by Miss Addams that there was some hitch in the ethical development of women, that the feeling "Good to my own is quite good enough," is all too true, and stands in the way of advance and accounts for discouragements and failures, which may after all be blessings in disguise, yet ought not to be.

Before the highest good can be accomplished the various organizations must become "not exclusive, but inclusive" as was well said by Mrs. Decker.

Miss Addams' trite saying, that we are too casual in our philanthropies struck near home, for it cannot be denied that we suffer much from misdirected activities. She counseled that Colorado Springs people encourage the newly established School of Philanthropy, and to make it a rule, as far as possible, to say something good in favor of, rather than against any good work already established, "always to help and never hinder."

The presence of Mesdames Decker and Meredith at the meeting was most timely, representing as they did, the Denver Woman's club which has been enabled to accomplish so many important innovations through conservative methods and established itself in the confidence of the community.

Women who have believed in the limited club, only because they have fallen into a rut deeply worn by years of travel, express themselves as thoroughly converted to the idea of a large club having within it such infinite possibilities for noble deeds "not for themselves alone, but for others, as well."

I don't know if dogs have souls—perhaps not—but they have hearts and love people just as we do—only more devotedly and disinterestedly, because they love their human companions for the good that is in them and for nothing else.

I know a little dog who loves a woman like that, and, when she went away, his grief was piteous to see. He didn't know where she had gone, or why, or when she would return, only that it hurt. He was just a poor, helpless, affectionate, little beast, who couldn't reason nor philosophize, and his heart ached in a dull sort of way because he couldn't see her and lay his head against her to be petted. I tried to comfort him that first night when everything seemed so strange and lonesome, but he couldn't understand. He would run about from one place to the other, searching—looking to find her in some unusual spot—and then he would come back to me with a look of dumb inquiry in his eyes and whimper. Finally I found an old dress which she had worn, and spread it on the bed beside him. The little fellow snuggled down in it and seemed to draw some comfort from the fragrance of the woman's spirit which still lingered in its folds. And so we fell asleep together in an atmosphere of memories of her who had gone away, and the mutual love we bore her drew us very close together—the little dog and I.—(Louis C. Stedman.

The following amusing account of a conversation which occurred on the evening of Boswell's marriage is related in Boswell's "Life of Johnson," (vol. 1, page 382.) Boswell says:

"Although I had promised myself a great deal of instructive conversation with him on the subject of the married state, of which I had then a near prospect, he did not say much upon that topic. Mr. Seward heard him once say that 'a man has a very bad chance of happiness in that state, unless he marries a woman of very strong and fixed principles of religion.' He maintained to me, contrary to the common notion, that a woman would not be the worse wife for being earned; in which, from all that I have observed of Artemisias, I humbly differed with him. That a woman should be sensible and well-informed, I will allow to be a great advantage; and think that Sir Thomas Overbury, in his rude versification, has very judiciously pointed out that degree of intelligence which is to be desired in a female companion:

"'Give me, next good, an understanding wife,
By nature wise, not learned by much art;
Some knowledge on her side will all my life
More scope of conversation impart;
Besides her inborn virtue fortify;
They are most firmly good who best know why.'

"When I censured a gentleman of my acquaintance for marrying a second time, as showing a disregard for his first wife, he said: 'Not at all, sir. On the contrary, were he not to marry again, it might be concluded that his first wife had given him a disgust to marriage; but by taking a second wife, he pays the highest compliment to the first, by showing that she made him so happy as a married man that he wishes to be so a second time.' So ingenious a turn did he give to this delicate question. And yet, on occasion, he owned that he once had almost asked a promise of Mrs. Johnson that she would not marry again, but had checked himself. Indeed, I cannot help thinking that in his case the request would have been unreasonable; for if Mrs. Johnson forgot, or thought it no injury to the memory of her first love—the husband of her youth and the father of her children—to make a second marriage, why should she be precluded from a third, should she be so inclined? In Johnson's persevering, fond appropriation of his 'Tetty,' even after her decease, he seems totally to have overlooked the prior claim of the honest Birmingham trader. I presume that her having been married before had, at times, given him some uneasiness; for I remember his observing upon the marriage of one of our common friends, 'He has done a very foolish thing, sir; he has married a widow when he might have had a maid.'"

The first speaker at a hearing given January 24, before the joint committee on constitutional amendments to the Massachusetts legislature, to the petitioners for the submission of a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women, was that grand champion of equal rights, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Among the excellent points made by Mrs. Howe, one of the wittiest was this:

"In the ancient fable, the queen whispered to the rushes a secret; with the rushes she thought it would be safe; it was too important to whisper to any human ear. But the rushes whispered it to the winds and the winds blew it all about, and soon the whole world knew the queen's secret. Abigail Adams, in a letter which she wrote to her husband about the time of the Declaration of Independence, said: 'In the new Constitution which I suppose it will be necessary for you to frame, I hope you will remember the ladies.' That was like the whisper of the queen. Hundreds of years ago, you are seeking freedom for the man, why not the same freedom for the women? That question is still asking itself, and we are talked about, and adopted; it is growing in favor; it has been weighed in the balance in several states and not found wanting, and these states will not give it up; they will not put any barrier before the march of progress. I leave this great question, which I have most deeply at heart, to those who are to speak after me. You remember what the secret of the queen was? It was that the king had asses ears—that is, he had ears impervious to reason. We are far from believing that the Massachusetts legislature will prove to have ears of that kind."

Finck Versus Tennyson.

A witty Irishman says that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain would probably justify the treatment of the Boer children in the British concentration camps by the text, "Suffer little children"—that style of mutilated scripture being about adapted to his kind of Christianity. A Scotch writer tells of a man who used to disturb a prayer meeting by groans and strange ejaculations while wrestling in the spirit; and upon remonstrated with by a friend, he defended himself by quoting Romans 8, 26: "For we know not what we should pray for as we ought, but the spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings." But the other Scotchman triumphantly reminded him that it was not awful to "divide a scripture," and that the full text read "with groanings that can not be uttered."

One of the worst offenses in the way of dividing a quotation is committed by Mr. Henry T. Finck, in his recent philippic in the New York Independent against the modern woman. Mr. Finck affirms that there is sex in mind, which is probably true; and he adds the extraordinary assertion that "the state of man is the state of savagery." which the sexes most resemble each other, in fact, the state of savagery." Mr. Finck heads his article with Tennyson's lines:

"Woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse; could we make her as the man,
Sweet love were slain."

The advocates of equal suffrage have no fault to find with this sentiment; but the opponents always omit the rest of the quotation:

"Yet in the long years liker must they grow,
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care."

The claim of Mr. Finck and Dr. G. Stanley Hall, that the minds of men and women grow more and more unlike as civilization advances, is contrary to well-known facts. Will any one say that Turkey is more civilized than the United States? Yet the minds of men and women are more unlike in the orient where the women are kept closely shut up in zenanas, excluded from education and from all outside activities, than they are in America, where the boys and girls study the same subjects side by side in the public schools, have access to the same books and papers, pursue many of the same occupations, and mingle freely in social life. In the orient a woman's mind is as different from a man's as a zebra's from a sparrow; in a cellar, as different from a tree plant raised in the sunlight; and the consequences are bad for all concerned.

James Bryce says: "These Mohammedan women are almost mindless; what then can they do for their children? The facts are that in a state of savagery the minds and thoughts of men and women do not greatly differ. In a half-civilized state, the natural difference is abnormally accentuated by the exclusion of women from almost all lines of mental activity. As civilization advances, the difference tends to be reduced to its normal proportions by the gradual removal of the arbitrary restrictions placed upon women, and their admission to equal opportunities for education. A perfect civilization involves the refinement of the minds of men, and the broadening of the minds of women. The ultra-conservatives like Mr. Finck have always been much alarmed lest each successive step tending to broaden woman's minds should destroy their beauty and womanliness; but the Turk might as rationally fear that women's faces would develop a thick growth of beard if the women were not compelled to keep them veiled. The difference between the minds of men and women, so far as it is natural, will be eternal.

Nothing tends more markedly to broaden women's minds than their admission to the responsibilities of citizenship. This good effect of equal suffrage in our western state is conceded even by men who are not enthusiastic over any of its other aspects. Rev. John Cotton Dana, Mr. Amos R. Wells, editor of the Christian Endeavor World, lately addressed a letter to twenty-five ministers of several different denominations, choosing their names at random among his subscribers in the four equal suffrage states. He asked: "Is equal suffrage working well, fairly well or badly?" Of these twenty-five ministers, one answered that it was working badly, and three that it was working fairly well, while the remaining twenty-one were positive and emphatic in declaring that it worked well. In summing up the results of his inquiries, Mr. Wells says:

One important gain may positively be ascribed to woman suffrage: The increased political intelligence of the women; and this is a great gain, not only as it broadens the women's lives but in its influence on their children. "The women want to know what they vote for," emphatically says an Idaho minister. "Woman suffrage has been a great educator for all our women," says a Colorado man. "They realize their responsibility, and they study. They are better fitted for all their duties than they were 10 years ago." Woman suffrage makes them more expensive, but it is a grand school for the women of the republic.—(Alice Stone Blackwell in Woman's Journal.

Nothing on earth can smile but men! Gems may flash reflected light, but what is a diamond flash compared with an eye flash and a mirth flash? Flowers cannot smile; this is a charm that even plants cannot claim. It is the prerogative of man. It is the color which love wears, and cheerfulness, and joy—these three. It is a light in the windows of the face, by which the heart signifies it is at home and waiting. A face that cannot smile is like a bud that cannot blossom and dries up on the stalks. Laughter is day, and sobriety is night; and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both—more bewitching than either.—(Henry Ward Beecher.

"Cheerfulness and sweetness of disposition are often as great a force in trying situations as sheer intellectual ability. The power of restraining one's temper under provocation, of cooling the irritable of things in discouraging circumstances, and of not construing a difference of opinion into a personal matter, is one of those choice attainments whose wholesomeness men almost universally recognize."—(Selected.

I have kept my fealty good
To the human brotherhood;
Scarcely have I asked in prayer
That which others might not share.

Blest in me were any spot
Where temptation whispers not.
If there be some weaker one,
Give me strength to help him on;
If a blinder soul there be,
Let me guide him nearer Thee.
Make my mortal dreams come true
With the work I fain would do;
Clothe with life the weak intent,
Let me be the thing I meant;
Let me find in Thy employ
Peace that dearer is than joy;
Out of self to love be led
And to heaven acclimated,
Until all things sweet and good
Seem my natural habitude.
—Whittier's "[illegible]" Prayer.

We may make the best of life, or we may make the worst of it; and it depends very much upon ourselves whether we extract joy or misery from it. There are always two sides of life on which we can look, according as we choose—the bright side or the gloomy. ... [illegible]

ALMOST all the fur muffs this season are twice the usual size. To be sure they do protect the hands very well, but are such a weight that it is a task to carry one, except in a carriage. Heads of animals and long fur tails are used upon these fur muffs in order to increase the size.

There are, however, some overly fancy muffs which are deserving of special mention. One beautiful creation which figured at a recent fashionable wedding was a picture here. The bridal dress was white satin-faced cloth, trimmed with bands of sable, and the hat was a combination of cloth, sable and lace. Instead of the conventional bouquet or prayer-book, this bride carried a fancy muff. The body of the muff was of fur to match the trimming on the gown and it was the decorative head of a pug, or even of a sleek Angora cat with amber eyes. Very, too, a rapidly becoming fashionable, in a conventional over as with a veil and golf.

The "set" of tassels a correct and consists of a carved ivory umbrella handle, decorated, say, with the head of a swan, with which goes a belt buckle with two heads of swans to form it, a swan brooch of ivory and silver for the stock, and a "tangle" in the shape of a swan's head to swing from the long neckchain. The hatpin, also, may show the head of a swan delicately wrought on silver.

Besides umbrella handles, there are very decorative. They are seen in many handsome forms to support the round fan of embroidered gauze, the tinted feathers or transparent ...

ONE OF THE NEW FLOWER HATS.

The new flower hats are dreams of beauty. This model has a crown of shaded rose leaves and a brim of large soft pink roses and leaves.

... are throughout with shirred mousseline de soie. A large rosette of mousseline decorates the center of the muff and dainty lace ruffles finish the edges. The long chiffon ends of one muff are hung with baby ribbon and are so long as to conceal the muff ... the mousse to the arm of the skirt. This was entirely new and the effect produced truly artistic.

The new mode of dressing the hair ... by no means satisfies the same style for a ... is no longer a tyrant, but a slave, and low or high, the hair must be made to suit the ... and general type. Such coiffure as ... one has a pretty nape or not ... more on the shape of the head. A long, narrow head should have an arrangement which will prevent it from that shape, for one that is classically shaped, and an oval face commands a contour entirely in front ... to a round contour, says Notes.

Care must be taken to avoid the old-time "psyche knot" which is worn with the hair drawn back by the most pure Greek head with classic features and statuesque pose. During the last nine or ten years ago, it became positively grotesque from its unsuitability to most of the women who adopted it. Unfortunately the Greek type is of the rarest, and the Psyche knot on the average woman is suggestive of nothing more poetic than a door knob.

The most becoming mode for most types is a pure S, or some variation of it. In a way between the crown and the nape. There is always an "exactly right" spot for the coil, and the hair in rosy mule, be used in time to accommodate or awkwardness of the arrangement. A perfect contour may be preserved or destroyed, a face may be made or converted by ten years, of the ... or owing to ... of the ... as the ... of the ... eyes, a ... or ... a curl.

One of the most noticeable features of woman's dress at present is the wearing of a large rosette at the back of each pair ... Ribbons seem to have lost their popularity and their ... we have ... or ... rosettes of ... the ... or ... the ... of the ...

Shirts with ... are preferred to those made of ... one piece with a yoke; and when the material is washable one or some ... wool, the guimpe is always of some ... muslin, says Harper's Bazar. ... a ... wear ... and ... the waist ... a ... some ... on the ... with the ... wear and ... stiff ... and ... the ... with ...

A graceful costume for a breakfast or ... is ... of ... a ... the ... material and ... all ... of the ... is ... of the ... to ... for ...

SHORT dinners, and much simpler ones than were heretofore served, are now the order of dining room, and besides the clothless board (where the hostess is the proud possessor of beautiful mahogany or real old oak) there are many possible changes to be rung, such for instance, as sets of mats en suite for every guest, no end of variety in the way of side cloths, and, lastly, the whole damask or other material which is intended to be a record of the autographs of the assembled guests! This, at any rate, is what a publication announces as imminent, in our society fashions (it would certainly be heralding a set of quaint and most interesting collections.) The entire cloth or strip is also reappearing at many informal but very costly functions; which is not to be deplored, as, when flowers are scarce and rather prohibitive in price, the more modest hostess is rather at a loss for something with which to lend the charm of coloring to her table.—(Table Talk.

LUNCHEON.
Grape Fruit, Maraschino.
Bouillon. Sherry.
Shad Roe.
Broiled Chicken, Green Peas, Claret.
Russian Salad.
Wine Jelly, Ice Cream, Cake, Bon Bons
Coffee. Liqueurs.

LUNCHEON.
Salpicon of Fruit.
Chicken Consomme.
Lobster Chops.
Mushrooms on Toast.
Sweetbreads and Peas.
Frozen Punch.
Quail on Toast.
Pate de foie gras en Bellevue.
Charlotte Russe.
Coffee. Bon Bons.

Grape Fruit and Maraschino—to prepare grape fruit, cut in half, take out seeds and pour in as much Maraschino as possible and serve very cold.

Russian Salad—Fill the outside of a double mould with clear aspic jelly and the center with Macedoine of vegetables, or with celery, or with any one vegetable. Marinate the vegetables, then mix them with mayonnaise made with jelly so that the vegetables will be completely inclosed. Turn the form of salad on a flat dish and garnish with shredded lettuce.

Salpicon of Fruit—Mix lightly an equal proportion of orange pulp, bananas cut into half inch dice, and grapes cut in two and the seeds removed. Add sugar if necessary, and a little sherry or liqueur if desired; serve in glasses or half orange skins.

Pate de Foie Gras en Bellevue—Ornament the bottom of individual timbale moulds with a daisy design made of hard boiled egg. Fix it with a little jelly; then add a layer of jelly one-fourth of an inch thick and a layer of pate de foie gras alternately until the mould is full. Any foremeat may be used in the same way. Turn the moulds into a flat dish and surround them with shredded lettuce. Pass Mayonnaise.—(Two Delightful Luncheon Menus by Mrs. C. T. Spensley, in What to Eat.

After searching high and low for old and beautiful wedding presents, one usually comes to the conclusion that nothing is more lovely than cut crystal, exquisitely fine engraved intaglio glass, and the beautiful colored Bohemian and Venetian crystals that look like soap bubbles—so graceful, so luminous and so fragilely beautiful are they. Silver seems positively gross beside these wedding presents, says a writer in Modes.

Venetian glass is enjoying a special boom just now, though it has never ceased to be admired and sought after by connoisseurs since the fifteenth century saw its first fragile specimens. When all Italy was in a whirl of art and beauty owing to the renaissance, this lovely glass was first made. Later its making became almost a lost art, but owing to the efforts of two English artists it is obtainable again. Connoisseurs say the new specimens compare very favorably with the old.

Originally is one of the charms of the colorings of this glass. As the wineglass or vase is held to the light and turned in the hand, touches of gold arise as it seems from nowhere, flash out into brilliance, and then disappear into the luminous purple reflection of the glass, only to make room for more of the colors of tiny golden specks which seem out into brightness as they approach the air, and then in turn die away. As table decoration, Venetian glass has absolutely no equal, the transparency and depth of its color, the presence of the gold in its composition causing it to light up at night in a way that no other make can.

The new stain-toned damask papers are lovely. Those with satin stripes or light festoons design in the same are light festoons, design in the same attractive. For a room with a low ceiling this paper is quite pronounced ... will do much to give the effect of greater height, only don't think it good work by attempting a deep crop ceiling or canopy effect. For a ... ceiling room the ... wall paper ... better to run all the way up to the ceiling; if not, then the ceiling should not extend down the wall more than four or six inches.

The use of textiles for wall coverings is decidedly on the increase. The reason given by one in the know is that they give a "feeling" utterly lacking in paper, together with greater depth and warmth. Grass cloth, canvas and metallic luster burlaps are among the latest offerings.—(Table Talk.

Oak wainscoting a very shabby or greasy appearance, which may be got rid of by washing it with warm beer. Then, to give it a gloss, wash it all over with a large brush with a quart of beer in which you have boiled a piece of beeswax the size of a walnut, and a tablespoonful of sugar. Leave this application to dry, then polish it with a soft cloth.

The tops of tables very often suffer from having hot dishes and tea cups placed on them, and the best means of restoring their polish is to pour cold drawn linseed oil upon them, rubbing this well in with a piece of linen, repeating the process several times and changing the linen until the table is quite dry.

A new hardwood floor mop just out will be found a great convenience by the modern housewife. This little novelty polishes while removing the dust and yet allows the one using it to stand erect, thereby making the care of hardwood floors a much less fatiguing process than by the old way.

For polishing old mahogany or old oak furniture, one of the know suggests the palm of the hand and so-called "elbow grease" as the very best polisher. The warmth and the oil of the hand is quite sufficient to produce a smooth and as ... a surface as fashion demands.

THE moment she blows out the light
And all is dark and cool about,
And through the window quickly peers
A great star sparkling in and out,
By foaming brooks and mossy nooks
He finds the Land of Story-Books.

Blowing his horn, he hears Boy Blue,
With Bobby Shafto goes to sea,
Jack Horner's plum he tastes, and trips
O'er London Bridge with Lady Lee,
With Jack and Jill goes up the hill,
While wandering at his pleasant will.

He trembles with Red Riding Hood,
Dances with Cinderella there,
And from the silver basin sips
With Beauty and the Brother Bear;
He visits kings and courts and things,
With seven-league boots as good as wings.

And sinking into downy clouds
Strange seems the Pilgrim going by
With Greatheart, strange seems Crusoe's face—
And strange the Land of Nod should lie
With hushing brooks and pillowed nooks
So near the Land of Story-Books!
—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

James Whitcomb Riley Tells of His Boyhood.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, tells in the Indianapolis News of his boyhood. He says:

"I recollect distinctly when I was a small boy, and from choice spent much of my time in the kitchen rolling dough and making miniature pies. After a while through the obliging assistance of the hired girl I advanced so that I could build a pie of legitimate size. My joy was complete when I actually fashioned a custard pie, and then came the feat, worthy of a sleight-of-hand performer, of getting it into the oven without spilling. You may gather from this that my first ambition was to be a baker, and at times I have felt a twinge of disappointment that my juvenile ambition was not realized. I really think I would have been a success as a baker.

"Where did I go to school? I was not a success in attending school. I had somewhat a record for running away from school, and I succeeded in but one study, in distinguishing myself above my school fellows. That was reading in McGuffey's readers, which gave me my first delights of literature. I was a sensitive child, but no one ever thought me so, and I received no consideration on that account, and managed to be in hot water most of the time. At school if I read anything pathetic, like Dickens' death of Little Nell, while I had the best lesson, I would spoil it by too much weeping. If I was whipped by the teacher—we called it 'licked' in those days—on coming home with red eyes I would receive a parental flogging because the teacher had licked me. Consequently I have a superabundance of sympathy for children.

"Children in the country and in small towns have a self-reliance and power of invention, an adaptation of the resources of their surroundings that often make them stronger intellectually than city-bred children. They have few paid-for amusements, and all the fewer because of lack of money to pay for them. So they are thrown upon their own resources to furnish amusements for themselves. I have walked four miles in the country to where I knew there was a whirling jenny. A whirling jenny is made by sawing off a sapling about four feet from the ground. The core of the tree is left sticking up to form a peg, and a hole to fit the peg is bored in the middle of a long and heavy plank. This plank is placed across the stump, a boy running at each end of the plank, and away they go! It takes repeated doses of soap grease to make the jenny get around with the desired speed.

"When I was a boy there were few feuds between town boys and country boys, and when they exchanged visits each could introduce the other to a different series of delights. I do not suppose there are many boys today who have, as in my time, scrambled eggs and cooked them on brown paper atop of the stove in the old school house. I really think that no bill of fare at the finest banquet that ever may be will ever have a dish that can come anywhere near that."

The Rule of Three.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to fight for—honor, country and home.

Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to think about—life, death and eternity.—(Selected.

"The Common Offering."

"'It is not the deed we do,
Tho' the deed be never so fair—
But the love that the dear Lord looketh for,
In the heart of the deed so fair.'

"The love is the priceless thing,
The treasure our treasure must hold,
Or ever the Lord will take the gift
Or tell the worth of the gold—
By the love that cannot be told."

"Behold us, the rich and the poor,
Dear Lord, in the service draw near;
One consecrateth a precious coin
One droppeth only a tear;
Look master—the love is here!"
—Harriet McEwen Kimball

The Pivotal Question.

Said Joe to Sam, in fierce debate
Upon this woman question,
"You've answered well all other points,
Now here's my last suggestion:

"When woman goes to cast her vote—
Some miles away, it may be—
Who then, I ask, will stay at home
To rock and tend the baby?"

Said Sam, "I own you've made my case
Appear a little breezy.
Suppose you put this question by,
And ask me something easy!

"But since the matter seems to turn
On this as on its axis,
Just get the one who rocked it when
She went to pay her taxes!"
—Republished by request.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

RAYS FROM BARREN

Denver, Colo., Feb. 13, 1902.

Frind Hinnesy—

I am sthill lingerin' in th' shadow v th' gr-reat Rocky Mountains, th' land iv th' fragrant sage Brush, th' beaut ful cacktus, th' festive prary dawg, th' hungry kiote, an' ex-Sinitor Ed Wolcott, whom th' natives here call th' Barren iv Woolyharst. Ye see, Hinessy, I've bin thryin' fr a long toime to git a squint iv th' Barren, but me friend Dinnis tells me that th' Barren is that peplar that whiniver he attempts to walk up th' sthreet to his office he niver gits there bekause iv th' multitude blockadin' th' way in a mad indivor to grapple 'im be th' hand or to kiss th' fall iv his coat; an' in ordher to attind to bizness th' Barren has constructed a secret, underground passage way to his offis.

Dinnis is a frind iv th' Barren an' says th' Barren as a thuler hear-rt an' injys meetin' th' rank an' file an' th' ranker they are th' bether it suits 'im. He wud like to mate thim every day in th' wake an' give thim a shake-but, bem' as he is out iv polytickss he must kape th' wolf f'rm th' dure—be armin an' onst livin' he th' persashun iv Ilhands. So, seein' how th' matter stood, I gave up me efforts to git a look at 'im an' have him enjyin mesiff in ither ways.

Las' nite, f'r instance, me an' Dinnis attinded a bankit at th' Brown Palis hotil in. I want to tell yees a little about it. They called it a Linkin bankit, but Dinnis said it looked to him lojke it was f'r to giv sum iv th' la-ads a chanst to throw bokays at thinselves. By th' way, I, unexpectedly, there had th' gr-eat plisure iv beholdin th' Barren iv Woolyharst. Well, there was a big crode, an' th' bankit hall was full—nur sum iv th' bys wuz soon full too, iv mineral wather, an' sham-pag-ne iv which there was a good supply.

As th' hours wore on, th' mineral wather flowed an' th' la-ads bekame merry. Finally a big, good-nachered lookin' laddy-buck with a shaggy mane sthood up at wan end iv th' long room an' cracked a few jokes which no wan cud hear bekase iv th' nise f'rm th' mineral wather. He presinted, as ring-masther iv th' show, a chap resimblin a Norwegin from Sweeden. His name was down on th' me-an-you as Dinnis called th' cards on th' table, as N. W. Dixon, but Dinnis sais his raa-sal name was Nacherly Windy Dickerson, an' that he was a jooge f'rm somewhere south.

Well, th' jooge was that pompus he see-med to jxpict th' mere sight iv im wud awe th' misey bankiters into a dape silence—but instid iv that th' hilarity continued. Then th' jooge la-ayed up on th' table an' with wan mighty swape iv 'is eye, an' uplifted hands, in a most majestic manner commanded silence. But th' la-ads did not know 'im; in fackt had niver hear-rd iv 'im before. Th' jooge havin' lift iz cane behind, an' jein' itherwise unar-rmed, he wuz quite helpless, an' th' tummult increased. Mathers were lookin' surious whin all at wunst, half way down th' hall, a big chap with a fog-horn voice be th' name iv Col. Jaw-Bone Linch, sthood up in a chair an' demandid attintion. Dinnis said he was th' jooge's "Man Friday," whativer that may mean. But niver mind that. Th' crowd wuz good nathered, withal, an' finally listened to 'im. Says ee, "I belave we arre all Raypublicans," says ee, "An' Raypublicans shud be gintlemen," says ee, "an' listen to th' ring-masther. He's a gr-reat man an' if yees will but give 'im a show, yees will hear th' gr-reatest spache that iver fel f'rm th' lips iv man or woman. Jist watch iz schmoak!" saye ee. "I have known th' jooge f'r a year an' a half, at least, an' all his life (barrin' th' toime ee has bin a Dimmyerat) ee has bin a Raypublican!"

"On his way to th' gr-reat west he frequently asked th' conducther if th' Colorado line had bin passed. Finally he wuz tould be th' con. that he wuz acrost th' Colorado line; thereupon me anterprisin' frind handed his card to th' accommadatin' thra nman an' at th' same tolme tould 'im he wuz a canydate f'r offis. Ah! out he's a gr-reat man. An' I want yees to hear the wur-ruds iv wisdum iv which he's full to overflowin'.

"He can tell yees a lot about practical pollyticks an' fully de-monsthrate to yees that in the simple mather iv gettin' a nomynashun f'r offis it is more important to have th' tellers than to have th' gill gates, an' at th' same toime be able to show yees how to make a thrade to insure yer own illection an' let th' civil take care of th' resht.

"Be aisy now, an' lis en to this gr-reat man. He wants to stretch his leags undher th' mahogany iv th' guvnor's offis, or more loikely ockupy a sate in th' sinite hal iv hal Co umbia. Furthermore an' besides, I am his man f'r th' sthate suit next winther."

Th' Colonel then subsided f'r a bit, but reappeared an' moved a motion that ither speakers come down th' hall a piece. This was agreed to, where-up-on th' jooge in a spike-tail coat escorted himself miltwny iv th' hall where all cud behold him. 'Twas an imposin' sight f'r all who cud be imposed upon.

Takin' advantage iv a momentary quiet which came over th' crowd, as they gazed in wonderment upon th' spectacle th' jooge ralived himself ather this sthyle:

"Gintlemen," says ee, "this is a tolme f'r serions thought." "You're mistaken," put a sum joker as he attimpted to climb on th' table.

"Iv dent y yees don't know who it is that sthands here before yees," continued th' ring-mast er. "No, do ye say? Thin I'll be afther apprisin' yees," says ee. "I'm th' jooge that knocked th' ever-lastin' wind an' wather out iv th' late rivinue bill. As a private citizen I predicted that th' late rivinue law was no good, an' wud, not sthand th' tist iv th' court. (procidin' I wuz th' coort.) Quickly followin' on th' hee s iv me predictshun an' very unixpectedly to me, th' mather iv th' rivinue law was brought in to me prisince as jooge iv th' coort. Yees know th' result or if yees don't yer not well informed. Well me predictshun came true, an' now as a privit cityzen, I agin predict that I can knock th' stuffin' out iv anny bill that that aggregashun iv idjoots now holdin' forth on th' hill there can put into pr-nt. In fact, me fame has sphread abroad so that th' coort wherein I hold down th' bench is eagerly sought afther be all th' corporate cityzens iv th' sthate whiniver they are in raal nade iv a f'r-ed at coort."

Th' Ring-masther in hifa-lutin wur-ruds then told iv rain-bow promises, sich as he made before Illichion, an' that how, as had dasarted th' wild, reckless an' wicked confusionists, th' sun wuz wunst more shinin' in Colorado.

He then condescinded to make minshion ov unassumin, plain, simple men as Washington, A. Lincoln, W. McKinley, an' wint on to say, "that they were not gr-reat men like himsiff, but th' principles they represinted—wuz gr-reat an' endurrin'." He then concluded be advisin' all to follow his virtuous an' lofty eggsample, be havin behind all bickerin', insubordination, ambition, an' to press forrud, By Gum, f'r th' glory iv mesiff, and me counthry, an' then yee'l do onor to yourslves an' th' Sthate."

There was gr-reat applase whin th' Ring-masther pulled down th' curtain f'r a change iv scenery. As it was taken f'r granted, that those prise it knew all about irrigation, that subject wuz hurridly passed.

Marc Wright, who th' byes said wus "all-right," resaved a har-rty welcome, an' talked iv th' "Business Man in Pollyticks."

Then followed th' introduch ion iv a schmall, schmart chap, Misther Nelson, f'rm Kansas, but before he cud say a wur-rud, "Friday" f'r th' third time mounted a chair an' proceeded to day-liver himself iv anither burst iv illiquence. F'r a bit it was har-rd to make out who wuz th' masther iv seremonies, th' Joodge or his Man Friday. But th' Bankiters wud have no more iv 'im an' set up a terrible rear-r. Some called him "Rass!" Ithers cried "Sit down!" "Yees are not on th' program!" Friday kept right on shoutin', but sitch was the din set up by the byes, not a wur-rud iv what he was sayin' cud be heard.

The Ex-sinitor becomin' excited, fearin' th' husiness wud break up in a riot, yelled "Sit down Linch!" An' sint th' Sargint iv Ar-rms with a stuffed club to put 'im down. Before th' sargint with his stuffed club reached th' spot, however, sum won had pulled th' chair f'r undher 'im.

Ordheer hein' at last rasthored th' illiquent an' sinsible little man f'r Kansas proceeded to say sumthin' raal good iv Misther Lincoln, who he considered a gr-reat, though a simple an' unpretintious man.

Th' only interruption durin' this par-rt v th' proceedins wuz on account iv th' Ring-masther, who, not wantin' to be lost sight iv f'r a seckond, sthood up beside th' little Kansan f'r to da-monsthrate how mutch bigger a man he wuz. He sthreatched himsiff to his fullest hight, pulled th' puckerin' sthrings iv his mouth, an' assumin' th' wisest look iv a hor-rened owl, swelled up like a big toad till his shirt front broke loo-se frim its moorin's, whin an irreverent lle magnate frim Boulder cud sthand it no longer, an' bawled out "Sit down Windy!" "Yeer not t' whole cheeze!"

Th' Ring-masther pretinded not to hear th' rude re-quest but fearin' anither out-break wint way back an set down.

Thin Mister Downing was introduced an' plazed th' byes be makin' his talk short about the "Raypublican Parthy."

Th' gr-reat evint iv th' avenin' wuz rasarved till the last, whin th' Barren iv Woolyharst was throtted out. Th' byes began to think that th' Ex-Sinitor wud be shut out entirely be th' ring-masther who did not know when to ring off. He wint on to tell iv th' dar-rk days of 96, "whin th' earrth thrembled with the roar-r iv his voice, an' whin men ran to and fro, sum cried unto Balaams Ass, an' sum cried unto Jehosahat, some bint thimsilves little silver Gods and bowed down to thim. But won man sthood alone upon th' 'Bed rock of eternal truth.'"

This statement wus objected to, "Your a liar," said one, an' Burdock Charley exclaimed, "me an' Wally was there!" "There was 1500 iv us in Pueblo," said anither. Then there were cries f'r Wolcott! Wolcott! But th' Ring-masther wuc not be bluffed that aisey, an' wint on.

"There he sthood," says he, "with folded ar-rms invitin' th' lightenin' sthroke iv polityeal extinction, knowin' he must bear th' scorn an' comtumly iv th' people whin had followed his advice there-to-fore, that hardest iv al, he must bear th' reproaches iv sum that he had warmed in his bosom."

"Where was you in 96?" some one asked, "Yees want with us!"

But the ring-masther ignored th' questioner an' continued be drawin' an amusin' picthure iv "One of Old" (whose name he had forgotten) an' iv his disciples, until th' Barren blushed.

There-at was groanin' as iv pain f'rm different parrts iv the room. Followed be renewed calls f'r Wolcott, but th' Ring-masther sthill persued, an' wint on to say how th' Ex-sinitor was no frind iv his, an' that th a far he me not done a blamed thing f'rm m, and therefore, he owed M-ather Wolcott nothin'. "At th' same toime," says he, "ra-cog-nize ability whin I run agin it."

This staberin' wuz too much f'r th' byes an' some shouted, "Wipe off your chin!" "Come off now!" an' "Wolcott! Wolcott!"

Anither riot be n threatened an' gettin' a bunch f'rm th' Barren, who was close by, th' ring-masther was injooced to knock off be sayin' "I take pleasure in introducin' to yees th' first cit zen iv Colorado (barrin' mes lf) th' Hon—

Th' byes bein' impatient th' Barren lost no time in tak n' th' flure. He was coudly cheered an' without offerin' to return anny iv th' bokays to th' ring-masther, at wunst proceeded to tell iv th' greatness an' goodness iv Mister McKinley, who, he said, was in th' habit iv a lowin' th' Barren to fix up his speeches f'r 'im, and how, "out f'r th' seer ty iv th' treasury, who made slighthy remarks, he an' th' President wud have secured th' coinage iv the white metal free and indepinsent iv anny pope or potentate on air-rth in Hivin or Earces."

"Misther McKinley," concluded the Barrin, "was as gentle as a lamb, kind an' frinc y to a l. No man iver met 'im to whom he did not tur-run a smilin' face an' offer a welcome hand. His wan anx ety at th' end iv a day was lest he shud have failed to see some man who had some favor to ask iv 'im. His wan instinct was to give a favorable answer to ivery appeal if he cud.

"So ye see, me frind, why it is that I am so very popular with yees all. I have taken me Q f'rm this gr-reat man be followin' in th' wake of his footsteps an' emulatin' his example.

"Good night me la-ads! I'm hopin' to see yees often. Good night."

Th' meetin' then broke up an' all wint away feelin' happy.

This mornin' I called f'r to shake hands with the Barren an' found a big chunk of ice a blockadin' th' dure.

Truly yours,
Molke.

David R. Francis, president of the World's Fair company, has announced through representatives in the United States and abroad that the $200,000 appropriated for an airship contest at the Louisiana purchase exposition, in 1903, is divided into a premium of $100,000 for the successful demonstration of a dirigible airship in full view of visitors to the fair, prizes aggregating $50,000 for flights of speed between airships or racing balloons and a like sum to defray the expenses of the contests. Professor S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institute at Washington, D. C., and Octave Chanute of the Western Society of Engineers of Chicago, have been summoned to St. Louis to arrange the regulations for the contests. Director of Exhibits F. J. V. Skiff was the originator of the plan, which the exposition leaders have determined to make one of the leading features of the fair of 1903.

"This announcement," said Mr. Skiff, "is an invitation to aerial inventors of all countries to attempt to solve the problem of navigating the air. If several inventors come to the exposition with crafts that will mount into air and obey the guiding hand of heir creators a long-distance race can be arranged to start from the exposition grounds. Tests of the speed and dirigibility of the ships could be made above the exposition, where the aerial maneuvers might be watched by the visitors. Contests between racing balloons and experiments with various army balloons of different countries would form an interesting part of the display. A verdict that some one had invented a machine, whether aero-plane or balloon, which had solved the problem of aerial navigation would compensate for the holding of the exposition, aside from the benefits of such a show to humanity at large."—(Los Angeles Herald.

The great soap factories of France, the largest being at Marseilles, have been forced to seek cheaper vegetable oil than that from the cottonseed, because the demand for cotton oil by refiners who make a foodstuff has advanced its price to a point at which it cannot profitably be made into soap.

Thomas A. Edison's new storage battery was exhibited recently by Franklin H. Head in a lecture at the University of Chicago on "The Steel Industry." "This new battery of Edison's," said Mr. Head, "is one of the most wonderful inventions Edison has ever made and very likely the most valuable. The storage battery now used in street cars is very cumbersome and deteriorates with great rapidity. It weighs about six tons and you can get but 44 per cent. of the power out of it that is put in. The new battery, on the other hand, weighs only one-fourth as much as the old one, utilizes 77 per cent. of the power and seems almost indestructible. If the new battery does all that is predicted for it the farmer will soon be threshing his grain and pumping his water for his livestock by electricity, and his wife will be using electricity to heat her flatirons." Mr. Head said that two entirely new substances had been discovered by Edison which he uses in his new battery. Unlike any other substances known to man, these two are not to be found in nature. One is low oxide of iron, composed of two parts iron and one part oxide, and the other compound is composed of two parts oxide and one part nickel.—(Los Angeles Herald.

TO CALIFORNIA $25.

During March and April, the Santa Fe will sell tickets to all points in California at $25. Call at city ticket office for particulars. C. C. Hoyt, City Passenger Agent.

25c One Way, 40c Round Trip.
5-day limit to Cripple Creek, via Colorado Midland Railway.

"What A Pretty Woman!"

and what a lovely complexion she has," is a remark we often hear. Why is she pretty? Is it because she has beautiful, regular features? No. There is another reason. Because her complexion is faultless to the degree of perfection. Not a single blemish mars the beauty of her skin. Without an unblemished complexion, it is impossible for any woman, no matter how otherwise beautiful she may be, to be considered even good looking. It is the complexion that tells, and every woman owes it to not only herself, but to all about her, to have a clear and spotless complexion. It is the simplest thing in the world to remove those freckles, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, oily skin, liver spots, and even wrinkles. The remedy is within the reach of every woman, and she should take advantage of it at once.

Mme. Ruppert's World Renowned Face Bleach, used for nearly a quarter of a century by thousands of women all over the world is the remedy every woman should employ to cleanse her skin and complexion of all unsightly and disfiguring blemishes. It is purely a tonic for the skin, cleansing the pores, eliminating all impurities which clog them up and cause pimples and blackheads, and restoring the skin to the same delicate texture as it was in infancy. It is not a cosmetic, nor an artificial beautifier, such as rouges, paints, etc., but is a colorless liquid that is a medicine for the skin. It does the work perfectly and cures in every case. It has never been known to fail.

Every woman whose complexion is not all that she desires it to be should secure it at once. It is for sale in Colorado Springs by

[illegible]

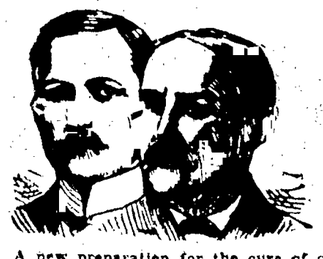
Sole Agent for Colorado Springs

Catarrh Remedy.

Of a New Catarrh Cure.

Physicians are slow to take up new and untried remedies until their value has been established by actual experiment, and they are naturally skeptical of the many new preparations constantly appearing and for which extravagant claims are made.

The most liberal and enlightened physicians are always ready, however, to make a fair trial of any new specific and get at its true medical value.



A new preparation for the cure of catarrh has attracted much attention in the past few months and has met with great favor from the medical profession not only because it is remarkably successful in the cure of catarrh, but also because it is not a secret patent medicine; anyone using it knows just what he is taking into his system.

It is composed of blood root, which acts on the blood and mucous membrane, hydrastin for same purpose to clear the mucus from head and throat, and red gum of eucalyptus tree to destroy catarrhal germs in the blood.

All of these antiseptic remedies are combined in the form of a pleasant-tasting tablet or lozenge and are sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and many recent tests in chronic catarrh cases have established its merit beyond question.

Dr. Sebring states that he has discarded inhalers, sprays and washes and depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating nasal catarrh. He says: "I have had patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely, and whose hearing was also impaired from nasal catarrh, recover completely after a few weeks' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I have been equally successful with the remedy in catarrh of the throat and catarrh of the stomach. I can only explain it on the principle that catarrh is a constitutional disease, and that the antiseptic properties in these tablets drive the catarrhal poison completely out of the system."

Dr. Odell says: "I have cured many cases of catarrh of stomach in past four months by the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets alone, without the use of any other remedy and without dieting. The tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes and overcoming the continual hawking, coughing and expectorating, so disgusting and annoying to catarrh sufferers."

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

As made to the Comptroller of the Currency, December 10, 1901:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$1,254,024.71
United States Bonds		100,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasury		5,000.00
Bonds and Warrants	$ 466,175.16	
Cash and Due from Banks	1,236,645.33	1,702,820.49
		$3,041,845.20
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$ 100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		197,297.07
Circulation		100,000.00
Deposits		2,734,548.13
		$3,041,845.20

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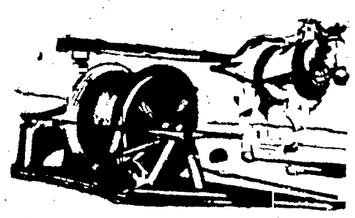

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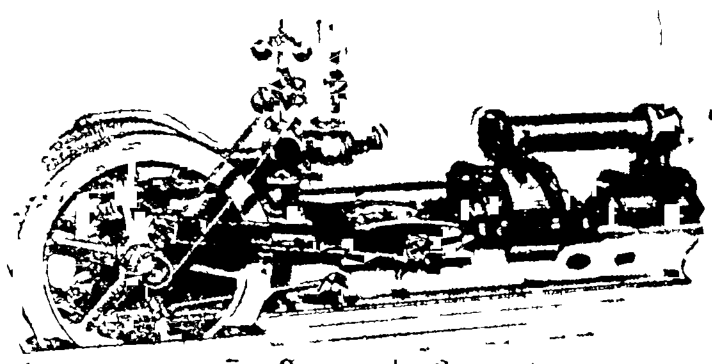

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EMPIRE STATE SHIPPING GOOD ORE

From a New Vein That Has Been Opened from the 775-foot Shaft Sunk by the Company—Lies Near the Bull Hill Mine.

The Empire State Consolidated Gold Mining company which took over the properties of the old Orphan company has succeeded in opening a very good ore body from their new shaft, which has now reached a depth of 775 feet. The ore is being opened up in a cross vein which is entirely independent of the Isabella series and also of the old Dickerman lode from which a very large amount was shipped in the first years of Cripple Creek. The vein has been developed on several levels and the ore runs into a good smelting grade. The company has been sending out shipments for some time, and can increase the output as it desires. It is thought that a few months will see this property developed into one of the finest mines on Bull hill.

The Orphan Gold company started the sinking of a three compartment shaft on the property over a year ago and a large amount of money has been expended in acquiring the present depth. It is the intention of the management to sink to a depth of 900 or 1,000 feet where good ore bodies will be accessible in several veins.

Although the Empire State company is practically a close corporation a considerable amount of interest will be taken in its successful development. This section of Bull hill has been in some disrepute since the Isabella company lost their rich ore, but as that company owns a very large tract of unexplored ground every new development of ore on that portion of the hill adds to the prospective value of the Isabella ground.

NELLIE V. WILL GO DEEPER

Sinking Has Been Resumed in the Shaft Which Will be Put to the 450-foot Point—Promising Streak in 400-foot Level.

Sinking has been resumed in the main shaft on the Squaw mountain property of the Nellie V. company with the intention of putting it to a depth of 450 feet. In the bottom level, which is 350 feet deep, the ore shoot was developed for a short distance where it was found to deteriorate to a considerable extent and in the next level above the narrow streak produced a small amount of rich ore but was not found very profitable. It is now desired to open up the vein at a depth of another 100 feet to try to find an ore body wide enough and valuable enough to mine. The vein is one which has produced thousands from the upper levels and is one which should be very productive below as well.

The company is also prosecuting development work in the 240 foot level. From that point they have drifted north for 100 feet and yesterday a 12-inch vein was opened, carrying some values. This will be explored at once to determine its value. Its appearance is considered favorable although it is impossible to make any prediction as yet.

The seam of rich ore exposed south of the shaft in the 350 foot level is also to be followed up in the hope that it will widen out. The ground is under able management, and every effort is to be made to relocate the rich shoot. It is the conviction of those who know the property best that it is only a question of exploration before the ore will be opened as the various rich seams are an indication of a good shoot somewhere in the ground.

SUNSET-ECLIPSE DEVELOPS ORE

Third and Fourth Levels Are Producing, and Ore is Expected in Three Different Levels Within a Few Days.

Development work in the property of the Sunset Eclipse property is progressing finely and the indications in several places are full of promise. The drift south into the Sunset ground at a depth of 450 feet is beginning to show indications of ore and Manager Keener believes that the developments in this section of the mine are likely to be very satisfactory within the next 10 days.

A winze has been sunk from the old tunnel level near the place where a good production was made in the early history of the mine and ore was opened all the way down. A crosscut has now been started from the 350 foot level to open the shoot as it is believed that it will extend as far down as this.

In the fifth level of the mine the crosscut for the vein has now progressed to a point where water has begun to seep in at the breast which indicates the proximity of the lode. The crosscut has been run for a considerable distance at this depth and a great deal depends upon the developments from now on.

A consignment of ore left the property last week, and another will leave in a few days. The rock is coming from the third and fourth levels and averages better than $40 in gold to the ton. Enough ore can be shipped from the mine to carry along a good share of the development work which is now very extensive.

TAMBOURINE DEVELOPS MANY RICHES

In the 300-foot Level a 10-foot Vein of Sylvanite Has Been Opened —Ore is Shipped that Runs $1,520 Per Ton.

F. B. Tiffany, one of the largest stockholders in the Tambourine Gold Mining company returned yesterday from Wall street, the well known Boulder county camp, and reported that the property is showing up finely. The company has been sinking the shaft and will cut a station after about 40 feet more work at a depth of 400 feet where crosscuts will be run for the ore bodies.

In the 300-foot level of the mine a 10 foot body of sylvanite has been developed which is shipping all the way from two to 40 ounces in gold to the ton. A lot of 1,300 pounds was recently sacked from this vein and settled for at the rate of 76 ounces in gold or $1,520 to the ton. An average of a car of ore a week is being sent out, and no ore but that which comes from development work is mined. The 180 foot level of the mine is also showing some rich ore, and part of the production is coming from the development work which is being prosecuted there.

This mine which is now known as one of the best in Boulder county was purchased two years ago by several Colorado Springs men for the sum of $3,000. Before the new owners had operated the property for more than three weeks the mine had been paid for. Good improvements were made, and the mine is now in a first-class shape, with good equipment and commodious workings. The development work is putting a large amount of ore in sight and in a few months the property will be able to maintain a large output.

DEPOSITORY FOR TREASURY FUNDS

In the Case of the Alamo and Bostwick Companies It Was a Personal Bank Account—Efforts to Make These Companies ...

The situation in which the Alamo and Bostwick companies now find themselves has aroused some apprehension in the city lest other mining companies have their treasury fund deposited under the personal account of the treasurer. It is understood that there are some other companies which are in the situation and while it is not likely that the treasurers of any more companies will fail, it places the companies under a hazard which should not be undergone, and the exchange will probably take the matter up making a rule to the effect that all company funds must be deposited under the company name.

It seems that the funds of the Alamo and Bostwick companies are involved in the Proudfit failure. The Alamo company, according to its books should have something like $13,600 in the treasury and the Bostwick company should have about $9,000 but the secretaries have made a statement to the effect that there are no funds in the treasury of either of these companies.

Every effort is to be made to straighten out the affairs of these two companies with credit to the mining reputation of the community. Unless Mr. Alexander Proudfit makes good the loss, the companies may have to file their claims before Mr. Noble the assignee, and take their share of whatever assets may be discovered.

These two instances will be taken as a warning both by the exchange and personal stockholders who will investigate the depository of the funds of companies in which they are interested. It is asserted that to deposit the funds under a personal account is practical embezzlement, and will not be tolerated in the future.

The Old World is Now Industrially the New.

Industrially it is no longer the Old World. It is New Europe and Old America. It is New Europe, a land of undeveloped possibilities, abounding in opportunity for keen captains of industry. It is mature America, the exemplar of modern industrial methods, perfected mechanical ideas, and ripe economic policy.

This conception of a new Europe, looking toward America for the best illustrations of industrial development, was novel enough when I first encountered it, but it becomes familiar as one goes from country to country and sees field after field rich in opportunities for the introduction of better methods, the application of better mechanical ideas, and the planting of more correct economic policies. It was in Rome that I first met this thought of a new Europe. I was told that Italy was but 30 years old, that the present economic life dates back only to 1870, and that the modern Roman is today an industrial pioneer in a virgin country. Such a thought applied to almost the oldest European civilization is especially striking, but every other country of Europe offers illustrations of the truth of the paradox. We not only find that Italy has suddenly awakened to the possibilities of conserving the force of her enormous water-power, and is beginning a great movement to turn into electrical energy numberless cascades and rapids, but an examination of the industrial side of every other nation shows much that is still unhewn and unwrought. Austria has just formulated a legislative plan for a great net-work of canals which will cost hundreds of millions of florins and revolutionise the transportation of the empire.—(From "The American 'Commercial Invasion' of Europe," by Frank A. Vanderlip, in the February Scribner's.)

A New Departure

New York has a new commercial departure to which a man from the west has called attention.

"The most enterprising men I have seen in New York," said he, "are the ones that stand at the foot of the stairways leading to the elevated stations and sell L tickets along with their newspapers. Their profit must be considerable.

"They don't make anything off the tickets, of course, for the company allows them no reduction in prices, but they sell a good many extra papers on account of the tickets, and thus their accommodating spirit redounds to their financial benefit. It is a great advantage for a man who is hurrying home at the rush hour to be able to get his ticket at the same time he buys his evening paper, and not have to stand in line and wait for it, and he is naturally going to buy all his daily literature from the man that supplies his transportation.

"It is surprising how quick and accurate those young fellows become. By the time you have bought a paper from one of them two or three times he earns to know your face and your favorite paper, and when he sees you coming the paper is folded in a twinkling, and both it and the ticket are ready by the time you reach the stairs. Most of the newsdealers who have stands at the foot of the stairs at up-town stations have adopted this practice for the convenience of their customers, and I cannot see why all the rest of them don't follow suit."—(New York Times.

Much Ado About an "S."

"The printing of the bible is the most strictly guarded work in existence—a fact which appears strange until we reflect on the mischief an inaccurate bible might bring about. The king's printers and the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge give to the world all the bibles printed in the United Kingdom except some printed by special license. A few years ago the question arose whether the word "spirit" in Matthew iv., 1, and Mark i. 12, should have a capital "S." it having been previously printed with a small one, although the word was avowedly wrongly printed it was not until after the ruling powers at the universities and the king's printers had held a solemn council that leave was given to use the capital letter.

Nothing sanctioned by authority in 1611 may be changed without creating something akin to revolution in the places where bibles are printed.—(Liverpool Daily Post.

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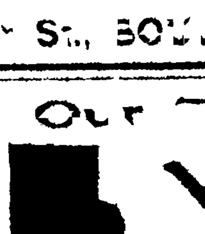

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ECONOMIC MILL TO RESUME

Past Four Weeks Devoted to Clean-up—Output From Gold Dollar—New Machinery for the Amy.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 22.—Operations are to be resumed on Tuesday at the economic mill in Eclipse. The past four weeks have been devoted to the annual clean-up and the mill is now taking in material previous to the start on Tuesday. The record of the mill for January in which there were 22 operative days was particularly good, the total value of ore treated being $295,000. The company will start out again with a big stock of ore and expects to maintain its excellent average made during January.

The output from the Gold Dollar Consolidated company's property on Beacon hill, is now running about 20 tons a day. The number of lessees that were recently given the different blocks of the tunnel workings have not got things in the best running order but will be in shape shortly to add greatly to the total production. All the work that the company is forwarding is through the main Mabel M. shaft. This shaft is down to a depth of 580 feet and will be sunk to the 800-foot point as rapidly as the work can be done. The next station is to be cut out at the 700-foot level where the Mabel and Gold Dollar veins will be thoroughly developed. If the company finds its present equipment of machinery incapable of coping with the water situation as the development is being prosecuted improvements will be put in without any delay. Lessee Tilery, working on the tunnel level of the Gold Dollar yesterday sent out a shipment that is expected to bring $30 per ton. The average grade of the output is running about this figure.

A new plant of machinery is being put on the Amy, adjoining the Doctor-Jack Pot group. The claim was recently leased to responsible parties who have already attended to the preliminary details of their work.

It is possible that the Arequa mill will resume operations at some near time in the future. A receiver for the Colorado Oil Reduction company was yesterday appointed by District Judge Seeds and it is understood that there is more profit in sight in operating the mill than there would be in a public auction sale.

Weaver and Steelsmith, who were particularly successful in their operations in the Findley and who recently commenced work on the Whisper shaft of the Gold Sovereign company, are already making shipments from that block. The lessees have given their attention to prospecting during the past month with the result that they have developed as good a proposition as a lessee could desire. A few days ago a four-foot ore body carrying streaks that assay up to $200 per ton, was opened in the 400-foot level. In running for a distance of 15 feet three carloads of ore that average $40 were broken. A shipment of five carloads will be sent out within five days.

Dan Hanley, the saloonkeeper at 347 Bennett avenue, is now working the Dan Hanley one in the rear of his place of business. Two men are kept at work sinking with the result that the shaft is down about 30 feet. The showing is fairly good, and a trial shipment of 10 tons will be marketed next week in order to determine the average value on which the shaft is going down. The vein has widened to five feet in width across.

A steady output of about 300 tons per day is being maintained from Stratton's Independence in spite of the fact that the manager of the company in his last official report credited the mine with a reserve of only about $300,000. It is estimated that the temporary production will run between 8,000 and 9,000 tons of an average grade of close to $30.

Jackson and company on the main block of the Jerry Johnson Co. will send out a 10-ton shipment and will then revert to sinking the shaft. The ore body discovered in running out the 300-foot level did not fully come up to the expectations of the lessees. It was proved up for a length of 35 feet, the pay streak varying in width from six inches to three feet and giving average two ounce values. The pay mineral was not evident in the roof of the drift but the indications are that the level was run out on the top of the shoot. The shaft is to be deepened to the point where the dip of the vein will be cut by sinking and as the vein lies very flat this will probably be at 350 feet. The ore shoot should be found in the shaft and drifting and stoping will be commenced at once.

C. A. Fitch, leasing the Burns-Robinson block of the Acacia company, marketed a shipment of 42 tons of average $60 ore today.

The Helen B. company on the north block of the Jerry Johnson is engaged in sinking a winze below the 100-foot level of the lease. Occasional bunches of good ore are encountered in going down, but so far nothing permanent has been opened. The company still has a 12-ton lot of ore in its bins. This ore was extracted principally between the 35 and 50-foot depth. The winze will be continued 40 feet deeper at which point, if the showing justifies, a crosscut will be run out from the main shaft after it has been sunk to the 200-foot level.

The work of installing the plant of machinery and erecting the gallows frame on the Last Chance claim of the Mobile company on the east slope of Globe hill by Hawkins and company is about completed. The plant of machinery was removed from the Roanoke property on Mineral hill. It belonged to Mr. Hawkins, he having leased it to the parties operating the Roanoke. The 160 level drift of the Last Chance is congested with ore which was broken in drifting along the ore body. There are from 40 to 50 tons of smelting ore ready to be hoisted. As soon as the plant is in good running order, shipping will be commenced and the 300-foot level will be extended. The shaft is 300 feet deep and will be sunk another 200 feet as soon as it is found practicable.

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Kaffirs.

Cabled quotations on Kaffirs and Stratton's Independence. William P. Bonbright & Co., 29 N. Tejon street.

Chicago Cattle Market.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 200. Steady. Good to prime steers, $6.50 @7.00; poor to medium, $4.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.75; cows, $1.25@5.25; heifers, $2.50@5.50; canners, $1.25@2.30; bulls, $2.50@4.60; calves, $3.50 @6.75; Texas fed steers, $4.50@5.75.

Hogs—Receipts Monday, 45,000; left over, 3,000. Strong, 5c higher. Mixed and butchers, $5.90@6.40; good to choice heavy, $6.30@6.25; light, $5.75@6.00; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Sheep steady; lambs, weak. Good to choice wethers, $4.75@5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.85@4.60; western sheep and yearlings, $4.50 @5.60; native lambs, $3.75@6.40; western lambs, $5.25@6.40.

Official Yesterday—Receipts: Cattle, 3,668; hogs, 24,649; sheep, 5,769. Shipments: cattle, 3,235; hogs, 5,162; sheep, 291.

Who Would Know a New One?

A protest has been made in England against the personification of John Bull as a stout, elderly gentleman in a flowery waistcoat and top boots, upon the ground that the Englishman of this type is totally out of date. Admitting the fact that the Briton of today has shaken off some of his fat with some of his conservatism, is that any reason why the cartoonists should seek a new figure for their national ideal? As well ask the artists on this side of the water to fit out Brother Jonathan in a modern suit of clothes and deprive him of his time-honored chin whiskers. Canon Scott ... and seems to be responsible for the objection to John Bull under his accepted form, having aired his views on the subject in an article in the Commonwealth. The English cartoonists, however, are not treating the matter seriously. After all it would be an extremely difficult matter to give Mr. Bull a new figure that should be recognizable at a glance.—Los Angeles Herald.

Credit for Japan's Progress.

The United States will be given practically all the credit for the greatness of modern Japan, and Commodore Perry will be lauded as the country's liberator, in an official history of the empire about to be written by Dr. G. Mitsukuri, an instructor in the University of Japan at Tokio. Dr. Mitsukuri is now in Chicago, on his way home from Europe, and was delegated by the educational department of his government to study the histories of European nations in order that he might acquire the best methods for the compilation of the annals of his own country. He has spent two years on these studies in the universities of Berlin and Paris.—Los Angeles Herald.

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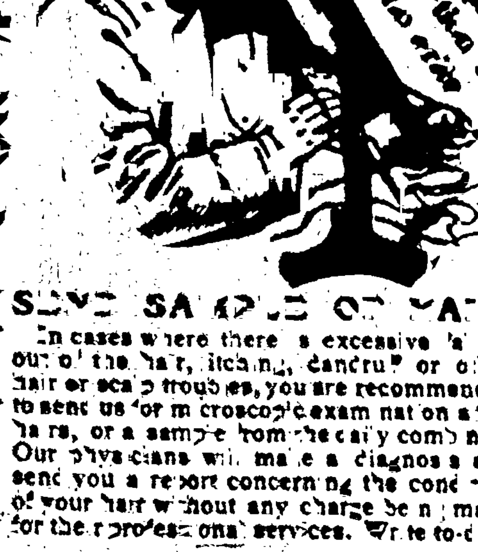

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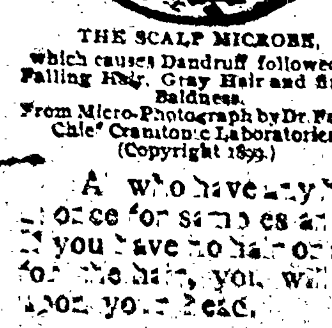

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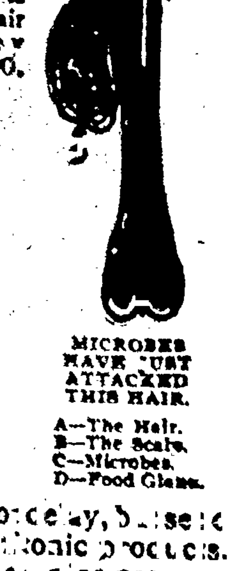

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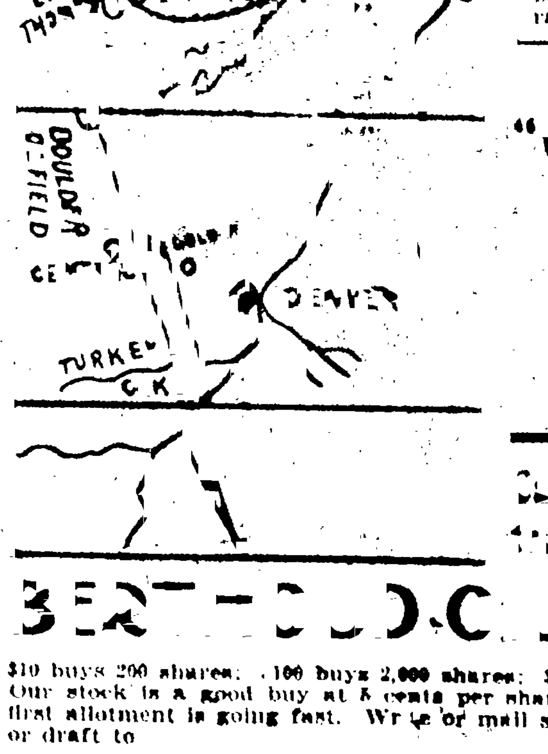

The subjoined cut is reproduced from a map made by Prof. Arthur Lakes, of State School of Mines, showing the relative size of the oil basin in northern Colorado.

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